"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Rain, turning to snow, much colder to-day; fair and cold to-morrow; high northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,407. NEW YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1913.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York and Jersey City and Newark, Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

M'GUIRE BLAMES BROTHER'S MANIA

Ex-Mayor of Syracuse Calls Testimony of George H. "Irresponsible."

HE WILL SURRENDER TO-DAY

Asserts That His Indictment Was Not Justified and Protests His Innocence.

"FRAME-UP," IS HIS CHARGE

"Plot" Against Him, He Asserts, Will Fail—Tells of Business Trip to Santo Domingo.

James K. McGuire, ex-Mayor of Syracuse, for years well known in the Democratic politics of the State, will surrender himself this morning in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, where Justice Davis is presiding. His appearance will be in answer to the indictment of the Grand Jury charging a misdemeanor in that he solicited a campaign contribution of $5,000 from a corporation.

In a formal statement which McGuire made public last night at his home in New Rochelle he said:

"All the charges against me are a desperate attempt of oil men to destroy me; a frame-up despicable in its object and cruel in its purpose.

"I have been twenty-five years in various lines of business, and no man can say that I have ever received or paid out a dishonest dollar. The plot to destroy me will fail."

More surprising that McGuire's denunciation of his enemies was an attack which he made in the statement on his brother, George H. McGuire, whose testimony at an early session of the John Doe inquiry created great interest in the doings of State "bagmen."

McGuire asserted that his indictment could not be justified on the evidence of George H. McGuire "because of his physical and mental condition." This condition, he said, had aroused the concern of George H. McGuire's associates for some time. Ex-Mayor McGuire referred to the "mania" possessed by his brother George and said: "Most of his statements about contractors are irresponsible and indicate a weakened mental condition."

When McGuire is placed on trial it is likely that John B. Stanchfield, his lawyer, will make a great point of the alleged weakened condition of George H. McGuire.

McGuire denied in the course of his statement the charges of collusion with ex-Gov. Sulzer and others as brought out before Commissioner James W. Osborne by the Warner-Quinlan Asphalt Company. The oil interests opposed to him, he asserted, tried to buy him off just before his departure for Santo Domingo. He said that they promised to destroy the affidavit charging him with violation of the corporation laws provided he would join their side.

McGuire arrived at the Pennsylvania Station from Key West at 7:57 P. M. on Saturday. He was met in an automobile by his brother, Edward McGuire. On the way to New Rochelle a collision was narrowly avoided. McGuire said yesterday. The car in which he and his brother were riding was grazed by another car, and the ex-Mayor was thrown from the seat.

McGuire treated the indictment lightly. He was indicted once before in Syracuse for malfeasance in office, he recalled, under Gov. Roosevelt's administration. He was exonerated, he said, and later told President Roosevelt how his accuser had committed suicide after embezzling a large sum of money.

McGuire Tells of Travels.

Here is McGuire's account of his travels and his defense to the charges:

I was in the South in September, on the Pacific Coast in October, arrived in New York from San Francisco on Nov. 4, sailed for Santo Domingo and Puerta Plata on Nov. 8. The Dominican Government expects to do a large amount of public work, and the American Minister wrote to me in October to go down in November and examine the proposals and character of the work.

Previously I had formed a partnership with my brother-in-law, F. J. McGuire of Norfolk, Va., to bid on railroad and road work. I am associated with him in work in the South. He works large bodies of negroes, and we thought if we could secure Jamaica negroes from the Panama Canal we would have good labor. The local labor is unfit. There is only one wagon road, twenty-four miles long, in a State as large as Massachusetts, and one of the richest islands in the world. About a dozen contractors went down, including J. Hamilton and Thomas Hassett of the Hamilton Engineering Company. It was merely a coincidence that Mr. Hassett was there at the same time. I saw him last on the boat over from Havana.

While in Santo Domingo City I remained at the legation, as there is no fit hotel. My brother-in-law is to go down next month and make an estimate on a road 125 miles long, running through a virgin forest to La Vega, and to figure on some railroad work. My itinerary was published early in October.

My brother George had been on the stand, expected he was through, and told me I was not wanted. I had expected to go on down to South America to visit some cities I had not seen, but as soon as I received word of the indictment I returned. I am sorry now I did not remain, but I thought the whole thing was an early fight for the Governorship and the aftermath of the New York Mayoralty campaign.

Says Many "Cops" Trailed Him.

The American Minister, the Consuls, and Minister Fornento will confirm my statement. I take off my hat to the New York police, much abused as they are. They had me trailed through Santo Domingo by little cops as

Continued on Page 2.

3 DEAD IN STRIKE ATTACK.

Murderers Bombard House with Rifles—Woman Seriously Wounded.

CALUMET, Mich., Dec. 7.—Arthur and Harry James were killed, while Thomas Dally and Miss Mary Nicholson were wounded, by rifle bullets fired before daylight to-day into the apartment house in which they lived. Dally died later, and Miss Nicholson is not expected to recover.

The James brothers came here yesterday from Toronto, Canada, and obtained employment in the Copper Range Consolidated mine, whose men are among those on strike. They stopped with Dally, a miner and boarding-house keeper. Miss Nicholson, with her father, occupied the other side of the Dally apartment house.

All of the victims were in bed when shot. Three kinds of rifle bullets were imbedded in the walls of the house, and this led to the belief that at least three men fired the ten or twelve shots. Six men are under arrest on suspicion.

The murders aroused great indignation throughout the strike zone, and mass meetings were held in different places to-day. Speakers condemned acts of lawlessness, of which the murders to-day were the latest. Resolutions were adopted demanding that the Sheriff use all possible means to bring the lawbreakers to justice and urging all law-abiding citizens to unite in giving the peace officers assistance in restoring normal conditions to the strike district.

The strikers held meetings and speakers exhorted the men to stick to the Western Federation of Miners and to be prepared to defend their homes from raids by officers.

GIRL OUSTS BURGLAR.

Pushes Him Downstairs and Recovers His Plunder.

The police of the Clymer Street Station were seeking yesterday a burglar, presumably an Italian about 45 years old and stoop-shouldered, whom 13-year-old Sadie Flynn of 419 Wythe Avenue pushed down a flight of stairs on Saturday night. The family occupies fourth floor rooms, and all the members went out Saturday night, Sadie going to the Church of Sts. Peter and Paul. During the family's absence the burglar entered the home with false keys He ransacked the wardrobe and bureaus, and put all his plunder, consisting of clothing, jewelry, and silverware valued at more than $200, in a large bag he brought with him.

The girl was the first to reach her house, and as she got to the head of the fourth floor stairs the burglar emerged from the kitchen lugging the bag. By the glare of a gas light in the hall Sadie obtained a good look at the intruder. She suspected he was a thief, and asked him what he was doing in the house.

"That's none of your business," the burglar replied.

"It is my business; I live here," replied the girl, at the same time seizing the bag.

"Look out, I might hurt you," was the thief's reply as he made a move to get past the girl.

Thereupon Sadie seized the burglar and pushed him so that he tumbled head first down the stairs. He abandoned the plunder, and the girl followed him. She caught him at the third floor stairs, and both fell down that flight. Then he fought desperately and freed himself.

50 MORE DROWN IN TEXAS.

Ignored Warnings of Approaching Flood on Lower Brazos River.

HOUSTON, Texas, Dec. 7.—Fifty persons, mostly negroes, are reported to have been drowned at Sunnyside, a small town of the lower Brazos River, according to a telephone message received here to-night. The message said between 400 and 500 persons are marooned on a small mound at San Felipe and were in great danger. A special train loaded with motor boats was dispatched from Houston to rescue them.

J. R. Garrett, a planter, who telephoned to Houston for assistance, reported that the entire Brazos bottom in Waller County was flooded, that several houses had floated away, and that refugees were clinging to trees and housetops. Mr. Garrett said residents of the lowlands were warned yesterday of the approaching flood, but that many refused to leave their homes.

Andrew Buchanan and C. D. Deman, plantation owners, are among those reported missing.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Dec. 7.—A sixteen-foot stage of water in the Arkansas River was reached at noon to-day. The Government Weather Bureau announced that the crest of the rise would be reached to-morrow with a seventeen-foot stage. No rain was reported in the Arkansas watershed to-day. One man was drowned near here to-day, the second victim of the flood in the last few days.

PADEREWSKI UNMOLESTED.

Threats to Blow Him Up Cause Close Scrutiny of Chicago Audience.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Ignace Paderewski, the pianist, who while in St. Louis received a letter threatening to blow up his private car, the Colonial, should he fill his engagement in this city, arrived here this morning, and left to-night for Minneapolis without molestation. While here he was closely guarded by detectives. Every person entering Orchestra Hall, where Paderewski gave a piano recital, was carefully scrutinized.

Paderewski is charged with having subsidized the leading anti-Semitic newspaper in Warsaw with 20,000 rubles, ($10,000.) His manager, L. G. Sharp, denied this story, but Rabbi Tobias Schanfarber of this city declared it to be a fact, and said it had led to a boycott of Jews in Poland, which had spread to this country, particularly to Chicago. Said Rabbi Schanfarber:

"An enemy of the Jews in Poland is an enemy of the Jews anywhere. He has attacked our co-religionists by furnishing that newspaper with money with which to carry on the fight against Jews. But I say that no violence against Paderewski is contemplated or will be tolerated by the Jews. We will fight the fight along moral lines, with the power of intelligence. I do not believe the letter, threatening Paderewski, was written by a Jew."

Mayor Fitzgerald Slightly Worse.

BOSTON, Dec.. 7.—Mayor John F Fitzgerald, who has been confined to his bed since he was taken suddenly ill Thursday night while on a tour of investigation of cheap lodging houses, had a turn slightly for the worse to-day. His physicians have advised a complete rest.

Latest Shipping News.

ARRIVED—SS Lapland, Antwerp, Nov. 29. SS Prinz Sigismund, Fort Morant, Dec. 2.

SUFFRAGETTE OR SUFFRAGIST—
Things have lately got a twist!
Suffragist or Suffragette—
Do you get her bearings yet?
British statesmen sadly dub her—
Sweet Miss Altogether Rubber.
Pouch holds pipe and tobacco. At Schulte's.—Adv.

WIRELESS CALLS AID TO SHIP AFIRE AT SEA

Reports 197 Saved from Rio Grande—Agents Say She Had No Passengers.

FIRE IN THE CARGO HOLD

Swanmore Said to Have Transferred Passengers and Returned Them When Flames Were Extinguished.

Special to The New York Times.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 7.—Wireless messages to-night reported the steamship Rio Grande of the Mallory Line, bound from New York to Brunswick, Ga., on fire. She was then a few miles south of Frying Pan Shoals, with the fire said to be under control.

The first news reached here early in the evening, when wireless calls for help were picked up by the local wireless stations. The steamer Swanmore and the steamer Antilla, from Cuba, responded to the wireless summons. According to the report, 197 passengers aboard the Rio Grande were quickly transferred to the Swanmore, the officers fearing that the Rio Grande would have to be beached.

The fire was in the cargo hold and seemed to have a good headway. Following the reported transfer of passengers the Swanmore and the Antilla came alongside the Rio Grande and aided the crew of the latter in fighting the fire. Within two hours the hold had been partially flooded and the fire was under control.

There being poor accommodations aboard the Swanmore and the danger apparently being passed, the Rio Grande again received her passengers, and under her own steam proceeded southward at 10 o'clock to-night.

The Swanmore and the Antilla expected to convoy the Rio Grande for several hours, or until assured that there was no danger of the fire reappearing. If made necessary by any recurrence of the fire after the departure of the accompanying steamers, the Rio Grande will put into Wilmington or Charleston.

Late reports to-night from the Antilla Commander were that the fire aboard the Rio Grande was not menacing and that the steamer was in no danger.

The wireless operator here received the name of the ship afire as "Ringrande," but no such vessel is registered, and marine men say the vessel undoubtedly is the coasting steamer Rio Grande.

The meagre reports reaching here said that fire was discovered in the Rio Grande's hold at 4 o'clock this morning, and that wireless calls for assistance were sent out immediately. The Swanmore, a British ship outward bound from Baltimore, responded, and later the Antilla. This message came by wireless to-night from the Antilla:

Second operator at noon received relay from steamer Swanmore to send nearest Marconi station that she went to help of Ringrande, in answer to her appeals for assistance, Dec. 7. Also states she took off 197 passengers until fire was put out, then put them back again. Ringrande proceeding under own steam. All well.

A wireless dispatch received in this city last night through the Virginia Beach station from the steamer Swanmore said the Captain of the Rio Grande was severely burned about the hands in fighting the flames. Both the Captain and wireless operator aboard the Rio Grande displayed great courage, it was stated, in remaining at their posts while fighting the flames.

J. S. Raymond, Vice President of the Clyde and Mallory Lines, said last night that there must be some mistake in the name of the ship, because the Rio Grande did not have any passengers when she left on Saturday afternoon for Brunswick, and has no license to carry any.

The Rio Grande is a Mallory liner plying between this port and Brunswick, Ga. She left here Saturday. She is a built in Chester, Penn., in 1876. steamer of 2,556 gross tons, and was

The Swanmore is a British freighter of 3,398 tons. She sailed from Liverpool on Nov. 22 for Baltimore.

BARK SUFFERED IN STORM.

Sails and Food Supplies Lost—Cat in Trouble, Too.

After struggling against adverse winds and head seas for thirty-six days the British four-masted steel bark Andromeda arrived in port yesterday from Belfast Lough and docked in South Brooklyn with her crew all weatherbeaten and tired out. Her troubles, according to Capt. Deekes and his crew, began with the parting of a steel tow rope when leaving Belfast on Oct. 28, followed two days later by a westerly gale which carried away the topgallant sails and shifted her rock ballast over to starboard.

On the same day they had a hailstorm for five hours, and when the ship gave a heavy lurch Bingo, the cat, fell into the pea soup and the cook in his excitement smashed a bottle of cayenne pepper on the red-hot stove that kept all hands sneezing for hours.

On Nov. 10 the upper topsails were blown away and a sea struck the galley, washing all the gear overboard, including the cabin dishes, so that all hands fed on hardtack and canned goods for the remainder of the voyage. On Nov. 30 the Andromeda encountered a northwest gale that blew away her lower topsails and the crossjack on the mizzenmast, and she lay hove to under a goosewing main topsail until the weather moderated. She will load here with general cargo for Melbourne.

RECOVERS FROM MERCURY.

Operation Saves Woman Who Took 37 Grains of Poison.

Mrs. Mary Browning, 26 years old, of 1,672 Barnes Avenue, the Bronx, who was operated on by Dr. Alexander Nicoll of 301 West 108th Street in Fordham Hospital on Nov. 20 last after she had taken thirty-seven grains of bichloride of mercury, is convalescing in the hospital. The physicians say that she will be able to leave the institution early this week.

The silver tubes which were placed in the kidneys were removed yesterday. All traces of the mercurial poisoning have been removed. By means of the tubes the physicians washed the poison away with lime water.

The physicians have taken great interest in the woman's case. At the time she took the poison Mrs. Browning was discouraged because of the illness of her 11 months' old baby. The infant since has recovered.

Of the three operations performed in the Bronx on women who took mercury Mrs. Browning is the only one to recover.

61 More Girls of To-day.

There will be another special section of typical American girls with The New York Times next Sunday. The sixty-one photographs will be reproduced by the new rotogravure process, like the twenty-nine pictures in yesterday's Christmas Number. Place your order early for NEXT SUNDAY'S NEW YORK TIMES.

FIND BANK OFFICER LYING UNCONSCIOUS

A Woman's Cries Call Police to the Aid of A. J. Oxenham.

Physicians at Bellevue Hospital and the police of the East Twenty-second Street Precinct are mystified over the case of a well-dressed man of middle age who was found lying unconscious early yesterday morning upon the porch of a small frame house in East Twenty-sixth Street, near Third Avenue. When restored to consciousness the man said he was Alfred J. Oxenham, assistant cashier of the National Bank of Commerce at 31 Nassau Street. He refused to give his home address or to explain his predicament.

All that he would tell the police and the physicians at Bellevue Hospital was that he was married and lived in apartments on Riverside Drive. He refused to tell what errand had taken him to East Twenty-sixth Street. He did, however, tell the police that he had been assaulted by a man, whom he refused to name and against whom he refused to make any formal complaint.

The police are anxious to learn the identity of a well-dressed young woman who was standing with bare head across the street from the house where Oxenham was found. It was this woman who called attention to the fact that something was out of the way. Patrolmen Toomey and Weidenreider, both of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station, were standing on fixed post near Third Avenue shortly before 2 o'clock when the cries of the woman attracted their attention and took them on the run to the place where she was standing.

"Across the street—over there on the porch! Look! Look!" she cried hysterically as the policemen came panting up.

Toomey and Weidenreider peered into the shadows of the porch of the house opposite and distinguished a dark shape huddled in one corner. Investigation showed that it was Oxenham, who was lying there unconscious and bleeding from a sever scalp wound. He was revived sufficiently to accompany the policemen to Bellevue Hospital, but in the meantime the woman who had given the alarm and whom the police were anxious to question concerning the case had disappeared.

At the hospital the injured man finally said that he was Oxenham. He said that he had been attacked by a strange man and had been struck over the head with some blunt weapon. He refused to describe his assailant or to permit the police to enter a complaint upon the blotter of the East Twenty-second Street Station.

Several stitches were taken in Oxenham's scalp, and contusions upon his forehead and face were dressed. One of his eyes had been badly blackened, and was almost closed. As soon as his injuries had been dressed he asked permission to tidy himself a bit, and, with the assistance of one of the hospital attendants, he removed some of the traces of blood from his clothing. Then he telephoned for a taxicab and left the hospital, apparently for his home.

Efforts to reach Mr. Oxenham last night were unavailing. His name appears in the City Directory, but only his business address, at 31 Nassau Street, is given. His name does not appear in the telephone directory or in any of the social directories.

ACTOR TELLS OF HOLD-UP.

Waizer Says He Was Thrown in Taxi, Beaten Insensible and Robbed.

Battered and bruised, Ray Waizer, a youthful vaudeville actor, came to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station last evening with a story of a bold hold-up in Fortieth Street just off Eighth Avenue about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning. He said that while walking along in the wake of his family, who had gone ahead when he stopped in a shop to buy a cigar, three men suddenly set upon him, pulled his light overcoat over his head, thrust him into a waiting taxicab, and once inside, drove off with him while they pummelled him into insensibility.

He came to several hours later, he said, in a narrow bedroom of a strange house. His scarfpin, his $4 in cash, and an $80 pawn ticket for a watch were gone. Liberty lay by way of the fire escape, so he went that way and at such speed that he did not note just where the house was, save that it was near Sixth Avenue and either in Fifty-first Street or Fifty-second. His family appeared at the station to report that Ray came home hatless and bleeding at 4:30 o'clock.

The police asked many questions, and then said they would see what they could do.

MRS. KOSOKOFF IS 116.

Shows Shroud She Made 55 Years Ago on Her Birthday.

The shroud which Hannah Kosokoff fashioned for herself fifty-five years ago when she thought her time to die had come was taken out yesterday and exhibited to her friends who called with congratulations on her having reached the age of 116. "Old Hannah" is in the Home of the Daughters of Israel of Harlem, at 32 East 119th Street, and the good wishes of the others there were conveyed to her by two members of the younger set, Samuel Aaronson, who is 96 years old, and Gittle Josephovic, who is only 95.

In addition to displaying the old shroud, the oldest of them all was stirred to reminiscence of long ago, and she dwelt particularly on the wreck of the sailing ship which brought her to America in 1852, and of the rescues. These stories were told by her as she sat in a large arm chair while the other inmates enjoyed a special feast prepared in honor of the occasion.

BAYONNE BANK SHUT; CASH RESOURCES LOW

Federal Examiners Take Over the First National After Sunday Meeting of Directors.

The First National Bank of Bayonne, N. J., established in 1903, and one of the largest banking institutions in that city, will not open its doors for business to-day. It has been placed in the hands of Federal Bank Examiners, according to a statement issued last night by the bank's President, George H. Carragan, who said:

"In view of the depletion of the cash reserve, which leaves us with insufficient funds to meet our requirements because of our difficulty to immediately realize ready cash on our securities, it has been decided to place the bank temporarily in the custody of the Federal Bank Examiners in order that our depositors may be fully protected."

For more than a week rumors had been in circulation in Bayonne that the Directors of the bank were having trouble to get in cash. It was known that meetings, some of them lasting well into the night, had been secretly held by the Directors, in the hope that some way might be found to relieve the situation. Depositors who heard the rumors were loath to take out their money, but on Saturday many of them withdrew their accounts. Hundreds of other depositors were ignorant of conditions at the bank and still have money on deposit there.

Yesterday the Directors met and after long discussion, fearing a run on the institution to-day, they decided to close the bank and place it in the hands of the Examiners. Some of the Directors, it is said, agreed to put up $700,000 if the bank were kept open, but this proposition was not adopted and there was nothing left but to place the institution in the hands of the Federal Examiners.

All day yesterday there were crowds of depositors about the building, as news that a Directors' meeting was in progress got abroad, and they were greatly disappointed when told that the bank would not open to-day and would remain closed until permission was obtained from the Government to reopen it.

The bank was started on April 22, 1903, as the Bayonne Bank, and on Dec. 5, 1906, it became the First National Bank of Bayonne. It has a capital of $200,000, and its last report showed a surplus of about $100,000. It is situated at Thirty-third Street and Broadway, in the heart of the business section of the city, and among its depositors are many of the business men of the district. George H. Carragan is its President. William H. Vreeland, who is also Secretary and Treasurer of the Milligan & Higgins Glue Company of Manhattan, and John C. Ryer, a member of the firm of Terry, Ryer & Co. of Manhattan, are Vice Presidents. Frederick C. Perkins is Cashier and Louis C. Bragdon Assistant Cashier.

John C. Ryer stated early this morning at his home in Westfield, N. J., that the announcement that the bank would not open this morning came to him as a distinct surprise.

"I had absolutely no intimation that there was anything wrong or that the bank was in difficulties," he said. "I trust that there is nothing serious the matter. In fact, I am sure of it. I drew, of course, that a Bank Examiner had been at the bank, but I was not prepared for such an announcement as this."

"We think that everything will be adjusted and the bank opened within a week or ten days," said President George Carragan at his home in Bayonne early this morning. "The trouble started when the bank examiner came on about two weeks ago. That served to worry the people up, and deposits were very heavily drawn against.

"I think that $250,000 would have tided us over, but there is little use talking of that now. We had deposits of about $1,500,000 in the bank. There is not very much of that left.

"The fault was because my money was below my reserve. I had to get money to meet the reserve and found that I could not do so at the present. But everything will come out all right.

"Now, I cannot talk to you any more; I am a sick man and you must excuse me," said Mr. Carragan in bringing the interview to an end.

IGNORE DOMINICAN PROTEST

Our Commissioners Sail for Island to Watch Conduct of Elections.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Despite a protest received from the Santo Domingo Government objecting to American interference with the island's internal affairs, the State Department is not modifying its plan to watch the conduct of the elections, which take place there on Dec. 15.

Three officials selected for this purpose, Hugh Gibson, until recently Secretary of Legation at Havana; J. H. Stabler, of the Latin-American Division of the State Department, and Fred Sterling, recently Chief of the Near Eastern Division of the department, left Washington to-day for Santiago, Cuba, whence they will go to Santo Domingo on the cruiser Nashville.

Once in Santo Domingo their duties will be largely guided by developments, though it is not expected that they will do more than watch for irregularities and report through Minister Sullivan to the State Department.

There is reason to believe that the Dominican protest is caused by a deep-seated resentment against what Dominicans regard as the introduction of the spoils system in the American administration of their customs. Minister Sullivan himself has been assailed as a politician ignorant of insular affairs and not specially qualified to carry on the work of his predecessors. Changes made since March 4 in the personnel of the American officials on the island have increased the Dominicans' feeling that, so far as patronage is concerned, they are being exploited.

The subject of Dominican affairs has not yet been considered by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, though members of the committee are watching developments with interest. There are rumors that some Senator will introduce a resolution of investigation. It is not believed that Mr. Clarke of Arkansas, who opposed Minister Sullivan's confirmation, will go so far in opposition to the Administration as to demand an inquiry.

SANTO DOMINGO, Dec. 7.—The American Minister, James M. Sullivan, has advised the Dominican Government of the coming to Santo Domingo of the American Commissioners to observe the municipal elections. The Dominican Government has entered an energetic protest against any foreign intervention in its internal affairs.

The best sanitary cups for offices are "Lily" Cups, made by the Public Service Cup Co., B'klyn.—Adv.

NEWMAN, JUST WED, HELD FOR FORGERY

Bank Bookkeeper, Whose Parents Died in Shooting Tragedy Recently, Gives Himself Up.

BACK FROM HONEYMOON

Books Examined While He Was Away—Coroner's Verdict on Double Shooting Not Yet Ready.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ROCHELLE, Dec. 7.—William D. Newman, bookkeeper of the National City Bank of New Rochelle, who hurried back here from his wedding trip last night on hearing that the police were looking for him, and that a further investigation was being carried into the manner in which his aged father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. George Newman, met their death on the morning of Nov. 17, was placed under arrest to-day on a charge of forgery. The complaint was made by the bank officials. Henry M. Lester, the President, said that the alleged peculations covered a period of several months but that the sum involved was not a large one.

Newman scoffed at the charge that he was a forger and seemed more concerned in the fact that Coroner Livingston had reopened his investigation. Rumor had got about, he heard, that an effort was being made to connect him in some way with the tragedy. That even rumors of this kind had started was a great shock to him, he said, and he offered to aid the authorities in any way in making their investigation. He went to the police station voluntarily. Bail on the forgery charge was fixed at $2,500 and was immediately furnished by Newman's father-in-law, Cornelius J. Leary.

Newman, who is 25 years old, was married secretly on July 4 to Miss Esther Leary, daughter of Cornelius J. Leary of 574 Webster Avenue, New Rochelle, a wealthy plumbing contractor. There had been opposition from Newman's parents because the couple were not of the same religious denomination.

On Nov. 16 the young man told his parents of his marriage, and it was arranged that a reception should be given for the young couple a few days later. The next morning the young man's mother was shot four times while she was cooking breakfast in her home in North Avenue, and George Newman, her husband, was shot and instantly killed. Mrs. Newman died three hours later in the New Rochelle Hospital. Newman asserted that his father, who was once a diamond setter, killed his wife and himself because his eyesight was failing and he feared he would become blind and be a burden upon his wife and son.

Coroner William H. Livingston of New Rochelle discovered that the revolver used in the double tragedy was one belonging to the National City Bank. Newman explained its presence in the house by saying that he borrowed it whenever he went to his wife's home, which is in a lonely part of New Rochelle, and always returned it the next morning. The following week Newman and his bride went to Hudson, N. Y., for their wedding trip.

Since then Coroner Livingston has been making a quiet investigation of the tragedy and up to the present time has said he is not ready to issue any statement as to the result. The day Newman went on his honeymoon an investigation of his books was commenced, with the result that a warrant was issued for his arrest by City Judge Samuel F. Swinburn of New Rochelle.

When the couple arrived here this morning Mr. Newman was informed by friends that he was to be arrested, and advised to flee. Instead, he took his bride to her home and went straight to Police Headquarters, where he gave himself up. The warrant was served by Lieut. Frank Cody.

Newman talked freely about his actions, and said that he was ready to cooperate with Assistant District Attorney Frederick E. Weeks, who has been instructed to take up the matter to-morrow morning. He had not attempted, he said, to conceal the fact that the pistol had been in his possession. He also denied that he had stolen any money from the bank.

"The suggestion that I was in any way implicated in the killing of my mother and father is too horrible to consider," he said. "It is preposterous, and I do not believe that anybody who knows me has paid any attention to it. I went away in order to get my poor little wife as far as I could from the scene of the tragedy."

Mr. Leary, Mr. Newman's father-in-law, said that as soon as he had heard the ugly rumors going around he had taken the matter up with President Lester of the bank, and he was satisfied that Newman had nothing to do with the shortage. Other rumors he characterized as too preposterous to discuss. He said that Newman had told the Coroner all about having the pistol in his possession.

Dr. Peck, the family physician of the Newmans, also said that there was not a doubt in his mind that the elder Newman had shot his wife and then killed himself.

COUPLE SLAIN, SON HELD.

Bodies of Eldredge and His Wife Found Burned in Kitchen.

GARDINER, Me., Dec. 7.—After the discovery to-day of the burned bodies of Wilfred B. Eldredge and his wife in the kitchen of their farmhouse in Litchfield, their son, Fernald M. Eldredge, aged 30, was taken into custody here, pending an investigation. The victims were about 60 years old. The police said that apparently they had been beaten and that kerosene had been sprinkled over the bodies.

Fernald said when arrested, according to the police, that he had been drinking last night, that he slept at home, and that he left there at 5 o'clock this morning. He made no reference to the death of his parents. He was taken to Augusta and locked up.

The bodies were found by neighbors who, attracted by smoke, put out the fire before it had gained much headway. The police say money and other valuables about the house were not disturbed. The Eldredges moved to their farm two months ago from Hallowell, where the older man had been employed as a stone cutter.

Mayor-Elect Mitchel Arrives To-day

Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel will arrive this morning on the United Fruit steamship Tenedores from his vacation trip to the Isthmus of Panama and Jamaica. The Tenedores was 193 miles east of Sandy Hook at 8 o'clock last night, and should be at her pier at the foot of Wall Street about 10 o'clock.

Dr. Siegert's ANGOSTURA BITTERS, world's famous tonic, delicious flavoring all desserts.—Adv.

SECRET OF BEEF PRICES.

Packer Says Retailers Failed to Cut When Wholesalers Did.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 7.—If the consumer who buys beef ribs and loins is paying as much as he did this time last year, the retailer is taking an extra profit of about 25 per cent., according to General Manager Howe of Armour & Co.

These commodities, he says, are being sold by the packers at 25 per cent. under last year's prices. Pork is being sold by the wholesalers to the retailers at more than 10 per cent. reduction.

These lower prices have been in effect several months, but reports from several cities indicate no reduction to the consumer.

Comparisons of wholesale prices now and this time last year show the following: No. 1 ribs, per pound, in 1912, 25 cents; 1913, 18 cents; No. 1 loins, per pound, 1912, 28 cents; 1913, 20½ cents; pork per pound, 1912, 20 cents; 1913, 17½ cents.

LOVE LETTERS FOR NATION.

More Than Half the Fund Raised for Browning Collection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—There is a good prospect that the Browning love letters will be acquired for the nation. It will be remembered that there was a great outcry from Browning lovers when the letters were publicly auctioned last May. A London dealer named Sabin bought the collection for £6,550, and offered to cede them to a public institution at a 10 per cent. advance on the cost price.

Half of the amount has been subscribed or promised.

KAHN ON WAY HOME.

Banker Sufficiently Recovered to Leave Chicago Yesterday.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—Otto H. Kahn of the New York banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., who was stricken with illness last evening while speaking at a dinner given by John C. Shaffer, had sufficiently recovered this afternoon to take a fast train for New York.

At the Blackstone Hotel, where Mr. Kahn spent the forenoon, it was said he had fully recovered from the attack when he arose this morning.

REPEAT ANCIENT SERVICE.

Clergy at Washington's Church to Commemorate British Evacuation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A number of Episcopalians went from Washington this afternoon to Alexandria, Va., to participate in a service peculiar to the history of old Christ Church, one of the oldest edifices in America, and famous because of its association with George Washington and Gen. Robert E. Lee. Both were Vestrymen of Christ Church.

The service this afternoon was a reproduction of that held in Christ Church exactly 130 years ago to commemorate the final departure of the British from the United States following the Revolutionary war. At the original service the Rev. David Griffith, then rector, officiated. To-day's service was attended by Mrs. Eleanor Griffith Fairfax, of Westmoreland County, Va., a great-granddaughter of Dr. Griffith.

JULIA ARTHUR VERY ILL.

B. P. Cheney, Husband of Former Actress, Fears She Has Pneumonia.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—Julia Arthur, the former actress, known in private life as Mrs. Benjamin P. Cheney, was reported to-night to be seriously ill.

Her husband, who was in New York on a business trip, was called back to her bedside to-day. He said she was suffering from an illness which developed from a heavy cold, but that the doctors had not decided whether she had pneumonia.

FIND NEW INDIAN TRIBES.

Farabee Party Discovers Hitherto Unknown Peoples in Brazil.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7. — Three tribes of Indians hitherto unknown have been discovered by the University of Pennsylvania's Amazon expedition. They are in regions of Brazil never before penetrated by white men, according to a letter received to-day from Dr. Farabee, head of the expedition.

The letter was dated Boa Vista, Brazil, which is at the head waters of ordinary navigation on the Uraracuera River, a northern affluent of the Amazon. The Indians call themselves Porocotos, Ajamaras, and Zapacas. Dr. Farabee made vocabularies of their languages, took photographs, and collected many ethnological specimens. Archaeological specimens of rare interest were also found.

The letter was dated Oct. 7, and reported that all members of the party were well and were about to set out for Guiana to make further explorations.

ARRESTED FOR BANK FRAUD.

W. C. Armstrong Held in $20,000 Bail in Roseville Trust Co. Case.

Another arrest in connection with the affairs of the defunct Roseville Trust Company was made last night when William C. Armstrong of Abingdon Avenue and North Eighteenth Street, West Bloomfield, was taken into custody at his home by Detective Hargan of the Essex County Prosecutor's office. The prisoner was arraigned in Newark before Justice of the Peace Tracy on a charge of grand larceny and committed to the county jail in default of $20,000 bail.

The complaint was made by Ray E. Mayham, one of the examiners of the State Banking Department. It is charged specifically that on last Aug. 9 Armstrong took $228 of the bank's money. The fact that the bail was made so heavy leads to the belief the authorities have other evidence upon which they intend to act. The alleged larceny was in connection with the affairs of the Home Ice Products Company as well as those of the trust company.

Raymond E. Smith, former Secretary-Treasurer of the bank, was also interested in the ice company. It is thought information given by him may have led to Armstrong's arrest. Recently both Armstrong and Smith were forced into bankruptcy.

NEW HUPMOBILE CUT TO $795. List $1,000. Koehler Co., 1709 B'way.—Adv.

HUERTA TO GUARD LIVES OF ALIENS

Army Is Ordered to Protect Foreigners and Their Property in Capital.

REBEL ATTACK EXPECTED

Populace of Mexico City Seem Indifferent to the Revolution, but Flock to a Bullfight.

BULLION TRAIN AT BORDER

Escort with $740,000 Safe at Ojinaga—Chihuahua Refugees Still Wandering in the Desert.

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 7.—"Foreigners must not be interfered with if fighting occurs in the Federal District." This injunction is contained in the general army orders issued to-day. The orders specifically state that in the event of fighting the officers in command of the Government troops must understand that the lives and property of all foreigners are to be respected; that no money or supplies are to be exacted from them, and that they must be permitted to leave the scene of the fighting at any time.

The Mexican public in general appears apathetic with regard to the advance of the rebels, although it is conceded by all classes that they are moving rapidly, and speculation for the most part has to do, not with the question of whether they will win, but how soon.

The press of the capital, however, loyally gives preference to a display of the news of Federal victories and minimizes or eliminates all stories favorable to the rebels.

The financial situation has not changed, and guessing as to what President Huerta will do has practically ceased.

At last the public has accepted as true his statements that he will not resign, but will resist indefinitely. A few Americans are returning to the capital and a few are leaving. The European colonies are completing their plans of defense.

The Government has disregarded the threats of the Zapata forces to shoot any railway employes in case the operation of trains on the Cuernavaca line was attempted after Dec. 1, and as a result a pitched battle has taken place between Cuernavaca and Iguala. Luis Valdez, a Mexican who was naturalized in Texas and a member of the Order of Railway Conductors, who was in charge of the train, was shot and seriously injured, while another conductor, a Mexican, was also wounded.

The Zapata forces had made arrangements to dynamite the train, but through miscalculation they fired upon it just before it reached the mine. The train stopped and a fight ensued, in which several of the escorting soldiers were killed.

Fighting between the Federals and rebels near Huitzilac, which is situated between Mexico City and Cuernavaca, had apparently ended to-day, but the outcome has not been determined, although the rebels withdrew.

Notwithstanding reassuring reports issued by the War Department, rumors that Monterey and Saltillo have been taken by the rebels are persistent, and the temper of the residents of the capital is now such that reports of Federal reverses receive more credence than those of Federal victories.

There was a municipal election in the capital to-day, but the scenes at the polls failed to indicate that the average citizen knew anything about the affair.

Although the public paid little attention to the election, it did manifest a very lively interest in a bullfight, the great attraction being the presence in the ring of Belmonte, the famous Spanish matador, and Gafona, the idolized Mexican bull fighter.

No seat in the amphitheatre, which has a capacity of 25,000, was empty, and hundreds stood in the aisles and on the roof. To this crowd, representative of the republic's population, the relative skill displayed by Belmonte and Gaona appeared far more interesting than developments in the revolutionary situation. The Acting Minister of Finance was judge of the contest.

**TO ENTER CHIHUAHUA TO-DAY.

the territory south of Chihuahua. Meantime, he is moving cautiously. The extension of their territory has placed new responsibilities upon the rebels. It consists in protecting the property which formerly they were engaged in destroying.

GO TO ATTACK FEDERALS.

6,000 Constitutionalist Troops Expect a Battle Near Torreon.

HERMOSILLO, Sonora, Mexico, Dec. 7.—Gen. Contreras to-day notified Gen. Carranza that he had left Torreon to meet two Federal columns advancing from the east.

The insurgent force is estimated at six or seven thousand, while the Federal strength is unknown. The Federal columns, which came from Monterey and Saltillo, have halted temporarily at San Pedro and Parras, near the Coahuila border.

BULLION TRAIN IS SAFE.

$740,000 from Parral Reaches Ojinaga—Refugees Turn Back.

Special to The New York Times.

PRESIDIO, Texas, Dec. 7.—The expected wagon train from Parral, Mexico, which has been on the way with bullion for the last two weeks, reached Ojinaga late yesterday. It is expected to land safely in a few hours on the American side of the Rio Grande. There are sixteen wagons in the train, each drawn by sixteen mules, 200 additional mules, and a military escort of 150 men.

In the train are 617 bars of bullion, weighing 135 pounds each, worth 1,234,000 pesos which at the present price of silver would make the value of the shipment $740,000 in gold.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, Dec. 7.—Hope of reaching the American border was abandoned by the Chihuahua refugees, who were working their way back on Saturday, according to James Callihan, who reached here from Chihuahua in an automobile to-night.

Callihan says he passed a party of refugees along the line of the Mexico & Orient Railroad between Chihuahua and Paloma. Their supply of provisions was nearly gone. The Federals under Mercado and Orozco remained at Paloma, fifty-four miles east of Chihuahua, as they feared to retreat with the refugees to the city because of presence of Villa's army. They will probably go to Monterey or to Eastern Chihuahua to escape the rebels, who are scouring the country for them.

Callihan said that many of the refugees were completely exhausted after their forced march across the desert, and that many would not reach Chihuahua alive. Some of the more able-bodied, he said, had proceeded toward Ojinaga in search of the rebels. Gen. Luis Terrazas is thought to be among those who are still trying to reach the American border.

EXPECTS LULL IN FIGHTING.

Washington Believes Rebels May Delay Advance to the South.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The general optimism of the Wilson Administration over the recent rebel victories at many points of Northern Mexico is qualified to-day in two respects.

The first disappointment centres around the as yet unconfirmed reports from Juarez that Gen. "Pancho" Villa is becoming alarmed at the prospect of a flank movement of the Federals should he proceed too far south without first destroying all Federal detachments north of Torreon.

The other alarming indication is that the bandit chief Zapata, whose murderous record of many years excludes him from even the loosest application of the word Constitutionalist, is ready to cooperate with the rebels of the north to the extent of looting and burning every city he can capture.

Emiliano Zapata has been the blackest spot in all the black history of the last three Mexican revolutions. When Madero rose in the north against Porfirio Diaz and began a revolution from high personal motives, he was at the same time assisted and embarrassed by the "sturdy vagabond" of the south. Zapata's active campaign of brigandage undoubtedly gave Madero his chance for a comparatively unobstructed march from the north; but once in power, he found no way of bringing Zapata to the pursuits of peace, and the bandit's work of destruction continued.

The same situation was repeated when Pasqual Orozco rebelled against Madero, and that situation still exists in connection with the movement headed by Gen. Carranza. There have already been indications enough that any outburst of rebel outrages against non-combatants or prisoners of war that receives wide publicity in the United States tends to postpone recognition by the United States of the Constitutionalist Government. That was what happened when the rebels captured Juarez and killed whom they pleased.

Fear of Outrages by Zapata.

These outrages will probably be outdone if Zapata, who is now mobilizing several thousand trained sharpshooters, has any degree of success. The great embarrassment to the Constitutionalist cause flowing from Zapata's activities is that he operates so near the Mexican capital that his misdeeds are almost certain to be noted by the civilized world.

Zapata at present is directing his attack against Cuernavaca, the most beautiful city in Mexico. At that place, only a few hours' run from the capital, many wealthy Mexicans have their Summer homes, and artists camp there because of its great natural beauty. It is thought that the homes of the rich have attracted Zapata, whose campaigns are conducted more in accordance with cupidity than strategy.

There is nothing official here to indicate that Gen. Villa has delayed his proposed march to the south, but there are many reasons why his campaign should not yet be carried into the midst of the Federal strongholds. To carry out his announced programme would undoubtedly mean leaving fairly large Federal detachments in his rear. Juarez is sately garrisoned by rebels, but there would always be danger of rear attacks. A still more cogent reason for delay is that the Constitutionalists have many problems to work out in the way of civil government in the north, the raising of money, and the equipment of troops, before they are ready to conduct what will practically be the invasion of a foreign country.

A Lull in Hostilities Predicted.

Observers here familiar with Mexican conditions predict that after the rebels have completed their campaign in the north there may be a protracted lull in hostilities. The Federal sympathizers are concentrated in the centre and south of Mexico, where the bulk of the population resides. Communication there is comparatively easy, and the Federal army can be used to good advantage in an active campaign. If the revolution should remain at a standstill with the Federals in complete control of one part of the country and the rebels in the other, there would be no surprise here in unofficial quarters.

The announcement from Hermosillo, the Constitutionalist capital, that Francisco Escudero had been retired as Carranza's Minister of Foreign Relations, awakened considerable speculation here. It was recalled that Dr. William Bayard Hale concluded his parleys with Escudero because he had been unable to resume conferences with Carranza himself. In some quarters there was a disposition to regard the withdrawal of Escudero as having had some connection with the Hale negotiations.

It was learned here to-night that Escudero had left Hermosillo and was en route to New York to meet his wife, who sailed from Vera Cruz recently. Friends of Escudero said he had suffered a nervous breakdown and needed a rest.

Dr. Hale remains in Washington, awaiting word from President Wilson as to when they may confer in detail about Mexican affairs. The President's illness last week caused him to deny himself to all callers, but it is expected that during the coming week he will send for Dr. Hale and get further information about the Constitutionalists.

ENGLISH ATTACK ON WILSON.

London Times Correspondent Holds Him Responsible for Slaughter.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 8.—A special correspondent of The London Times who is investigating the situation in Mexico sends a long mail letter from Saltillo which concludes as follows:

"The demand of the United States for Huerta's disappearance is based not upon his inability to prevent the impoverishment of Americans and the risk to their lives, but upon his supposed complicity—of which no evidence is offered—in the killing of one man. A sober Englishman whose name is widely known in Mexico, said to me:

"'Mr. Wilson and Mr. Bryan accuse the President of being responsible for one death; they are responsible for thousands. But for them civil war would have ended long ago.'

"Seeing how the Government has been hampered and the rebels encouraged and Americans along the border induced to take the rebels' part, almost all foreigners in Mexico appear to share that Englishman's view."

REFUGEES CROWD VERA CRUZ.

Few Americans Among Them—Rebels Leaving Tuxpam District.

VERA CRUZ, Dec. 7.—A heavy "norther" has been raging since yesterday, but began to abate toward nightfall. German, French, and Spanish steamers from Havana have been hove to outside, unable to enter the port.

Many Mexican families have arrived here from the capital in the last few days. They report a considerable feeling of unrest there. Few Americans are coming. All the hotel accommodations here have now been taken.

The American Consul at Tampico, Clarence A. Miller, reports that he has received advices from the Consular Agent at Tuxpam, that large Federal reinforcements have arrived there, and that the rebel forces under Gen. Aguilar are moving northward. The Consular Agent says that the presence of the American warships has had the effect of checking insurgent depredations, and recommends that they be retained indefinitely.

It is believed that the next point of rebel attack will be Monterey, and after that San Luis Potosi.

FEDERALS ARREST AMERICAN.

Release Gillette at Consul's Request, but Make No Explanations.

LAREDO, Texas, Dec. 7.—H. B. Gillette, an American trainmaster of the National Railways of Mexico, with headquarters at Monterey, was arrested today at Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, on orders of the Federal military authorities, but later was released through the efforts of the American Consul, Alonzo B. Garrett. No reason for his detention was given, but it is understood that he was told not to return to Mexico.

Refugees continued to arrive here in large numbers to-day, most of them proceeding north.

PRAISE McAULEY MISSION.

Whitman and Bishop Burch Attend Anniversary Service.

The forty-first anniversary of the McAuley Mission was celebrated yesterday in the mission house at 316 Water Street with the Right Rev. Charles Burch, Suffragan Bishop of the Episcopal Church of New York, and District Attorney Charles S. Whitman as the guests of honor. The home was filled with men who at one time or another had been aided by the mission. Many of them told stories of their fight to redeem themselves, in which hope had been given to guide them to a better life.

"And though many of you may doubt it, my associates and I really do everything we can to give the man who has done wrong or who has gone wrong a chance. We are working toward a common end—the good of all."

The District Attorney said that he had long been acquainted with the work of the mission, and that it was a splendid work.

Bishop Burch paid a high tribute to the mission also. He urged all who thought that there was no hope for them to profit by the testimony of those who had been saved.

Among the men in the audience was one who testified that he had been helped first by the mission nearly forty years ago, and that he had won the fight. Another said that he had kept from drinking liquor for three days because of the aid given to him by the mission on which he was striving to "get on his feet."

HOUNDS ON A THIEF SCENT.

Trail Burglars from Guttenberg to Edgewater Jail.

When Adolph Maxe, who keeps a boarding house at 80 West Twenty-seventh Street, Guttenberg, N. J., returned home on Saturday night he found several indignant and excited boarders awaiting him. They told him that during his absence burglars had entered the house and taken $100 in cash and $200 in jewelry from their trunks. Maxe at once communicated with the police, and Patrolman Bell, after a search, found an old file which had been used to pry open the trunks.

Mayor Charles E. Eypper of Guttenberg, who also has been notified of the burglary, suggested that if the two bloodhounds owned by Frank De Winters of 15 Twenty-seventh Street were put on the case they might be successful in running down the culprit. The hounds have carried off prizes at many dog shows.

De Winters willingly loaned the dogs to the police. They took the scent from the file and followed it from room to room, thence to the street, and started north on the Palisades Road, followed by the police. The hounds never stopped until they reached Kelley's Hotel at Edgewater, three miles distant.

At Edgewater the police learned that two men had been arrested there late on Saturday night, and that one of the prisoners had been arrested in front of the hotel. The hounds were taken to the Edgewater Police Station and the two prisoners were brought out. At a sight of one of the prisoners the hounds sprang toward him with a bark of triumph. He was Damon Pinsler, 28 years old, of Cliff Side, and was arrested by the Edgewater police on a charge of felonious assault. He refused to say anything when asked about the robbery at Maxe's house.

HOBOES REFUSE OFFER.

Can't Agree to Foreswear Anarchism to Meet in Parish House.

As a result of the uncertainty among the men who have been attending the "hobo meetings" every Sunday in the Manhattan Lyceum as to whether the meeting last night was to be there or at All Saints' Church, Scammel and Henry Streets, there was a small attendance at the Manhattan Lyceum. Some of the men went there and some to a room in the Parish House of the church, which has been fitted up with seats.

Some time after the meeting at the Manhattan Lyceum was under way the Rev. Irwin Tucker, one of the Trustees of the body appeared and announced that the Trustees had rejected the offer to meet in the Parish House of the church, which had been fitted up for the purpose, and would continue to use the Manhattan Lyceum. The hoboes were ready to go or stay, and as the announcement was made after the free lunch was served, they were not worrying where they would meet. Mr. Tucker in making his announcement said:

"The pastor of the church wanted a guarantee from us that there would be no anarchistic speeches at the meetings, but we could give no such guarantee. Besides we could have no official connection with the church."

"That's right, boss," said a voice, and the rest applauded.

Mr. Tucker said that the church was too far away from the haunts of the migratory workers anyway. He also said that those of the Brotherhood Welfare Association who wanted a place for shelter could take the general offer made by Bishop Greer to use the basement of the church. He said that as the basement of the church must be made to conform with the rules of the Board of Health, which will not permit more than 100 to sleep there at a time, it would not be ready for a week or so, as it would have to be remodeled.

The men who went to All Saints' Church lingered around a while, but had no meeting, as there was no one to lead them.

MAY'S AUTO WRECKS A DOCTOR'S MOTOR

Car from Secretary of State's Office Crashes Into Another When It Skids on Wet Street.

PASSENGERS THROWN OUT

Accident Happens on the Day Secretary of State Asks Glynn for More Rigid Auto Laws.

Skidding on the wet pavement on a steep hill at Highland Boulevard and Bushwick Avenue, East New York, last evening, a powerful automobile from the Manhattan office of Mitchell May, the Secretary of State, which carried several men and women, crashed into an automobile owned by Dr. M. T. Reynolds of 164 Montauk Avenue, Brooklyn. In the physician's automobile was the chauffeur, Henry Young, of 450 Logan Street, who had just taken the doctor and Mrs. Reynolds to the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, at Broadway and Aberdeen Street.

Two women and a man were thrown from the auto of the Secretary of State's department, but were not hurt seriously. This auto was driven by William Grogan of 1,771 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn, who is attached to the Secretary of State's office. The physician's chauffeur was pinned in his seat, but he suffered only bruises.

Before the police arrived the wrecked automobiles were hauled to garages.

Dr. Reynolds was summoned before the autos were removed and Grogan gave him his card. Dr. Reynolds said last night that there were three men, including Grogan, and three women in Grogan's auto. Grogan said there were only four, including himself. The others, he said, were Mrs. Grogan, her sister, and the sister's husband. Mr. May, the Secretary of State, has written a letter to Gov. Glynn, which is published elsewhere in this paper, urging more rigid auto laws.

The automobile owned and driven by Herman Pincus of 131 Williams Avenue, East New York, and a taxicab driven by Henry Hirsch of 50 Willett Street crashed at Bushwick and Jamaica Avenues, in East New York, soon after the collision between Dr. Reynolds's auto and the one driven by Grogan. Both autos were wrecked, but no one was injured.

A man identified as Jacob Parker was knocked down and killed at the Bowery and Third Street yesterday afternoon by an automobile owned by Isidore Schoenhaus of 1,301 Washington Avenue, the Bronx, and operated by Morris Feuer of 226 East Seventy-sixth Street. Feuer was not detained by the police.

Jacob Feig, 55 years old, of 170 East 111th Street, was knocked down in Lenox Avenue, near 124th Street, in the morning by an automobile owned and operated by Max Sanger of 1,947 Seventh Avenue. The injured man was taken to Harlem Hospital suffering from contusions about the body and possibly from a fractured skull.

An automobile owned and driven by Henry F. Gade, a paper and twine manufacturer of 340 Broome Street, skidded on the wet pavement in Seventh Avenue, between 115th and 116th Streets, and smashed a fire hydrant.

John Hinch, an iron molder, 45 years old, of 13 Marcy Avenue, Williamsburg, was knocked down at Grand Street and Driggs Avenue in the afternoon by an automobile driven by Peter Osifield of 195 Roebling Street. He was taken to the Williamsburg Hospital, where it was thought his skull might be fractured.

Coroner Healy made a preliminary investigation yesterday into the death of Louise Maunle, 12 years old, who was killed on Saturday night by a motor truck on Third Avenue at 158th Street. Richard Size, the chauffeur, who is being held without bail, testified that he was driving at four miles an hour, and that the accident was unavoidable.

At a meeting of the East Side Protective Association yesterday a letter was sent to Gov. Glynn calling attention to the number of deaths and injuries caused by reckless automobile driving and asking for more stringent laws for the protection of persons in the street.

ASKS AUTO LAW CHANGES.

Secretary May Wants Glynn to Send in an Emergency Message.

Gov. Glynn has been requested by Secretary of State Mitchell May to urge the Legislature, which meets to-day, to modify the existing automobile law to the end that the rights of the public shall be safeguarded. Mr. May has sent a letter to Gov. Glynn in which he says concerning needed automobile legislation:

"At the close of the original session of the Legislature this year an emergency message was sent in by your predecessor for the enactment of new legislation. At that time I had several conferences with him and it was concluded that it was absolutely essential that the law be modified in certain particulars which were incorporated in the bill, which bill was on the concluding day of the Legislature passed.

"As I understand it the emergency message was sent through the instrumentality of Frederick R. Coudert, President of the National Highways Protective Society, assurances having been given at that time, as I understand, that the bill would be signed. For some unknown reason this bill was vetoed by the Governor.

"During the past few weeks the newspapers, particularly those in the metropolitan district, have been filled with accounts of serious accidents caused by the automobile, and of the large number of persons arrested for violation of the law. I am satisfied, however, that, no matter how strictly the law as at present constituted is enforced, it will be necessary, if there is a desire to minimize the dangers of the automobile, that new legislation be enacted at the earliest possible moment. May I ask you, therefore, to transmit to the Legislature an emergency message on this subject?"

According to the records in the last eleven months 416 persons were killed by automobiles and 2,149 persons were injured on the streets and roads of the State. In very few of these cases, according to Mr. May, was there proper investigation to fix the responsibility.

"It is apparent," says Secretary May, "even from these inadequate statistics, which do not include hundreds of other accidents due to structural defects or careless driving, when the operators or occupants alone were injured, that there is something radically wrong both in the law and its enforcement. This sacrifice of human life, nearly double that of last year, is too heavy a toll to pay for the advantages of the automobile."

It is the opinion of the Secretary of State that reckless driving is on the increase; that the danger to the public cannot be removed unless adequate punishment is meted out to offenders and that the peril continues because automobile owners are "not awake to the vital necessity of taking some stand against negligent drivers of cars who persist in joy-riding and breaking speed laws at every possible opportunity."

Secretary May suggests that careful motorists unite their efforts to bring careless drivers to justice. Railway managers, he says, are held to strict accountability for preventable accidents, and he believes that the time is not far distant when the reckless use of the motor car will be checked.

"Certain motor car officials," says Secretary May, "are fond of declaring that public hostility to them is general and that there is no good reason for it. So long as they refuse to take vigorous steps to protect themselves and the public from the consequences of these evils they may expect to see this sentiment grow to proportions that will soon become embarrassing."

Secretary May asserts that the lower courts are open to criticism in their treatment of offenders, and says that when the driver of a car has been proved guilty of recklessness he should receive the most severe punishment possible under the law.

A meeting of women representing some thirty clubs and societies will be held in the Hotel Astor to-day to plan ways to prevent automobile accidents and insure protection to pedestrians.

HOSTESSES DENY SLIGHT.

Letter of Mrs. Bryan, Promising Calls, Reveals Social Rift.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Rumors of differences between the women of the Congressional circle and the wives of Cabinet officers took definite shape today when Mrs. Bryan, wife of the Secretary of State, made the following statement through the social columns of a local paper:

Owing to recent discussions regarding the returning of calls by the ladies of the Cabinet the following announcement is made:

Speaking for the ladies of the Cabinet, who regret the erroneous impression created by an article appearing in a local paper last Sunday, in regard to their attitude in the matter of returning calls made upon them by the wives of members of the House of Representatives, I wish to say that they intend to return, as far as possible, all such calls.

Mrs. W. J. BRYAN.

But for Mrs. Bryan's statement, society in general would have had no knowledge of any alleged offense given or received in the matter of calls between Congressional and Cabinet women. A canvass of some of the leading Congressional families fails to disclose any case in which a Congressman's wife or daughter, or even a sister, a cousin, or an aunt, has been "snubbed" by a Cabinet hostess, as alleged in the article referred to in Mrs. Bryan's statement, while on Wednesday afternoon, the first formal "at home" day of the new Administration, found every Cabinet hostess receiving, greeted by the usual representative company from both houses of Congress, the diplomatic circle, and resident society.

GOV. GLYNN PUSHES HIS PRIMARY BILL

Will Also Urge Workmen's Compensation Act on the Legislature To-night.

NO APPOINTMENTS NOW

Executive Believes That Chief Legislation Which He Proposes Will Be Passed at Once.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—Accompanying his Direct Primary and Workmen's Compensation bills, Gov. Glynn will send emergency messages to the Legislature to-morrow night. In this way it will be possible for both bills to be passed at the first sitting of the extra session.

Some financial legislation, the exact nature of which has not been made known, also will be asked by the Governor. It is believed that he will request only enough money to meet the present deficiencies.

A resolution also will be presented calling for a referendum on the question of holding an early convention to revise the Constitution. It is the Governor's desire that such a convention be held in 1915.

The Governor and party leaders tonight said that a quorum was practically certain. They hope to dispose of the bills in one week. The Governor also reiterated his statement that he would send no important nominations to the Senate.

The final draft of the workmen's compensation bill now is in the hands of the printer. Its final provisions were decided on to-night. They differ little from the tentative draft published several days ago. Four forms of insurance will be in operation, any of which the employer may choose. Five commissioners will pass on claims and administer the fund, of which the State Treasurer is made custodian. All hazardous employments are covered.

The Governor said that he considered the bill fair to both employers and employes and neither socialistic nor capitalistic. He said:

"New York will have the workmen's compensation legislation which the Democratic Party promised in its last platform. The bill which I have finally determined to submit to the Legislature is the result of careful study of the rights of all concerned. It is not socialistic. It is not capitalistic. It gives to labor the justice which has been over-long delayed, and it recognizes that the capital which is invested in great business enterprises has rights which also demand recognition.

"One of the most striking characteristics of the measure is the prominence given to accident prevention. Those who have participated in the conferences out of which it has developed are convinced that it will put New York in the forefront of the nation-wide movement to reduce the enormous loss in maimed limbs and shortened lives which has burdened American industry.

"The bill will have broad application to all hazardous employments, excepting in agriculture, domestic service, and casual employment for the profit of the employer. All payments of compensation will be at periods corresponding as nearly as possible to those at which wages were paid the injured employe or his dependents.

"Lump sum payments are permitted only in connection with aliens residing outside the country, in which case one-half the aggregate compensation is payable. Only in exceptional cases, on the decision of the commission that this will be advantageous for all concerned, lump sums may be substituted for periodic payments to residents. The death benefit to dependent children continues in all cases until the age of 16 is attained, and to widows during widowhood."

Friends of Patrick E. McCabe, Clerk of the Senate, are urging the Governor to nominate him for one of the Public Service Commissionerships. The Governor has disposed of the matter with the statement that he would send in no nominations until after Jan. 1.

OPPOSE WORKMEN'S BILL.

Chamber of Commerce Sends a Protest to Gov. Glynn.

It was announced yesterday that the New York Chamber of Commerce had forwarded to Gov. Glynn a letter protesting against the proposed Workmen's Compensation bill which the Governor wishes to have passed at the concluding session of the present Legislature, which convenes to-day at Albany. A special committee of the Chamber of Commerce which has had the matter in charge has assured the Governor that the bill in effect establishes a State monopoly in compensation insurance.

Moreover, the committee asserts that the rates of compensation are so high as to make competition difficult or impossible between manufacturers in New York State and the manufacturers in other States where lower rates are in effect. A third objection on the part of the committee is that the proposed measure provides for the protection of workmen in hazardous industries, to the exclusion of a very large proportion of the workingmen of the State.

"We respectfully but firmly protest," says the latter, "against the enactment of a measure which, while by its terms benefiting only a part of the employers and employes of the State, will greatly increase the cost of compensation to such employers as come under it, and, by making possible a continuation of negligence litigation and reversing the previous policy of the State as to insurance supervision, will, in our judgment, bring about chaotic conditions."

The letter is signed by Edmund Dwight, resident manager of the Employers' Liability Assurance Corporation, Limited, of London; Frank E. Law, Vice President of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York; Felix M. Marshall, President of the American Locomotive Company, and William Sloane, President of W. & J. Sloane.

MISS M'CANN GONE, MAY BE DERANGED

Family of Young Woman Missing In Brooklyn Fear Her Mind Is Affected.

SEEN LAST IN MANHATTAN

She Left Home On Thursday for a School Where She Taught, But Never Got There.

Jessie McCann, the 23-year-old daughter of Robert G. McCann of 438 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush, has been missing ever since Thursday morning, when she left her home to walk to the Home for Destitute Children at 217 Sterling Place, where, as a social worker, she gave her services as a teacher. She did not get to the school. The last trace her family had of her was on Thursday afternoon at 5:30 o'clock, when an acquaintance spoke to her at Wall Street and Broadway in Manhattan.

Mr. McCann feels that his daughter is suffering from a mental abberation, and he and all the members of the family scout the notion that there could be any romantic or sensational explanation of the girl's sudden disappearance. They knew she had been suffering from her nerves for some time, and they account for her disappearance in that way.

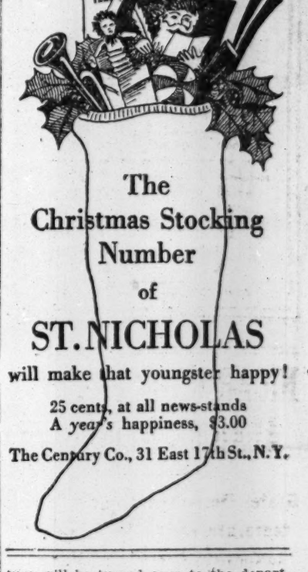
The friend who saw her in Manhattan late on Thursday afternoon was surprised to see her so far from home at that hour of the day, but he noticed nothing unusual in her manner, and she bowed to him. He recalled this and brought the word to her family when the story of her disappearance spread on Friday among her friends in Flatbush.

Since then all the hospitals in New York have been searched both by members of the McCann family and by the police. Mr. McCann, who has been connected for thirty years with the wholesale grocery house of Austin, Nichols & Co., at 61 Hudson Street, Manhattan, is an old friend of Mayor Kline, and he took his story to him on Friday. The Mayor arranged to have two of the best detectives in the police department assigned to the case and these have helped in the search. To-day a formal alarm will be sent out to every precinct in the five boroughs from police headquarters. Miss McCann's picture will be turned over to the department with a description.

The story of her disappearance gained wide circulation yesterday at St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church in Ocean Avenue, where she had a class in he Sunday School. Miss McCann has a younger sister, Miss Ethel, and a brother, Robert G. McCann, Jr., who is employed by T. K. Millington & Sons at 51 Leonard Street.

There is every evidence that Miss McCann did not plan her going away. She not only took no extra clothing with her but she took no money beyond small change, amounting perhaps to forty or fifty cents.

Mrs. McCann remembered that originally her daughter had planned to do some Chris mas shopping on Thursday, and for that purpose had put some bills in her purse. But after breakfast on Thursday morning she said she did not feel well enough to undertake the round of the stores, so she took these bills out and handed them to her mother for safekeeping.



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Boy Corn Champion Wins $100.

MOBILE, Dec 7.—Walker Lee Dunson of Alexander City will enjoy a $100 trip to Washington as the winner of the prize offered by the State Bankers' Association to the boy raising the greatest amount of corn on one acre of land in Alabama. Dunson is only 14 years old. He raised 232.7 bushels on a measured acre.

M'GUIRE BLAMES BROTHER'S MANIA

Continued from Page 1.

black as the ace of spades, carrying guns; by brown cops carrying clubs in Porto Rico, by chocolate-colored cops in capes, with swords, twirling mustachios in Cuba, and I thought I noticed the lean American cops at Key West taking an extra interest in my baggage.

Some funny incidents happened. I delivered an address on the comity and good-will of nations to the Dominican President and officials, surrounded by his soldiers. I gave to the newspapers the Democratic platform and the good-will of America. The next night three sinister little black cops who had been watching me smiled joyously with relief as I took the German boat for Porto Rico. I suppose they feared the presence of so dangerous a visitor might lead to American complications and the monthly revolution.

At Porto Rico I stopped at the hotel of Ike Goldsmith, who proved to be an old Syracuse friend, and he made me very welcome, bringing American to see me. One night he came in, downcast, and, speaking with emotion, said: "Mayor, prepare for bad news. The police are after you."

I said, "Ike, cheer up, I am used to 'em now." The Chief of the Insular Police came over, a fine fellow, Col. Shanton, who has charge of 800 men. He was a rough rider, and we became good friends.

On the Spanish liner, four days from Porto Rico to Havana, a fierce-looking Spanish officer kept his eye on me. After I reached Havana I saw my name on the bulletin board as a topliner, and I read in a Spanish paper some news nearly as accurate as some of the New York papers. This paper says: "McGuire is the popular leader of Tammany Hall, which is opposed by the Whitman Association."

McGuire Offers an Alibi.

At Albany I am charged by Quinlan, the asphalt man, and Rubino, his lawyer, with having been a party to the bribery of the Governor, Commissioner of Highways and the highway investigator. Already these charges have utterly broken down. They said I was at Cooperstown on July 5. I was at Sea Cliff with my family that day; they said it was the day following, but I was in Baltimore that day.

Then they shifted to the following week when I was in North Carolina, where I am doing some steam shovel work together with F. J. McGuire. The truth is that I have not been in this State all told more than six weeks during the past year. I have only seen Mr. Sulzer a few times since he was Governor, and I am only slightly acquainted with Mr. Hennessy. If I had ever bribed him, do you think he would have dared to oppose my brother, George?

In their rage the Warner-Quinlan Company falsely assumed that I am solely responsible for their failure to meet specifications, to sell oil asphalt to the State at 12 cents per gallon which they sell to all other customers at 9 cents or less. I have never had any business with the Highway Department since it was organized except to appear five times before the commission and their engineers advocating certain forms of specifications, and there have appeared with me trained experts whose arguments usually prevailed.

Our experts were sustained by Gov. Hughes and his commission and his engineers; by Gov. Dix and his board until late in his term.

Discusses Asphalt Controversy.

Now, here are the facts briefly as to the asphalt controversy. There are two specifications, one calling for "solid natural asphalt," the other for "oil or residual asphalt." The first is the natural asphalt dug out of the ground, the other, residual, a byproduct of petroleum. I have not opposed the oil asphalt specification, but I have argued that oil asphalt should not be sold as solid and the State made to pay the market price which natural asphalt brings. Commissioner Carlisle sustained this position, and he could not do otherwise as an honest official.

I represented the Barber Company for ten years previous to 1911, but not since except to close up unfinished work. My brother, George, has never been employed by the Barber Asphalt Company. He may have some selling arrangement with selling agents who buy their material, but he is not an agent of the Barber Company and has never been authorized to speak for them.

Charges a "Frame-Up."

All the charges against me are a desperate attempt of oil men to destroy me; a "frame-up" despicable in its object and cruel in its purpose.

I have been twenty-five years in various lines of business, and no man can say that I have ever received or paid out a dishonest dollar. The plot to destroy me will fail.

Insurance, asphalt, cement, brick are often sold on a commission basis. The State highway improvements has created one of the largest single appropriations for public work in the world, and an army of agents, contractors, and material men invade Albany and the fight for business is sharp.

Gov. Glynn has settled the asphalt specification fight by one stroke, if a legal way can be found to adopt his plan of a three or five year guarantee on roads. Then one specification can be agreed upon and the contractors will not take a chance with poor asphalt.

Condit's story as agent for an oil company, upon which my indictment was based, is part of the conspiracy of several oil asphalt companies.

Says Brother Has a Mania.

My indictment cannot be justified on the evidence of my brother George, because of his physical and mental condition, which has been the concern of his associates for some time, which also explains other phases of his testimony.

The mania possessed by my brother, George H. McGuire, that he represented many lines of big business has led to glaring errors in his statement. He stated that he represented several cement companies; he never represented any cement company and never sold a barrel of cement. Most of his statements about contractors are irresponsible and indicate a weakened mental condition. For instance, one day he said McGuire & Co. did 80 per cent. of the State contractors' insurance business, and the next day he cut it down to 35 per cent, and thus the inconsistency and errors run throughout his statements.

How absolutely impossible was his project of collecting $5,000 each from asphalt companies for the Democratic State Committee through a closed specification when three of these companies sell the same material as the Standard Oil Company and the Texas Oil Company, who are the biggest producers of oil asphalt and could undersell those three companies, will be readily observed by those familiar with the business.

The oil people sent men to me before I sailed South on my last business trip, and said that they would destroy Condit's affidavit if I would desert my friends and join their side in the asphalt controversy at Albany. I refused, and hence their charges.

I have no fear that injustice will prevail. I have wronged no man, and never injured the Commonwealth.

Thomas Hassett, who sailed to Santo Domingo with McGuire, was last seen by McGuire in Key West. McGuire said that he did not know when Hassett would return to New York.

HASSETT HAS BIG CONTRACT.

Active in Construction Work—Morrissey Denounces Charges of Graft.

Thomas Hassett, who is accused of demanding and accepting a bribe of $1,500 for aiding a contractor to collect $17,000 overdue from the State, is in the contracting business himself on a very large scale. It developed yesterday that Hassett is interested in a corporation which got a contract from the Board of Water Supply for more than $80,000. Hassett resigned as Secretary of the Board of Water Supply on Jan. 1, 1910, it is understood, and went into the contracting business early this year.

Joseph P. Morrissey, counsel of Charles F. Murphy and the present Secretary of the Board of Water Supply, told about Hassett's activity as a contractor yesterday in the course of a denunciation of charges of petty grafting published against him yesterday.

District Attorney Whitman has known about Hassett's relatioins with the contracting business for several months.

Hassett's company, according to Morrissey, is known as the State Highway Construction Company. It has offices in the Woolworth Building. Associated with Hassett, Morrissey said, were Samuel Beskin of Beacon, N. Y., and James K. Hamilton of this city. Hamilton is one of the men who figured in the drainage scandal against Morrissey yesterday by Dennis J. Murphy, a former employe. He has already testified before the Grand Jury in the Hassett case.

Hassett's interest in the State Highway Construction Company, according to information which reached the District Attorney, dates back to last January. The contract obtained by this company calls for the construction of a road around the big reservoir which is to store the city's Catskill water. When the reservoir was under construction the city decided to pave all the roads in the vicinity of the reservoir. It was required to rebuild these roads. That is why the road around the reservoir is being constructed by the city and not by the State. Hassett's contract is spoken of commonly as a "million-dollar contract," and is recognized as one of the best plums that the city had to offer in recent years.

The charges against Morrissey did not relate to this contract in any way. Morrissey merely gave the information while discussing the charges. In the course of the interview it came out that Morrissey not only knew Hassett and Hamilton, but also a number of other men who have figured in District Attorney Whitman's investigation.

One of these men is Arthur A. McLean, Democratic State Treasurer, who now is under indictment for accepting campaign contributions from corporations. Morrissey and McLean served together on a commission which condemned land for a new road.

The charges made against Morrissey by Dennis J. Murphy—not a relative of the Tammany leader—were to the effect that Morrissey, in his official capacity, had, as it was called, "shaken down" contractors doing work for the Board of Water Supply on the aqueduct and elsewhere for various appliances such as a boiler, iron pipes, hose, and a suction pump, which appliances were put to his own personal use in a greenhouse plant he had at Bayside, L. I. It was charged that Morrissey got free of charge from a number of contractors anything that he was in need of. While the charges were specific they did not involve more than $500.

Morrissey denied the charges and said that he could clear himself in every way. He denounced Dennis J. Murphy and questioned his motive for making the charges.

Whitman Likely to Investigate.

It is expected that District Attorney Whitman will investigate the accusation this week, and that a number of witnesses will be heard before Chief Magistrate McAdoo in the John Doe proceedings. It is not likely, however, that the case will be presented to the Grand Jury.

The men who may be called to testify before Chief Magistrate McAdoo include Dennis J. Murphy, John W. Musgrove, local representative of the Quaker City Rubber Company of Philadelphia; James K. Hamilton, Patrick J. Healy, President of the Healy Sewer Construction Company; James K. Ball, a former employe of Morrissey; President D'Oller of the D'Oller Centrifugal Pump Company of Philadelphia, and Edward J. Smith, local agent of the Dean Brothers Pump Company of Indianapolis. It is not likely, it was said yesterday, that Morrissey himself will be called.

"I am not ashamed or afraid of anything I have done," said Morrissey yesterday in his apartments at 250 West Fifty-first Street. "I am willing to go before District Attorney Whitman and tell him the whole truth about my relations with Dennis J. Murphy. In my position as Secretary of the Board of Water Supply it is impossible for me to favor the contractors doing business with the board, and there is no reason why any of them should favor me. The contracts are awarded by the Commissioners to the lowest bidders. The contractors' estimates are passed upon by the Engineering Bureau, and the Secretary of the board has nothing to do with the contractors in a business way."

Morrissey's defense, if he is called upon to make any, will be a batch of receipts for all the materials which it is alleged he received through contractors for his greenhouse plant. He also will be able to show, he said yesterday, that attempts had been made to get $6,000 from him. A lawyer whose name he said he had forgotten figured in this matter, according to Morrissey.

"I was formerly Councilman in Worcester, Mass., and I came here several years ago," said Morrissey, in the course of his story. "I am a lawyer by profession. I did not succeed Mr. Hassett as Secretary of the Water Board. There was a man named Keogh who served about ten months between Hassett's term and mine.

"In November, 1911, Dennis J. Murphy came to see me at my office. I had known him as a florist in Worcester. He was out of work, and I gave him enough money to tide him over for a week. I kept on giving him money right along. Early in 1912 he got me interested in the rose-growing business, and he made me believe that I we could make $20,000 a year in growing roses. He wanted to start a stock company and sell stock, but I objected, saying that we must first place ourselves on a paying basis. We finally got a lease of a greenhouse on a large estate at Bayside, L. I., and I put up $1,000 to start the business. It was agreed that Murphy should work in his own name until he had paid back my $1,000."

The business did not succeed, according to Morrissey, and he had a dispute, he said, with Murphy over a settlement.

Morrissey's Explanations.

"What have you to say about getting a boiler, iron piping, rubber hose, and a pump from contractors?" asked the reporter.

"I can explain that," said Morrissey. "I bought the boiler for our plant for $50 from a man whom I never saw. I can't remember his name. The pump came originally from the Hilson Construction Company. Hilson is a State contractor. I met a city contractor, I heard of the pump in the first place through James K. Hamilton. I have the receipt.

"I

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NICARAGUA PLAN ALARMS REPUBLICS

State Department Says Protectorate Won't Be Extended to Central America by Force.

FEAR BORAH'S PREDICTION

Senator Said Treaty's Ratification Meant Carrying the Flag to the Panama Canal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The President's expressed wish that the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate turn its attention to Nicaraguan affairs as soon as the Mexican tangle is straightened out by ratifying the treaty for a protectorate over that Central American republic, was followed to-day by assurances from the State Department that the plan as at present formulated contemplates no armed extension of its provisions to the little countries neighboring on Nicaragua.

That is the one point officials of the Administration seem anxious to have emphasized. But the alarm occasioned in the other Central American republics has not subsided. Their diplomats have not forgotten the interpretation placed upon Secretary of State Bryan's treaty with Nicaragua by Senator Borah of Idaho, who ranks with Senator Root of New York as a legal light of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Mr. Borah said bluntly that the treaty, if it meant anything, meant carrying the flag south to the Panama Canal.

The day following the publication of Mr. Bryan's plans regarding Nicaragua there were hasty gatherings not only of Central American diplomats but of representatives from South America as well. They all saw in the plan the possibility of an indefinite extension of the United States hegemony in the western hemisphere. Their fears echoed Mr. Borah's prediction, and the fact that a Senator of his prestige should so interpret a move of the Administration Government supported their worst suspicions.

While it is now known that the President hopes to see the Nicaraguan treaty pressed to ratification by the Senate as soon as the Mexican clouds are scattered, the reason for the failure to press the treaty when it was presented last July was the coldness with which it was received by Senators. Mr. Bryan then intimated his willingness to accept material amendments and suggest them to the Nicaraguan Government, but in the face of sharp opposition it was thought better to wait until tariff legislation and currency reform left a clearer road for a debate on foreign policies.

Perhaps what most amazed the older members of the committee was the casual way in which Mr. Bryan made his suggestions, which, according to the point of view, completely reversed or sweepingly extended American policies in the South. Finally the Republican Senators decided that the protectorate idea was an extension of dollar diplomacy, and many of them—like Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts—became warm advocates of the plan. But the Democrats saw in it the reversal of their anti-imperialistic doctrines, and their conversion, such as it is, has been due to the slow influence of party loyalty.

POPE'S BLESSING BY FARLEY

Cardinal Confers It at Jubilee of Xavier Alumni Sodality.

Cardinal Farley last night conferred the Apostolic Benediction granted by Pope Pius X. to the members to the Xavier Alumni Sodality, which yesterday commenced the celebration of the golden jubilee of the organization here in the Church of St. Francis Xavier at Sixteenth Street and Sixth Avenue. During vespers the attendance was so large that room could not be provided within the church for several hundred men and women, who stood in the street during the ceremony.

Assisting the Cardinal were the Rev. John D. Roach, the Rt. Revs. Mgr. John Edwards, V. G., and Mgr. James H. McGean, LL.D.; the Rev. Joseph H. Rockwell, S. J., President of the college, who celebrated the vespers; the Rev. David W. Hearn, S. J., rector of the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola; the Rev. Thomas J. McCluskey, S. J., President of Fordham University; the Rev. Joseph P. Carney, S. J., and the Rev. Daniel J. Quinn, S. J., who preached the sermon. A special musical programme, under the direction of the Rev. John B. Young, S. J., assisted by Pietro A. Yon at the organ, was presented by the choir of the church.

A feature of the vespers was a procession bearing a statue of the Virgin Mary, with a guard of honor consisting of members of the sodality for twenty years or more.

In his sermon the Rev. Daniel J. Quinn gave a sketch of the organization of the first sodality in Rome in 1563, referred to the good services of the members of the American order during its fifty years of existence, and made a plea for the furthering of Catholic education. No work was more necessary under modern social conditions, he said.

The alumni began the jubilee celebration with a communion mass and breakfast yesterday morning. To-night a civic meeting will be held in the college theatre. A dinner at the Plaza Hotel will end the celebration to-morrow night.

ROCKEFELLER'S KIND ACT.

Takes Aged Woman to Her Home Through a Snow Storm.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 7.—Pained to see Miss Frances Twitt, 75 years old, start homeward through to-day's blinding snowstorm, John D. Rockefeller met her after the services at the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church, escorted her to his automobile, and ordered the chauffeur to drive to her home.

"You're too old to venture out in this storm. You had better come with me in my car," he said. Miss Twitt hesitated, then accepted, and walked to the automobile.

Miss Twitt and Mr. Rockefeller both joined the Euclid Avenue Baptist Church fifty-eight years ago and have been friends ever since.

Il Paid Government Experts Quit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Poor pay in the Government service is sending many scientific experts outside for employment, according to George Otis, Director of the United States Geological Survey, in his annual report, made public to-day. He pointed out that the Government cannot hope to retain its well-trained specialists so long as corporations offer far greater financial inducements.

FINDS MAETERLINCK A CLEVER BOXER

London Daily Mail's Correspondent Has a Lively Bout with the Poet.

WARMLY PRAISES THE SPORT

It's the Discipline of Violence, He Says, and Every Boy Should Learn It.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, (Monday,) Dec. 8.—Maurice Maeterlinck, as is well known, has taken up the pastime of boxing, and G. Ward Price, The London Daily Mail's special correspondent at Nice, sends glowing accounts of his prowess with the gloves, together with Maeterlinck's views on the subject of this form of self-defense.

Price himself donned the gloves in a three-minute bout with the famous poet and dramatist after the latter had just finished a similar bout with Kid McCoy. Price, who is a boxer of some note, found himself facing no easy task.

"Some philosophers who sit in high places," he says, "would have been mightily astonished had they seen what I saw as I looked over my guard. A strongly built man in a sweater and knickerbockers, well-filled brown stockings, some two inches under six feet in height. Full face, flushed, healthy red color, heavy clear blue eyes, with a whimsical look in them. Here was Maurice Maeterlinck, philosopher, and for three minutes I was free to drub him to the best of my ability under the rules of the game.

But to land on Maeterlinck even one blow toward the drubbing needed all the speed I could attain after four years away from the gloves. In and out he darted on those sturdy legs, springing back to avoid a lead, blocking, countering, and sidestepping in a flash, and on two occasions, at least, stepping in to send a right to my head, and away again before one could reply.

"I had twenty-four years advantage in age, and I would not have surrendered a single on of them to him. His defense is very good indeed, and he is lighter on his feet than many men half his age. By the time our round was finished I had a heaving chest and a throbbing heart, but Maeterlinck was ready for another round with no more than the regulation one-minute rest.

"Maeterlinck has boxed every day for three years. His other sports are motoring, riding, a motor cycle, on which he delights to attain a speed of fifty miles on hour."

Speaking afterward on the subject of boxing Maeterlinck said:

"It is the supreme intellectual exercise of muscles. All others are but dead bodies of exercise.

"'That is in complete harmony of every factor of the mind and body—where else is it to be found? There no particle of energy in the whole being which has not its pole in those two fists.'

"Maeterlinck scoffed at the idea that boxing encourages violence. 'Boxing,' he said, 'is the discipline of violence. It is violence civilized by conventions that are almost courtesies. It is insurance against violence.'

"'If every boy were taught to box the world would ere long come to hold human life in greater sanctity."

Mr. Price concludes:

"Maeterlinck's little unaffected vanities are so kindly; he is so pleased when he has boxed well. I believe he would enter for an open competition any day. He has a great curiosity to be knocked out. He feels that boxing will withhold one mystery from him until he has known that sensation."

MEMORIAL TO DR. COLLYER.

Church of the Messiah Dedicates It —Other Memorials.

A memorial window to the Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, for many years the pastor of the Church of the Messiah, at Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, was unveiled and dedicated at the service there yesterday morning.

The window has been placed in the second space from the front on the west side and is No. 9 in the series of windows which are being installed. It is the work of Frederic S. Lamb, and represents "John Wesley Preaching to the Miners." The Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, who succeeded Dr. Collyer as pastor, preached a sermon on "John Wesley and the Methodist Revolt."

The window was erected by the Collyer family. The Rev. Dr. Collyer would have been ninety years old to-day had he lived. The subject of the window is suggestive of his own ministry, for he was born in the mining district of Yorkshire. Besides the names and dates it bears this inscription:

"He held fast to that which was good."

COLUMBIA HONORS DEAD.

Memorial Service for Those Who Aided University and for Students.

The annual commemorative service for those who in their lifetime helped to advance the name and honor of Columbia University was held yesterday afternoon at St. Paul's Chapel. The services was attended by President Nicholas Murray Butler, the members of the Faculty, undergraduates, and Alumni of the university. At the service these persons, who died within the past year, were honored: J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert C. Ogden, Whitelaw Reid, Hugh Angus Stewart, Thomas P. Cook, Edward Curtis, John Green Curtis, Arthur Edgar, William Hallock, Philip H. Hiss, Ewen McIntyre, James W. McLane, Dr. Frank Hartley, Dr. Charles McBurney, and Dr. Francis P. Kinnicutt. These students who died within the past year were also honored: James F. Fagan, Ben Chatham Gibson, Albert A. Green, Max A. Koller, Thomas Clyde McKee, Alfred Palmer Merryman, Charles Hall Stoutenburgh, and Edith Maddock Thomas.

COSTUMERS ANGRY.

Want to Bar Photographers from French Fashion Display.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The dressmaking trade has mobilized all its branches in support of its demand that photographers shall henceforth be banned from Paris race courses, in order to prevent the creations of Paris fashion firms from being copied by foreign rivals.

A trade defense committee is being formed, and points out that if foreigners get frocks made from photographs of the latest Paris fashions they will cease coming on shopping excursions to Paris.

A strong protest which the dressmakers made to the Prefect of Police, M. Hennion, is unlikely to have the desired effect, as it is understood that M. Hennion does not consider it his duty to appoint a protective police brigade to watch the precious models at Longchamps and elsewhere. He told the delegation of dressmakers that he feared it would be impossible to interfere with the photographers, although he did not give them a direct refusal.

M. David of the firm of Bischoff & David, interviewed on the subject, told the reporter:

"We supply models to a number of large firms in America and elsewhere. These firms themselves complained to us that the models we send them are no longer a secret and have often been seen in photographs published far and wide in illustrated papers. Some weeks ago a big commission merchant in New York sent me back a model the price of which was $250, and said he could not accept it because there had already been photographs of it published a week before.

"As his customers—New York dressmakers—had, like himself, already seen the photographs, they naturally were not going to buy the model from him. It is for this reason that we want to put a stop to the practice of photographing our models in public."

M. David further explained that what they meant by models were not dresses worn by mannequins from their ateliers at Longchamps or Autuell, Their complaint was that dresses were photographed when worn by customers.

FRAMING FRENCH CABINET.

Doumergue May Take the Foreign Portfolio Himself.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Although Senator Gaston Doumergue has deferred until to-morrow notifying President Poincaré that he will take the responsibility of forming a ministry, it is believed that he will accept the task imposed on him.

He arranged a provisional Cabinet this afternoon, which included for Minister of Foreign Affairs either Alexandre Felix Ribot, Jean Dupuy, or Theophile Delcassé. This proved a stumbling block, as neither M. Ribot nor M. Dupuy would accept the office, and it is generally thought that M. Delcassé, who is now in St. Petersburg as Ambassador to Russia, will also refuse, in view of the effect his nomination would likely have on opinion abroad, notably in Germany. It is, therefore, thought probable that Mr. Doumergue will eventually take the Foreign Office himself, following the example of M. Poincaré when he was Premier.

Other members of M. Doumergue's provisional Cabinet include Gen. Duball as Minister of War, with Gen. Serrail as Chief of Staff; Navy, M. Noulens, now Under Secretary of War; Instruction, M. Viviani; Finance, Joseph Caillaux; Commerce, Fernand David; Agriculture, Louis Malvy or Maurice Raynaud; Colonies, M. Lebrun; Public Works, M. L. Hopiteau; Labor, Rene Renault.

Moderate opinion, while it would have preferred M. Ribot, M. Dupuy, or some other statesman less committed to advanced views, regards M. Doumergue as reasonably safe as Premier. There is apprehension among the Conservatives that M. Doumergue, when in doubt, will accept the counsel of M. Caillaux, the Radical leader, or ex-Premier Clemenceau.

The public, especially that portion of it identified with finances, will be relieved if the political crisis can be settled to-morrow.

Paraguay Welcomes Col. Roosevelt.

ASUNCION, Paraguay, Dec. 7.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who left Buenos Aires on Friday, arrived here to-day and was cordially received. Quarters had been prepared for him at the residence of the ex-Provisional President of

MRS. PANKHURST OUT ON A WEEK'S PAROLE

Released from Exeter Jail While Followers Are Protesting in London Theatre.

TO FACE EVEN BATTLESHIPS

Bodyguard Will Do This to Stop Her Re-arrest, Says "Gen." Drummond —More Disorder In St. Paul's.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Mrs. Pankhurst was released from Exeter Jail at 10 o'clock to-night, and was reported to have been medically certified as suffering from pleurisy. It is known that she had been hunger striking, and the suffragettes who have invested the prison since her incarceration confidently expected her release.

In response to representations made to the Bishop of Marlborough, who is the Dean of Exeter, special prayers were offered for Mrs. Pankhurst in the cathedral this morning. It was announced that the prayers of the congregation were desired for her, as follows:

"We commend to Thy Fatherly goodness all those who are in any way afflicted or depressed in mind, body, or estate, especially her for whom our prayers are desired."

About twenty suffragettes chanted a long prayer beginning with the words "Save Emmeline Pankhurst," at this morning's service in St. Paul's Cathedral. The service was stopped until the women had finished, and was resumed as if nothing had occurred.

Mrs. Drummond, at a meeting of suffragettes in London to-night, said:

"We swear here and now that never again will the Government take Mrs. Pankhurst. Our bodyguard's business is to keep her free, and it will even face battleships."

Donations and promises were made at the meeting, including $25,500 by Mrs. Pankhurst from the proceeds of her American tour, amounting to $70,000.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—After Mrs. Pankhurst's release from Exeter Jail she was driven to a hotel. She appeared very weak and immediately retired to bed. She is in charge of a nurse. She intends to proceed to London at the earliest possible moment.

Not anticipating the early release of their leader, suffragettes gathered to-night at the Empress Theatre, Earl's Court, to protest against her imprisonment. The house was only three-quarters filled, and "Gen." Mrs. Flora Drummond, who presided, explained the empty seats by accusing the postoffice of tampering with letters containing invitation tickets.

A resolution demanding the instant release of Mrs. Pankhurst was carried with enthusiasm, but as the meeting was dispersing the news of her liberation was announced and was greeted with prolonged cheers.

TO TRY ZABERN OFFICER.

Lieut. von Forstner, Who Started Trouble, to be Courtmartialed.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.Lieut. Baron von Forstner, according to a report reaching here, is to be tried by court martial for wounding a lame shoemaker at Zabern, Alsace, during street disturbances.

It was Lieut. von Forstner who started the trouble between the troops and civilians at Zabern by making scorntul references to the citizens when he addressed the recruits of his company some time previously.

Seventeen huge Socialist meetings were held to-day and were addressed by members of the Reichstag. A protsst was recorded against "military anarchy versus constitutional rights." Order was maintained at all the meetings.

Russian Military Airman Drowned.

LIBAU, Russia, Dec. 7.—Lieut. Wachsmuth, while making an oversea flight to-day in a hydro-aeroplane, fell from a considerable height and was drowned.

SAYRE AND HIS BRIDE AT LONDON EMBASSY

They Feared the Facing of Curious Crowds on Arrival, but Found None.

DINNERS IN THEIR HONOR

Reception at Court Also Said to be Planned — Couple Encountered Stormy Weather on Voyage.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Francis Bowes Sayre and his bride, who was Miss Jessie Wilson, daughter of President Wilson, arrived in London early this morning and are guests at the American Embassy, 6 Grosvenor Square, where a series of social entertainments in their honor are planned.

Mr. and Mrs. Sayre, who are on their honeymoon, and who arrived at Plymouth last night on the steamship George Washington, came to London on a special boat train. The George Washington encountered bad weather on the trip across, and reached Plymouth twelve hours late. During the first two days out a storm raged that was almost a hurricane.

The boat train reached Paddington station at 7 o'clock, but Mr. and Mrs. Sayre did not leave their stateroom until an hour later, when all the other passengers had departed. The delay was due to a desire on the part of the bridal couple to escape the ordeal of facing curious crowds on their way through the station, with their sprinkling of reporters and news photographers, something they had been led to expect from their experience in the United States.

But their fears proved to be unfounded. Only Ambassador Page, Miss Page, and THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent were at the station to meet them.

At Westminster Abbey Service.

Without stopping to bother about their numerous pieces of baggage, which were looked after by a member of the embassy staff, Mr. and Mrs. Sayre ran—literally ran—from the sleeping car to Ambassador Page's big blue limousine thirty feet away, where they were warmly greeted by Miss Page. Mrs. Sayre wore a simple traveling dress of green zibeline, with a small blacq velour hat. She showed no ill effects from the voyage, despite its stormy character. After a few hours' rest at the embassy, Mr. and Mrs. Sayre, with Mrs. Page and Miss Page, attended morning service at Westminster Abbey. Ambassador Page had invited the members of the embassy staff to tea to meet the young couple.

In the course of the afternoon a number of American Rhodes scholars whom Ambassador Page had met and who happened to be in London also dropped in, making a jolly tea party. The President's daughter charmed all by her simple, unaffected manner. Dinner was a strictly family affair.

Mr. and Mrs. Sayre, with the Pages, will attend a dinner at the Authors' Club to-morrow night. This dinner was arranged for before it was known that the White House bride was coming to London. The Sayres will be entertained as the club's guests and a toast to the President will be drunk.

Miss Page has invited a number of her young friends to luncheon Tuesday to meet Mrs. Sayre. Ambassador Page said to-night that this would be strictly a ladies' affair from which even Mr. Sayre probably would be excluded. Ambassador and Mrs. Page are to give a big dinner Wednesday, the guests, about thirty, including Sir William Osler and Mr. and Mrs. James Bryce. Ambassador Page said he had invited as many of President Wilson's old friends, whom Mr. Wilson met on visits to England, as he could find.

A Reception at Court.

It is expected that other entertainments will be given in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Sayre, and it is said that in all probability they will be received by King George. Ambassador Page said to-night that he did not know how long his guests purposed staying. He added that he never had seen Mr. Sayre until this morning, and that he was greatly pleased with him. He expects to take Mr. Sayre with him to Cambridge Tuesday night. The Ambassador is to be the guest of the college at a banquet. Mr. Page seemed delighted with his guests.

"They're as nice a young couple as one could wish to meet. Mrs. Sayre is simply charming—a typical specimen of the highest type of American girl," the Ambassador said to THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent. Mr. Sayre, who seems to be extremely diffident, apparently is greatly distressed at the prospect sooner or later of being interviewed.

"What can I say? I've got nothing to say. I'm not a public character," he said. Mr. Sayre asked the Ambassador to make his apologies to several reporters for London newspapers who called during the day. Even aboard the tender at Plymouth press representatives tried to interview the visitors, but were prevented by a specially detailed official of the steamship line. Requests from photographers to be allowed to take flashlights of them were refused. Mr. and Mrs. Sayre occupied the pilots' cabin on the tender. On landing at Plymouth, the American Consul, W. J. G. Stephens, who welcomed Mr. and Mrs. Longworth on their honeymoon, was the first to greet them. They hurried immediately to their saloon car, leaving the Consul to attend to the customs examination of their baggage.

On the voyage across Mr. and Mrs. Sayre charmed all the passengers by their courtesy and by their democratic tastes. They mingled freely with the company aboard and were treated as ordinary passengers. They dined in the saloon nearly every night, but not at the Captain's table, having a small table to themselves.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Sayre have been in England before, and they are looking forward with pleasure to meeting old friends.

GREATER TRADE WITH JAPAN

Will Come with Canal Opening—Negotiating for Reciprocal Tariff.

TOKIO, Dec. 7.—Negotiations are under way between the Japanese Foreign Office and Thomas Sammons, United States Consul General at Yokohama, for an informal understanding whereby Pacific Coast products may be introduced into Japan in large quantities as the result of a proposed lowering of Japan's tariff. These negotiations are closely allied with the study by both countries of the effect of the opening of the Panama Canal on commerce.

If Japan accords reductions to Pacific Coast products, especially in canned goods, California wines, nuts, dried fruits, wheat, flour and lumber, Japan will expect some sort of reciprocal treatment. For instance, Japanese merchants are specially desirous of obtaining more favorable schedules from the United States on silk fabrics.

The importation of products from the United States to Japan is augmenting more quickly than from other parts of the world. The principal products, including raw cotton, metals, machinery, iron and steel products and kerosene, come to Japan chiefly from the Atlantic Coast, and the Panama waterway with reduced freight rates and reduced time of transit should enlarge the markets considerably.

An enlarged market for American goods will be found in Korea after the canal's opening in consequence of the lower freights and quicker delivery. The importations would include American machinery for mines and railways, steel for bridges, automobiles, cotton manufactures and rice from Texas and Louisiana. Despite the enormous rice crop in Japan, the harvest is not sufficient to feed its population, and importation is necessary.

PLAN TO RECONCILE POPE AND QUIRINAL

Vatican Spokesmen Suggest That Pius X. Might Waive His Temporal Claims.

NO RESTITUTION OF ROME

Hope for Peace Through "the Constitutional Will" of the Italian Nation Expressed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Dec. 8.—"A week ago," says the Rome correspondent of The Daily News, "Archbishop Udine delivered the inaugural address at the Catholic Congress in Milan. Speaking of the independence of the Pope, he declared that a reconciliation between his Holiness and Italy was possible if legal guarantees were given of an international character and sanctioned by the Catholic Powers. Hence the restitution of Rome to the Pope would be unnecessary.

"Yesterday Count Della Torre, the President of the Catholic Popular Union, the most important and influential Catholic organization in Italy, reiterated the proposal for reconciliation and affirmed the patriotism and loyalty of the Italian Catholics, who support the monarch of United Italy. He expressed the hope that a reconciliation with the Pope would be effected by the constitutional will of the nation, without limitation of sovereignty.

"Both the Archbishop's and the Count's declarations were obviously inspired by the Vatican and imply the Pope's readiness to renounce the temporal power which he and his predecessors have hitherto considered indispensable to papal independence."

FAIL TO END DUBLIN STRIKE.

Conference Breaks Down When Employers Refuse to Reinstate Leaders.

DUBLIN, Dec. 7.—The attempt to reach a settlement of the Dublin strike, which has been in progress for fifteen weeks, has failed. A conference composed of employes and employers, assisted by English labor leaders, sat for twenty hours, thrashing out every point, but broke down to-day on the workers' demand for complete reinstatement of the strikers. This the representative of the employers would not concede.

The result of the conference is a great surprise and disappointment, as the prolonged discussion gave hope that the disastrous strike, which had caused the eviction of hundreds from their homes, was nearing an end.

The employers had offered to reinstate 80 per cent. of the strikers.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Joseph Havelock Wilson, President of the International Seamen's Union, has published a pamphlet denouncing James Larkin, leader of the Dublin transport workers, and "Larkinism" as responsible for the failure to settle the Dublin strike.

16 Prussian Miners Suffocated.

RYDNIK, Prussia, Dec. 7.—Sixteen miners were suffocated last night by smoke from a fire which started suddenly in a mine. The fire has been extinguished.

Carstairs Rye

Established 1788

In buying collars, hats, shoes, clothing and personal articles, particular men "stick to" the trade-marked brand they know to be the best. So it is that men who formerly asked for "whiskey"—now specify Carstairs Rye.

The Numbered Label shows our bottling.

CHASE TICKET SPECULATOR.

Police Arrest Two In Metropolitan Opera Crowds.

After a chase beginning in front of the Metropolitan Opera House and causing great excitement in that section of Broadway, two men, who said they were Charles Wilson, aged 30 years, a salesman living at 256 West Thirty-fourth Street, and George Schwartz, aged 29 years, a salesman living at 317 West Forty-eighth Street, were arrested shortly after 8 o'clock last night. They were charged with ticket speculation.

The charge was preferred by Patrolman Bestian of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, who said that he caught them surreptitiously peddling pasteboards in the crowd headed for the Sunday night concert at the Metropolitan.

When Policeman Bestian sought to make the arrest Schwartz pulled away from him and ran through the crowd down Broadway. Bestian blew his whistle and Policeman Sooter came to his assistance and held Wilson while he gave chase to the fugitive. He finally caught him trying to hide behind an "L" pillar in Sixth Avenue, near Thirty-eighth Street.

When arraigned in the Men's Night Court before Magistrate Deuel the men were fined $2 each, which they paid. As they were leaving the courtroom Wilson made a remark to Patrick Conboy, doortender in the Metropolitan Opera House, who appeared as a witness against the men. Conboy complained to Magistrate Deuel, who had Wilson brought before him. When questioned by the court Wilson said he had forgotten himself and apologized, after which he was allowed to go with a warning.

CAR WRECKS A HEARSE.

Coffin Is Thrown to the Street in Collision In East New York.

A hearse carrying the body of Mrs. Annie Ader, 40 years old, of 5 St. Mark's Place, Manhattan, from her late home to Bayside Cemetery, was wrecked yesterday afternon at Liberty and Railroad Avenues in East New York by a Liberty Avenue surface car, which crashed into it. The coffin was thrown to the street.

Isaac Stulzenburg of 172 Avenue B, who was driving the hearse, was thrown from his seat and was injured seriously. He was taken to Bradford Street Hospital. The coffin was taken to the cemetery in a coach.

What $20 and $25 will do at Saks' in Overcoats & Suits

¶ Either price, $20 or $25, will give you appreciably more at Saks' than it will give you elsewhere.

¶ It will give you an assortment of overcoat fabrics of every weight, weave, color and design.

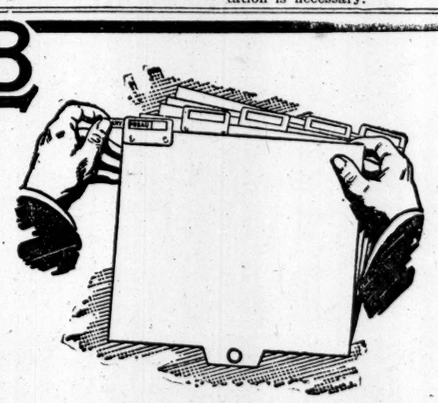
¶ It will give you a range of suit fabrics as wide as the latitude of the loom.

¶ It will give you the choice of overcoat models that are choice to begin with.

¶ It will give you a selection of suit models that are the elect of the select.

¶ And it will give you, above all, a style of tailoring which the most impartial comparison has failed to reveal in any other ready-for-service clothes.

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.



Metal-tip guides —practically indestructible!

We also sell metal-tip guides, made of heavy pressboard—a vast improvement on guides with ordinary tabs. Metal-tip guides are practically indestructible. Another advantage: Headings are easily changed—take out the old one, put in the new.

This is a good time to transfer your old guides, and equip your current files with metal-tip guides. As already stated—*twice*—they are practically indestructible. Strong as if they were a solid sheet of metal, because all the wear comes on the metal portion.

Made in various sizes—specially adapted to correspondence, legal and invoice filing.

$5 a hundred and up, according to size, stock, etc. Will pay for themselves every year in any business where the files are referred to frequently.

May we send you a sample metal-tip guide? Also booklet, "What to do with Old Letters."

Library Bureau
Manufacturing distributors of
Card and filing systems. Office, library and bank equipment.
Unit card and filing cabinets in wood and steel.
316 Broadway, New York
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Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street.

An immense Sale today of

Men's Sweater Coats at $2.95

307 are $4 grade....398 are $6 grade
511 are $5 grade....220 are $7 grade

¶ There are heavy Shaker knit sweaters that are all warmth; Cardigan weaves of a little lighter weight; and fine stitch sweaters that have warmth with no weight at all. Each variety of knit in rough neck, auto collar and V-neck styles. And the range of colors runs the whole gamut of sweater shades, from the staple blues and grays to the popular maroons. And considering the regular prices and the consistent excellence of every stitch in these garments, they are

A mighty attractive Christmas purchase for any man.

2300 Shirts for Men

that go on Sale today at far less than regular prices.

1000 Shirts at or six for $7.00 } $1.20

¶ A collection of fine shirts, made of Madras, flannel and mercerized materials, in both plain and pleated models, or in soft bosom models, with turn back cuffs. The unusual variety of colorings and designs, the excellent character of the workmanship and today's exceptional price make this an event of first importance.

1300 Shirts at or six for $9.50 } $1.65

¶ Imported Madras, percale, soft crepe, and combination silk and linen shirtings, tailored by one of the best makers that ever tucked a bosom. Plain and pleated models with laundered or soft French cuffs. And an assortment of colorings and patterns to please the eye and enhance the person. Simply extraordinary values.

Sizes 14 to 20. All sleeve lengths.

Here is GORHAM'S Christmas List

Very likely when you think of a silverware store like Gorham's you are able to conjure up not more than a dozen articles at the outside. Recently they took a census at Gorham's and totalled more than 1,700 individual articles. It would take too much space to print the whole number, but see how comprehensive is the list below—which includes articles made of silver (both sterling and plated), gold, leather, etc.

Just run your eye down this partial list and see whether you could get up a better Dictionary of Christmas Presents. It is a regular Christmas Blue Book. You will need it before the week ends. Just tear it out and file it conveniently. Many articles are offered in more than one metal and a wide selection in design. Whenever you want a present for a friend or an article for yourself, just examine this list and you will find it here:

Items for General Use

Address Books.
After Dinner Coffee Pots.
Alarm Clocks.
Alcohol Holders.
Ale Mugs.
Ale Sets.
Almond Dishes.
Altar Lamps.
Andirons.
Anticor Sets.
Apollinaris Holders.
Asparagus Dishes.
Asparagus Forks.
Asparagus Servers.
Asparagus Tongs.
Atomizers.
Auto Bottles.
Auto Vases.
Bag Tags.
Baking Dishes.
Banks.
Bar-le-Duc Holders and Trays.
Barometers.
Bar Spoons.
Bar Strainers.
Baskets.
Bath Thermometers.
Bean Pot Holders.
Beef Forks.
Beer Mugs.
Bells.
Berry Bowls.
Berry Forks.
Berry Spoons.
Bezique Sets.
Bill Files.
Bird Carvers.
Biscuit Trays.
Bitters Bottles.
Black Coffee Sets.
Blank Books.
Blotters.
Bonbon Baskets.
Bonbon Dishes.
Bonbon Spoons.
Book-Ends.
Book Marks.
Boot Bags.
Bottle Holders.
Bottle Openers.
Bottle Stands.
Bottles in Cases.
Bouillon Cups and Saucers.
Bouillon Ladles.
Bouillon Servers.
Bouillon Spoons.
Brandy Burners.
Brandy and Soda Sets.
Brass Goods.
Bread Baskets.
Bread Dishes.
Bread Trays.
Bread and Butter Plates.
Breakfast Carving Forks.
Breakfast Carving Knives.
Breakfast Casters.
Breakfast Companions.
Breakfast Dishes.
Breakfast Forks.
Breakfast Knives.
Breakfast Sets.
Breakfast Steels.
Bridge Scorers.
Bridge Sets.
Bronze Statuettes.
Bronze Vases.
Brown Betty Coffee Sets.
Brown Betty Sugars and Creams
Brown Betty Tea Sets.
Burgundy Baskets.
Butter Boats and Trays.
Butter Dishes.
Butter Knives.
Butter Picks.
Butter Plates.
Butter Spreaders.
Button Hooks.

Café Brulé Sets.
Café Parfait Sets.
Café Parfait Spoons.
Cake Baskets.
Cake Dishes.
Cake Knives.
Cake Plates.
Cake Servers.
Cake Stands.
Calendars.
Candelabra.
Candle Holders.
Candle Shades.
Candle Shade Linings.
Candlesticks.
Candy Boxes.
Candy Dishes.
Candy Jars.
Candy Pails.
Caraffes.
Card Shufflers.
Card Trays.
Carving Forks.
Carving Knives.
Carving Sets.
Casseroles.
Casters.
Catsup Bottle Holders.
Caviar Forks.
Caviar Jars.
Centerpieces.
Centerpiece Trays.
Cereal Bowls.
Cereal Dishes.
Cereal Pitchers.
Chafing Dishes.
Chafing Dish Forks.
Chafing Dish Skimmers.
Chafing Dish Spoons.
Champagne Bottle Holders.
Champagne Glasses.
Champagne Openers.
Check Cutters.
Cheese Dishes.
Cheese Forks.
Cheese Holders.
Cheese Knives.
Cheese Scoops.
Cheese Servers.
Cherry Jars.
Chip Servers.
Chocolate Cups and Saucers.
Chocolate Muddlers.
Chocolate Pots.
Chocolate Spoons.
Chop Dishes.
Christmas Cards.
Claret Cup Spoons.
Claret Glasses.
Claret Pitchers.
Clinical Thermometer Cases.
Clocks.
Cloth Brushes.
Club Soda Holders.
Coasters.
Cocktail Forks.
Cocktail Glasses.
Cocktail Measures.
Cocktail Mixers.
Cocktail Pails.
Cocktail Servers.
Cocktail Sets.
Cocktail Strainers.
Cocktail Trays.
Coffee Cups and Saucers.
Coffee Services.
Coffee Spoons.
Coin Purses.
Cold Meat Dishes.
Cold Meat Forks.
Collapsible Drinking Cups.
Collapsible Pencils.
Cologne Bottles.
Compartment Double Dishes.
Compotiers.
Confection Spoons.
Cordial Decanters.
Cordial Glasses.
Cordial Sets.
Corks.
Corkscrews.
Corkscrews and Bottle Openers
Corn Forks.
Corn Holders.
Corn Knives.
Corn Scrapers.
Court Plaster Cases.
Cracker Jars.
Cracker Spoons.
Cracker and Cheese Dishes.
Cream Ladles.
Cream Pitchers.
Crops.
Crosses.
Crucifixes.
Cruets.
Crumb Knives.
Crumb Trays.
Cuff Links.
Cushions.
Cuticle Knives.
Cuticle Scissors.

Decanters.
Dental Floss Cases.
Desk Clocks.
Desk Pads.
Desk Sets.
Desk Thermometers.
Dessert Forks.
Dessert Knives.
Dessert Plates.
Dessert Spoons.
Dinner Forks.
Dinner Knives.
Dinner Plates.
Dog Whistles.
Domino Boxes.
Double Dishes.
Double Dish Linings.
Dressing Combs.
Dressing Rolls & Cases.
Drinking Cups.
Drinking Cups in Cases.
Duck Shears.

Egg Clips or Cutters.
Egg Cups.
Egg Cups & Stands.
Egg Spoons.
Egg Timers.
Electric Candlesticks.
Electric Chafing Dishes.
Electric Heaters.
Electric Hot Water Kettles.
Electric Push Buttons.
Electroliers.
Engagement Books.
Engagement Calendars.
Engagement Pads.
Entree Dishes.
Entree Servers.
Epergnes.
Erasers.
Ewers.
Extinguishers.
Eye Glass Cases.
Eye Glass Chains.
Eye Glass Holders.

Fern Dishes.
Fern Dish Trays.
Finger Bowls.
Finger Rings.
Fish Dishes and Covers.
Fish Forks.
Fish Knives.
Fitted Suit Cases.
Fitted Traveling Bags.
Five O'Clock Tea Spoons.
Flash Lights.
Flasks.
Flat Pencils.
Flower Baskets.
Flower Bowls.
Flower Holders.
Fobs.
Folding Card Tables in Cases.
Folding Photograph Frames.
Folding Scissors.
Foreign Dictionaries.
Fountain Pens.
Fountain Pen Holders.
French Roll Baskets.
Fried Oyster Servers.
Fruit Baskets.
Fruit Bowls.
Fruit Dishes.
Fruit Forks.
Fruit Knives.
Fruit Plates.
Fruit Salad Bowls.
Fruit Stands.
Funnels.

Game Boxes.
Game Carving Forks.
Game Carving Knives.
Game Counters.
Game Sets.
Game Shears.
Garters.
Ginger Ale Holders.
Goblets.
Golf Score Cases.
Grape Fruit Holders.
Grape Fruit Sets.
Grape Fruit Spoons.
Grape Juice Sets.
Grape Juice Tumblers.
Grape Shears.
Gravy Boats.
Gravy Boat Trays.
Gravy Ladles.
Gravy Spoons.

Hair Brushes.
Highball Glasses.
Hock Glasses.
Holy Water Stoups.
Honey Jars.
Honey Spoons.
Horseradish Jar Holders.
Horseradish Jars.
Horseradish Spoons.
Hot Milk Pitchers.
Hot Water Bottles in Cases.
Hot Water Jugs.
Hot Water Kettles.
Hypodermic Sets.

Ice Bowls.
Ice Cream Dishes.
Ice Cream Forks.
Ice Cream Plates.
Ice Cream Sets.
Ice Cream Slicers.
Ice Cream Spoons.
Ice Pails.
Ice Picks.
Ice Scoops.
Ice Spoons.
Ice Tongs.
Ice Tubs.
Ice Water Sets.
Iced Tea Sets.
Iced Tea Spoons.
Individual Asparagus Tongs.
Individual Bird Forks.
Individual Bird Knives.
Individual Carving Forks.
Individual Carving Knives.
Individual Carving Steels.
Individual Fish Forks.
Individual Salad Forks.
Individual Salt Cellars.
Individual Salt Spoons.
Ink Erasers.
Ink Stands.
Inkwells.
Inkwell Trays.

Jam Jars & Trays.
Jardinieres.
Jelly Knives.
Jelly Spoons.
Jewel Boxes.
Jiggers.
Joint Forks.

Key Chains.
Key Rings.
Knife Rests.
Knife Sharpeners.

Lamps.
Lamp Shades.
Lamp Shields.
Lemon Dishes.
Lemon Forks.
Lemon Servers.
Lemon Squeezers.
Lemonade Pitchers.
Lemonade Sets.
Lemonade Spoons.
Letter Clips.
Letter Openers.
Letter Racks.
Letter Scales.
Letter Seals.
Lettuce Forks.
Lettuce Salad Forks.
Lettuce Salad Spoons.
Lettuce Spoon.
Liquor Flasks.
Liquor Labels.
Liquor Mixers.
Lobster Cracks.
Lobster Picks.
Lockets.
Loving Cups.

Macaroni Servers.
Magnifying Glasses.
Mahogany Service Trays.
Manicure Scissors.
Manicure Sets.
Marmalade Jars.
Marmalade Spoons.
Marrow Scoops.
Match Stands.
Match Vases.
Mayonnaise Bowls.
Mayonnaise Ladles.
Meat Dishes and Covers.
Meat Skewers.
Medals.
Medicine Cases.
Medicine Spoons.
Medicine Timers.
Memorandum Books.
Memorandum Pads.
Menu Holders.
Miniature Cases.
Miniature Frames.
Mint Julep Tumblers.
Minute Glasses.
Mirrors.
Mucilage Pots.
Muffin Dishes.
Muffineers.
Mugs.
Mustard Jars.
Mustard Spoons.

Nail Clippers.
Nail Cutters.
Nail Files.
Nail Polishers.
Nail Polisher Trays.
Nail Scissors.
Napkin Holders.
Napkin Markers.
Napkin Rings.
Night Cap Sets.
Nut Crackers.
Nut Picks.
Nut Spoons.
Nutmeg Graters.

Oil and Vinegar Stands.
Olive Forks.
Olive Jars.
Olive Spoons.
Opera Glass Holders.
Opera Glasses in Cases.
Orange Knives.
Orange Spoons.
Oyster Forks.

Paint Boxes.
Paper Cutters.
Paper Racks.
Paper Weights.
Paprika Sets.
Paste Holders.
Pastry Forks.
Patty Dishes.
Peach Melba Bowls.
Pea Spoons.
Pedestals.
Pencil Holders.
Pencils.
Pen Holders.
Pen Knives.
Pen Trays.
Pen Wipers.
Peppers.
Pepper Mills.
Percolators.
Photograph Frames.
Pickle Forks.
Pickle Jars.
Pickle Knives.
Picnic Plates.
Pie Forks.
Pie Knives.
Pie Plate Dishes and Frames.
Pie Servers.
Pin Stands.
Pitchers.
Pitcher Trays.
Place Plates.
Plank Steak Boards.
Plateaux.
Plate Stands.
Playing Card Holders.
Pocket Fruit Knives.
Postal Scales.
Pot-Pourri Holders.
Poultry Shears.
Prayer Books.
Preserve Dishes.
Preserve Spoons.
Prize Cups.
Pumice Sticks.
Punch Bowls.
Punch Bowl Trays.
Punch Cups.
Punch Ladles.
Punch Sets.

Radium Dial Clocks.
Ramekins and Covers.
Ramekin Forks.
Religious Medals.
Relish Dishes.
Relish Forks.
Relish Spoons.
Rhine Wine Glasses.
Road Maps.
Rosaries.
Rose Leaf Jars.
Rum Bottles.

Salad Bowls.
Salad Dishes.
Salad Dressing Bowls.
Salad Forks.
Salad Servers.
Salad Spoons.
Salt Cellars.
Salt Shakers.
Salt Spoons.
Salve Boxes.
Sandwich Forks.
Sandwich Plates.
Sandwich Tongs.
Sardine Dishes.
Sardine Forks.
Sauce Boats.
Sauce Boat Trays.
Sauce Bottles.
Sauce Tureens.
Scallop Shells.
Scissors.
Scissors Sets.
Scissors Sheaths.
Seals.
Sealing Sets.
Service Plates.
Serviettes.
Serving Forks.
Serving Spoons.
Serving Trays.
Sharpening Steels.
Shears.
Sherbet Cups.
Sherbet Sets.
Sherbet Spoons.
Shirred Egg Dishes.
Shoe Horns.
Shoe Buttoners.
Shoe Horn and Buttoner.
Signet Rings.
Skewers.
Sliced Tomato Servers.
Soap Boxes.
Sorbet Spoons.
Soup Ladles.
Soup Plates.
Soup Spoons.
Spectacle Cases.
Spoon Rests.
Spoon Trays.
Spurs.
Stamp Boxes.
Stamp Cases.
Stamp Moisteners.
Stationery.
Statuettes.
Steak Dishes.
Steak Forks.
Steak Knives.
Steels.
Stick Pins.
Stirrups.
Stock Pins.
Sugar Baskets.
Sugar Bowls.
Sugar Crushers.
Sugar Cutters.
Sugar Holders.
Sugar Pails.
Sugar Sifters.
Sugar Spoons.
Sugar Tongs.
Sugar Trays.
Sugars and Creams.
Sweet Dishes.
Sweet Pails.
Syphon Holders.
Syrup Pitchers.
Syrup Pitcher Trays.

Tabasco Sauce Bottle Holders.
Table Bells.
Table Spoons.
Talcum Powder Bottles.
Talcum Powder Boxes.
Tankards.
Tantalus Stands.
Taper Holders.
Tea Balls.
Tea Ball Stands.
Tea Bells.
Tea Caddies.
Tea Caddy Spoons.
Tea Cups and Saucers.
Tea Forks.
Tea Knives.
Tea Makers.
Tea Mixers.
Tea Pots.
Tea Pot Stands.
Tea Services.
Tea Spoons.
Tea Strainers.
Tea Strainer Holders.
Telegraph Pads.
Telephone Books.
Terrapin Forks.
Terrapin Sets.
Tete-a-Tete Sets.
Thermos Bottles.
Three-in-One Breakfast Sets.
Ticket Holders.
Tidbit Baskets.
Tidbit Dishes.
Toast Forks.
Toast Racks.
Toddy Kettles.
Toilet Bottles.
Toilet Sets in Cases.
Toilet Sets in Rolls.
Toilet Trays.
Tomato Servers.
Tooth Brushes.
Tooth Brush Holders.
Tooth Brush Shields.
Tooth Brush Trays.
Tooth Brush Tubes.
Tooth Powder Bottles.
Tooth and Nail Brush Tubes.
Travelers' Brushes in Cases.
Travelers' Slippers in Cases.
Traveling Clocks.
Trinket Trays.
Trivets.
Trophies.
Trump Indicators.
Tumblers in Cases.
Tureens.
Tweezers.
Twine Holders.

Urns.

Vases.
Vase Sets.
Vase Trays.
Vegetable Dishes.
Vegetable Forks.
Vegetable Spoons.
Vermouth Bottles.

Waffle Dishes.
Waffle Knives.
Waiters.
Water Glasses.
Whips.
Whiskey Glasses.
Whisks.
Whist Counters.
Wind Screens.
Wine Coolers.
Wine Cooler Stands.
Wine Pails.
Wire Cutters.

Items for Women

Address Cases.
Animal Charms.

Back Combs.
Bangles.
Barrettes.
Bar Pins.
Bead Bags.
Bead Card Cases.
Bead Mourning Bags.
Bead Necklaces.
Bead Saddle Bags.
Bead Vanity Cases.
Belt Buckles and Pins.
Bodkins.
Bonbon Boxes.
Bonnet Brushes.
Book Ends.
Bouquet Pins.
Bracelets.
Brides' Books.
Brooches.

Card Cases.
Chatelaine Bags.
Chatelaine Pins.
Chatelaine Rings.
Coat Buttons.
Coin Holders.
Coin Purses.
Cold Cream Boxes.
Collarettes.
Collar Pins.
Complexion Brushes.
Crochet Needles.
Crosses.

Darners.
Dinner Rings.
Dressing Combs.
Dress Links.

Earrings.
Embroidery Hoops.
Embroidery Scissors.
Embroidery Sets.
Envelope Purses.
Eyebrow Pencil Cases.

Fillets.
Finger Chatelaine Sets.
Finger Shields.
Fitted Hand Bags.
Fitted Motor Bags.
Fitted Suit Cases.
Fitted Traveling Bags.
Fitted Week-End Cases.
Fobs.
Fountain Pens.

Garters.
Glove Boxes.
Glove Buttoners.
Glove Stretchers.
Guard Chains.

Hair Pins.
Hair Pin Boxes.
Hair Pin Holders.
Hair Pin Trays.
Hair Receivers.
Hand Bags.
Handkerchief Bags.
Handkerchief Boxes.
Handy Pins.
Hat Brushes.
Hat Pins.
Hat Pin Holders.
Hem Gauges.
Housewives.

Jewel Bags.
Jewel Cases.
Jewelry Cleaning Sets.

Key Baskets.
Key Rings.
Knitting Needles.

Lace Pins.
Lingerie Clasps.
Links.
Lip Salve Boxes.
Lorgnette Chains.
Lorgnons.

Manicure Sets.
Manicure Trays.
Memorandum Tablets.
Mesh Bags.
Miniature Clocks.
Miniature Toilet Sets.
Mirrors.
Mourning Brooches.

Nail Polishers.
Nail Polisher Holders.
Neck Chains.
Necklaces.
Necklace Snaps.
Needle Cases.
Needle Emeries.
Needle Sets.
Papier D'Armenie Cases.
Papier Poudre Cases.
Pendants.
Perfume Bottles.
Pin Cushions.
Pocket Mirrors.
Portfolios.
Powder Boxes.
Powder Pencils.
Powder Puffs.
Princess Rings.
Puff Vases.
Purses.

Ribbon Runners.
Ribbon Watch Chains.
Rings.

Safety Pins.
Salts Jars.
Salve Boxes.
Sautoirs.
Scent Balls.
Seed Pearl Necklaces.
Sewing Bags.
Sewing Baskets.
Sewing Sets.
Shawl Pins.
Shoe Buckles.
Shopping Bags.
Shuttles.
Side Combs.
Silk and Embroidery Bags.
Silk Winders.
Sleeve Links.
Slipper Trinket Holders.
Smelling Salts Bottles.
Social Registers.
Spectacle Cases.
Spool Holders.
Spurs.
Stocking Darners.

Tango Slipper Sets.
Tape Measures.
Thimbles.
Thimble Cases.
Thread Waxes.
Toilet Boxes.
Trinket Stands.
Trinket Trays.

Umbrellas.
Unfitted Suit Cases.
Unfitted Traveling Bags.

Vanity Cases.
Vanity Purses.
Veil Pins.
Velvet Brushes.
Vinaigrettes.
Violet Pins.

Watches.
Watch Chains.
Wedding Registers.
Walking Sticks.
Wrist Bags.
Wrist Watches.

Items for Men

Ash Receivers.
Ash Trays.
Ash Tray Sets.
Automatic Cigar Lighters.

Bankers' Cases.
Batons.
Belts.
Bill Folds.
Boatswains' Whistles.
Book Ends.
Bottle Openers.
Boutonnieres.

Canes.
Card Cases.
Cigar Boxes.
Cigar Box Openers.
Cigar and Cigarette Cases.
Cigar Cutters.
Cigar Holders.
Cigar Jars.
Cigar Lighters.
Cigar Magazines with Humidors.
Cigar Protectors.
Cigar Rests.
Cigar Stands.
Cigar Trays.
Cigar Vases.
Cigarette Boxes.
Cigarette Holders.
Cigarette Makers.
Cigarette Paper Holders.
Collar Boxes.
Collar Buttons.
Compasses.

Dressing Combs.
Dress Studs.

Electric Cigar Lighters.
Evening Dress Sets.

Folding Rules.
Foot Rules.
Fountain Pens.

Galba Cigarette Cases.
Garters.
Gillette Razor Sets.
Guard Chains.

Hat Brushes.
Hat Rim Brushes.
Hip Pocket Cases.
Household Handy Kits.
Humidors.

Jewel Cases.

Key Rings.

Lapel Chains.
Letter Cases.
Match Boxes.
Match Box Holders & Stands.
Match Cases.
Match Holders.
Memorandum Books.
Military Brushes.
Mirrors.
Mustache Combs.

Necktie Holders.

Pipes.
Pipe Companions.
Pipe Trays.
Pocket Combs.
Pocket Corkscrews.
Pocket Flasks.
Pocket Flash Lamps in Cases.
Pocket Knives.
Pocket Magnifying Glasses.
Poker Chips in Cases.
Poker Dice Boxes.
Poker Patience Boxes.
Poker Sets.
Prescription Books.

Razors.
Razor Sets in Cases.
Razor Strops.
Ribbon Watch Chains.
Ring Stands.

Scarf Fasteners.
Scarf Pins.
Shaving Brushes.
Shaving Brush Holders.
Shaving Cups.
Shaving Mirrors.
Shaving Powder Bottles.
Shaving Sets.
Shaving Soap Boxes.
Shaving Stick Holders.
Sleeve Buttons.
Sleeve Links.
Smokers' Sets.
Snuff Boxes.
Social Registers.
Spurs.
Studs.
Suspender Buckles.

Table Cigar Cutters.
Three Fold Bill Folds.
Tie Cases.
Tie Retainers.
Tobacco Boxes.
Tobacco Jars.
Tool Baskets.
Tools in Cases.

Umbrellas.
Unfitted Suit Cases.
Unfitted Traveling Bags.

Vest Buttons.
Vest Chains.
Vest Pocket Card Cases.

Waistcoat Sets.
Walking Sticks.
Wallets.
Watches.
Watch Chains.
Watch Charms.
Watch Fobs.
Wrist Watches.

Items for Children

Apostle Spoons.
Baby Brushes.
Baby Cups.
Baby Dress Buttons.
Baby Feeding Sets.
Baby Forks.
Baby Pins.
Baby Rattles.
Baby Spoons.
Bangles.
Bead Necklaces.
Bib Holders.
Birthmonth Baby Spoons
Birthmonth Food Pushers
Birthmonth Forks.
Birthmonth Knives.
Birthmonth Tea Spoons.
Book Markers.
Bowls.

Charms.
Chatelaine Pins.
Children's Bowls.
Children's Cups.
Children's Forks.
Children's Knives.
Children's Plates.
Children's Spons.
Children's Trays.
Collar Pins.
Crosses.
Cups.

Fillets.
Food Pushers.

Handy Pins.

Lockets.
Locket Chains.

Military Brushes.

Napkin Holders.

Pap Bowls.
Pap Spoons.
Plates.
Porringers.

Rattles.

Safety Pins.
Seed Pearl Necklaces.
Shoe Buckles.
Thimbles.
Thimble Cases.
Wrist Watches.

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Thirty Pieces of Silver

was the price of the great Betrayal. One of these pieces slips from the greedy palm of Judas—slips down through the ages into our life to-day. The story is told in a new book called "Thirty Pieces of Silver," by Clarence B. Kelland. It is as dramatic as a play—filled with the beauty and poetry of Christmas, too.

Here are the Books for Giving:

THE HAPPY HOME
By the Author of "The Inner Shrine" (Basil King)

THE PASSIONATE FRIENDS
By H. G. Wells

THE JUDGMENT HOUSE
By Sir Gilbert Parker

"PEANUT"
By Albert Bigelow Paine

THE IRON TRAIL
By Rex Beach

A CHANGED MAN
By Thomas Hardy

THE HOUSE OF HAPPINESS
By Kate Langley Bosher

THE CORYSTON FAMILY
By Mrs. Humphry Ward

PARTNERS
By Margaret Deland

THE DESIRED WOMAN
By Will N. Harben

FAMILIAR SPANISH TRAVELS
By William Dean Howells

THE GOLDEN RULE DOLLIVERS
By Margaret Cameron

THE MAIN ROAD
By Maude Radford Warren

JOE THE BOOK FARMER
By Garrard Harris

BOOK OF INDIAN BRAVES
By Kate Dickinson Sweetser

MARK TIDD
By Clarence B. Kelland

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New Illustrated Edition

TODAY
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Nürnberg Belfry Dinner Bell, priced from $4.00 to $7.50.

You who have a taste for useful household oddities will be delighted with these quaint Nürnberg Dinner Bells. Rich in old color and full of rare suggestions of antiquity, they lend a touch of discerning individuality to the hall or dining room.

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the one place in this city where interesting articles of every sort abound, offer suggestions for aiding and beautifying every room in the house. A personal visit only will enable you to appreciate the wonderful extent of this stock.

For Christmas,—there is an infinite number of possibilities for every one you may think of—and in a wide range of prices.

The Elizabethan lady is a small metal hand bell. She has a delightful voice, and is a useful ornament—$2.50 to $7.50.

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VICTOR STORE
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TERMS TO SUIT
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See us before you buy
IDEAL MUSIC CO.
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Between Broadway and Nassau St.

CHRISTMAS TIMES HAD A WIDE APPEAL

Two Hundred and Fifty Tons of Paper Needed for the 250,000 Copies Printed and Sold.

HIGH PRAISE FOR ITS ART

R. W. de Forest, J. W. Alexander, and Others Commend It — More "Girls of To-day" Next Sunday.

Not since the publication of the 1912 Easter edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES, of which the special feature was the reproduction in original colors of Edwin A. Abbey's fifteen paintings of "The Quest of the Holy Grail," has a special edition of a newspaper been met with such approval as yesterday's Christmas TIMES in which appeared John S. Sargent's mural paintings of "The Prophets" in the original colors, and the photographs of the leading participants in the Girl of To-day contest. Critics and artists freely testified to the excellence of the edition, and newsdealers all over the city by their orders to THE TIMES office for "more copies" and their repeated regrets of "all out" to tardy applicants, indicated the tremendous, and in many places unsatisfied, demand for the edition by the general public.

The newsdealers simply could not supply every one who asked for a paper. Many of them attempted to prepare for the demand by increasing their usual orders, but even the majority of these had sold out before church time yesterday morning and were joining the less prepared dealers in the general demand for extra copies. Telephone calls began coming to THE TIMES office from all parts of Manhattan, Brooklyn, the Bronx and many out of town dealers early Sunday morning. Everybody wanted to put in a rush order for more papers, but few could be satisfied. THE TIMES had announced the features of the issue daily for several weeks, but the dealers failed to estimate the demand accurately. If they had done so, probably double the number of copies would have been needed.

At the hotel newsstands all copies of the Christmas TIMES were sold out by 10 o'clock in the morning. Those hotel dealers seen later in the day said they could have sold a great many more copies than they did if they could have gotten them.

The dealers along Broadway and Amsterdam Avenue reported like heavy sales and the same early closing out. One of the largest dealers of upper Broadway ordered several hundred more copies than usual as a precaution against selling out too soon, but by 10 o'clock he had to rush a wagon to his downtown stand and obtain an extra supply for his uptown business. Even then he could not meet the general demand, and before noon he took his remaining copies from his street stand and held them for his regular customers who had given orders in advance.

The dealers in Lenox, Lexington, Second, Third, and other avenues and throughout Brooklyn and the Bronx supplied themselves with many extra copies, but had few, if any, for sale by 1 o'clock.

An unusual demand for the paper from out of town was also made. Every mail for more than a week preceding the publication of the edition brought many requests for the Christmas number. These came from near-by places, as well as far-away cities scattered all over the world.

Ten carloads of paper weighing 500,000 pounds were used in printing the 250,000 copies of the Christmas edition of THE TIMES. There were 126 pages, or, in eight-column measure, 118 pages, containing 944 columns in each copy. Five hundred and twenty-six of these columns were devoted to news and other reading matter and pictures. This single issue of THE TIMES was equal to four monthly magazines of 250 pages of reading matter, pictures and advertisements. In book pages of the ordinary novel size the reading matter in THE TIMES yesterday would have made 2,000. Each copy of the paper weighed two pounds.

As an advertising medium, the Christmas number was recognized as an unusual opportunity by New York merchants and business men. There were 418 columns of advertising in the edition, and among the advertisements was one, that of Gimbel Brothers, which was the largest ever printed in a New York paper. It filled a section by itself equal to nearly one-tenth of the entire paper, and 50,000 pounds, or one carload of paper, was needed to print it. The advertising in the Christmas TIMES was in itself an extraordinary feature.

Its Artistic Quality.

But to the general public the appeal was the artistic one. The reproduction in color of Sargent's "Prophets" won general and spontaneous applause. Many persons qualified to judge the work from the point of view of art were enthusiastic in their praise of this supplement.

One TIMES subscriber was so impressed with the beauty of the reproduction of Sargent's "Prophets" that he obtained ten copies of the paper and as many of the painting with which he said he would make a frieze for a room in his home.

Robert W. de Forest, President of the Art Commission and a Trustee of the Metropolitan Museum, said:

"I think THE TIMES's reproduction of the "Prophets" an exceedingly beautiful copy of a very important object of art painted by our foremost American artist. I think the American public owes a debt of gratitude to THE TIMES for putting such a beautiful object of art within the reach of every person who is able to spend 5 cents for a Sunday newspaper. My sincerest congratulations and thanks to THE TIMES."

John W. Alexander, President of the American Academy of Design, was likewise emphatic in his praise of the supplement. He described the copies of the paintings as "most remarkable reproductions in color."

Dr. Elmer E. Brown, Chancellor of New York University, said yesterday:

"When the Easter edition with the reproduction of the 'Holy Grail' was gotten out I attempted to get extra copies of THE TIMES the day after the paper was printed and could find none. This year, therefore, I took precautions by ordering ten copies in advance, and I want to say that I'm very glad now I did so. The Christmas number is really a beautiful edition, and is in every way a fine specimen of newspaper enterprise."

The Rev. Dr. Newell D. Hillis, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, speaking of the Christmas edition of THE TIMES, said yesterday:

"One of the hopeful signs of our day is the new enthusiasm for the beautiful. The working people are interested more and more in our great artists. Witness the eagerness with which the people waited for THE TIMES's reproduction of Edwin Abbey's 'Holy Grail' series in the Public Library in Boston. Witness the greater eagerness, if possible, with which multitudes have welcomed to-day the reproduction of Sargent's 'Prophets,' one of the noblest examples of character interpretation in the whole history of art. I'll venture the judgment that thousands of boys and girls will fasten upon the walls of their rooms to-morrow these reproductions of a great series that have enriched the people of Boston and now have been made, through THE TIMES, valued treasures in the homes of the people of this city."

ABOUT THE "GIRL OF TO-DAY."

Miss McMahon a New Yorker of Irish-English Ancestry.

Readers of THE NEW YORK TIMES have a natural interest in knowing whether the original of the picture selected by a jury of seven distinguished artists from the hundreds of pictures sent to THE TIMES comes near meeting the definitions of The Girl of To-day and the typical American girl which authors, artists, actors, actresses, and others who are supposed to be authorities on such a subject gave in the course of interviews which appeared before the judges made their selections.

Some of the critics said she would be found in a big city like New York, others that she was a country product. Independence or self-reliance was a characteristic pointed out by some and an ability to earn her own living was insisted upon by others. Not a few held that The Girl of To-day was an athletic creature, fond of open-air sports. This is a brief summary of such points as several of the experts in their interviews agreed upon.

Miss Helen McMahon, whose photograph, selected by the judges from the hundreds sent in to THE TIMES as that of The Girl of To-day, appeared on the front page of the special rotogravure section of the Christmas number yesterday, proves to be city-born and country reared. She was born in Forty-first Street, New York. Her family removed to Long Island when she was 1 year old, and there she remained until two years ago. She was educated at a Catholic academy in this city. She earns her own living. She is fond of open-air sports.

One of the artists, when the selections from the pictures were being made, held that it took generations of living in this country to produce The Girl of To-day. On her father's side Miss McMahon is of Irish ancestry, the family having been in this country for four generations. Her mother's family was of English origin, and came to the United States three generations ago. Miss McMahon is fond of skating, tennis, and golf.

Other "Girls of To-day."

Many of the twenty-eight other girls whose pictures were printed with Miss McMahon's, as those of typically American girls, received congratulations from their friends yesterday.

Miss Louise Russell of 563 Palisade Avenue, Yonkers, said that she thought the pictures were exceptionally good. Her mother went even further than this, and said she had never seen such remarkable printing. "They are all pictures you could cut out and frame," said Mrs. Russell. "A number of our friends have called us up to congratulate us and seemed quite delighted. We didn't know until Saturday that my daughter's picture was going to be used and then we were told by Mr. Brandenberg, the photographer. Personally, I think the pictures of the Eastern beauties are better than those of the Western girls. They seem finer and cleaner cut, but, of course, all of them are very beautiful, anyway."

Mrs. Russell said that she thought there were more brunettes than blondes in the group because the artists were becoming more and more convinced that the brunette was the typical American girl, and that their features are more distinctively American than those of the blonde.

Miss Helen Henderson of 306 West Eightieth Street said: "I was so surprised to see my picture in the paper this morning, because I didn't know it was going to be printed. I think they are all very, very lovely, although I must confess that I believe the pictures of the Eastern women and girls are better than those of the Western beauties. But they were all perfectly lovely. The printing made you think of a steel engraving. I like the pictures of Mrs. Dillingham and Mrs. Robbins the best."

Miss Leslie McCarten of 246 East Sidney Avenue, Mount Vernon, said that she had received a number of congratulations yesterday from her friends, who called her on the telephone or came to her home.

"I liked them all," said Miss McCarten, "but I thought the pictures with the dark backgrounds looked better than the ones in the light backgrounds. Many of my friends congratulated me to-day, and all thought it was fine. I think I liked the one of Miss Holden better than any of the others."

Miss Grace Brown, who lives at the Claridge Hotel, Broadway and Forty-fourth Street, said that the first she knew of her picture being in THE TIMES was by a telephone call yesterday morning congratulating her. She thought all of the pictures were of a distinctly American type and could not be mistaken for girls or young women of any other nationality.

"The printing was remarkably beautiful," she said, "and I cannot imagine how such wonderful results were obtained. They were as far above the ordinary newspaper pictures as a Titian is above a picture postal card. I liked every one of them so much that I really don't think I have any choice."

Miss Eva Francis of 645 West End Avenue was very enthusiastic about the pictures.

"I'm going to frame them all," she said. "They are all so beautiful that it is hard to realize that they are newspaper pictures and not actual photographs. The soft tones of some of them are especially fine. I noticed that there were many more brunettes than blondes, and I think that is because the former take better pictures than the latter. That may sound conceited, because I'm a brunette, but I assure you I don't mean it that way."

Sixty-one More Next Sunday.

The other sixty-one pictures of typical American girls selected by the artists at the same time with the twenty-nine published yesterday will be reproduced in another special rotogravure section next Sunday. This section will contain eight pages, on which the pictures are effectively grouped, and artistically the supplement will be one of the most attractive ever issued by a newspaper.

While naturally a majority of the pictures are of girls who live within the city limits of New York, the various sections of the country are pretty generally represented. Besides New York State, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Illinois, Louisiana, and Texas, the three States on the Pacific Coast, California, Oregon, and Washington, are given as the homes of those whose photographs will appear in this special section.

The costumes of these typical American girls show very much the same diversity as those whose pictures appeared yesterday. One must conclude that the majority of American girls prefer to have their photographs taken in evening dresses. Thirteen of this sixty-nine wear hats, and two are in outing dress. The greater number appear in full or three-quarter face picture. The whole section presents an artistic representation of unusually pretty girls—and, as the artists who selected them agreed—typically American.

The special rotogravure section to be published next Sunday will be the second of such supplements issued by THE NEW YORK TIMES, and the two serve to introduce the latest method of rapid and artistic photographic reproduction which will soon be employed in all the pictorial supplements of THE TIMES. Those who have exclaimed at the beautiful reproductions in the special rotogravure section of yesterday may look forward to an equally attractive supplement next Sunday.

POLICE CAN'T PROVE 'NEEDLEMAN' CASE

Bail for Megaro Will Be Reduced to a Nominal Sum in Newark Court.

DISCREDIT DRUG CHARGE

Detectives Unable to Find Any Foundation for Tales of Hypodermic Attacks on Women.

If the police of Newark, N. J., fail today to furnish evidence that an attack has been made on a woman in that city by one of the so-called "needlemen," the bail in the case of Armend Megaro, the young South American who was held for the Grand Jury in $20,000 on a charge of assault made by Mrs. Marjorie Graff, will be reduced to a nominal amount, probably $500, by Judge Simon Hahn of the First Criminal Court of Newark, before whom Megaro was arraigned after his arrest. Chief of Police Michael Long of Newark does not expect to produce this evidence.

Chief Long said late yesterday afternoon that the Newark police had investigated all the cases of attacks by "needlemen" that had been reported, and could find no foundation for any of them.

Mrs. Marjorie Graff, the bride who showed to the police of Newark on Thursday evening a spot on her arm which she said had been caused by the prick of a needle or pin which she thought had conveyed some narcotic poison into her system, has not made an affidavit accusing Armend Megaro of having made such an attack upon her. She testified merely that she saw Megaro change his seat in the theatre box several times until he came very close to her seat; that she reached out her hand to catch her coat, which was slipping from the back of a chair; that she felt a sting, and that she saw Megaro's hands moving.

"Was Mrs. Graff's coat examined to see whether there was a needle or pin in it when she was assisted from the theatre?" the Chief of Police was asked.

"Not so far as I know," he replied.

Chief Long said he was convinced that the alleged attacks on women in New Jersey by "needlemen," if there had been any, had no connection with the "white slave" traffic. If these attacks had been made he thought the motive for them was robbery.

When the statements made by the Chief of Police of Newark were repeated to Judge Simon Hahn, he said:

"I'll give the police just twenty-four hours more to furnish me with evidence that such attacks have been committed, and if they fail to do so I'll reduce the bail in the case of Megaro to a nominal sum. I held the young man in high bail on the strength of the testimony of Mrs. Graff, made under oath, and on the recommendation of the police, who informed me that they were investigating alleged attacks of a similar nature. It seemed wise to me to fix bail so that Megaro could not be running around at large while the police were expecting to establish the fact that such crimes were being committed."

County Prosecutor Louis Hood was asked at his home, 79 Lincoln Park, Newark, if he had received any report on the case of Megaro, and he said that he had not. Asked if he would recommend a reduction of bail, on the strength of the statements made by the Chief of Police, the County Prosecutor said:

"The County Prosecutor's office does not act on hypothetical grounds."

Mr. Hood said that he was familiar with the case of Megaro only through newspaper accounts. He thought, he said, that he might receive a report on it from the police to-day.

RAILROAD MAIL EARNINGS.

Ralph Peters Says Companies Are Underpaid About $15,000,000.

The railroads are not overpaid for carrying the mails, according to Ralph Peters, President of the Long Island Railroad, who is Chairman of the Committee on Railway Mail Pay, also representing the other railroads. Discussing the report that the Post Office Committee of the House of Representatives was considering a question of Government ownership of railway Post Office cars, Mr. Peters said yesterday:

"The Government pays the railroads $4,882,000 as annual rental for 1,353 cars, or about $3,400 a car. The steel postal cars, with which all railroads must be equipped by 1915, cost about $12,000. Postal car pay, which is about 10 per cent. of the total amount paid to the railroads for transporting the mails, is a supplementary rate to make up for the fact that cars do not carry enough mail to reimburse the company for the weight of matter carried. About 75 per cent. of space is occupied by pigeon hole cases and sorting racks. Postal cars do not carry all the mail, for the companies supply compartments in combination baggage cars. The Government pays nothing for distributing space. The payment for Post Office cars, including the pay for weight carried, is about 19 cents for each mile a sixty-foot car runs, whereas all other service on passenger trains pays an average of 26 cents for each mile a car is operated.

"I have no comment to make upon the suggestion that the Government should own its own railway Post Office cars, but such a plan cannot be favored fairly upon any plea that the railroads are now overpaid for this portion of the mail service. In fact, the railroad officers of the United States feel that the companies are to-day unpaid by at least $15,000,000 for their service in carrying the mails."

Connecticut Plum Trees in Bloom.

Special to The New York Times.

WINSTED, Conn., Dec. 7.—Orchardists in Litchfield County fear that continued warm weather has already ruined next season's plum crop. Plum trees are in bloom, and to-day's rain developed the buds on other fruit trees.

Panama Last

One of those styles that make friends and hold them—every day—because it is fundamentally right. Comfort and neatness of design have been so admirably combined that we make this shoe in every leather and every size. Thousands of wearers make its fame enduring.

Hanan & Son

Eight New York Stores

Broadway, corner 31st St.
Broadway, corner 38th St.
1095 Broadway, near 23d St.
Broadway, corner Canal St.
Broadway, corner Fulton St.
297 Broadway, near Duane St.
55 Nassau St., corner Liberty St.
In Brooklyn at 390 Fulton St.

TIFFANY & Co.

DIAMONDS AND PEARLS

NEW YORK PARIS LONDON

WAVING PAVEMENT SCARES HOBOKEN

Some Think a Volcano Is at Work When Broken Water Main Undermines Street.

A GAS PIPE BREAKS ALSO

And Part of the City Is Left in Darkness—Asphalt Held Together Over Washed-Out Highway.

Persons in Hoboken, especially those whose homes are near Third Street and Washington Avenue, were puzzled yesterday by the strange movements of the asphalt that covers Washington Street at that corner. Every time a street car passed along Washington Avenue, which is Hoboken's chief highway, the asphalt moved up and down like a wave in the ocean. It was a startling phenomenon, and many persons became frightened, thinking that perhaps the undulations of the pavements presaged a volcanic eruption.

As the day went on the movement of the asphalt became more and more pronounced. Then, at 10 o'clock in the morning, those in the neighborhood began to detect the odor of gas. This became stronger as time passed, until at noon it was so marked that men were careful about lighting matches in that part of the city. The undulations of the asphalt increased throughout the day.

For some reason the police did not do anything about the matter until nearly 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Then a policeman who saw the asphalt move as a big auto went over it began an investigation. He notified Police Headquarters in Hoboken and the officials there sent word to the Public Service Corporation.

Inspectors from that concern found that a sixteen-inch water main had burst and had undermined Washington Avenue for sixty feet and to a depth of from ten to twelve feet. Third Street was undermined for twenty-five feet, and the water in the caverns formed in the two streets made a lake about 75 by 25 feet in size. The asphalt had held over this lake so that no one was hurt.

It was found that the gas main had broken as a result, probably, of the destruction of the supports under it. Last night the southern part of Hoboken was without gas. All street car traffic that had to pass Washington Street at Third Street was stopped, and laborers were put to work to shore up the tracks so that the traffic to New York could be handled this morning.

At 6 o'clock last night the odor of gas was so strong in the neighborhood of the broken main that the police closed Washington Avenue for a block on either side of Third Street, and no persons were permitted within the danger zone except those who were engaged in the repair work.

A CHRISTMAS APPEAL.

Gifts for Poor Boys and Girls Sought by Children's Aid Society.

So that the children of the poor may have a merry Christmas, the Children's Aid Society has sent out an appeal to its contributing members for funds. The appeal says:

"In our lodging house for boys and girls more than 500 are nightly given shelter, and 7,000 poor children of the tenements attend our industrial schools, where they are given careful training, shoes, and clothing when needed and a warm midday meal, frequently their only good meal of the day. We wish especially at Christmas time to bring happiness to these poor children with gifts of toys and warm clothing and shoes to protect them in cold weather and enable them to come to school."

During the fiscal year of 1913 539 homeless and orphan children were provided by the society with homes, 2,018 children were put in family homes, 642 runaway children were restored to relatives, 982 homeless boys were sent to the farm school for training, 6,357 boys and girls were sheltered in the society's lodging houses, 7,004 children attended the industrial schools of the society, 22,461 were benefited through the Summer charities, and 1,412 were treated in the school dental clinics.

The work of the society is supported by voluntary contributions, which may be sent to Edwin G. Merrill, Treasurer, at 105 East Twenty-second Street.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., Returns.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., arrived yesterday from Liverpool on the Cunard Line steamship Caronia. He said that he had been on a trip to London and Paris. His name did not appear on the passenger list.

FOUNDED 1856

BROKAW BROTHERS
MEN'S & BOYS' CLOTHING, HATS & FURNISHINGS

Every consideration of fit, comfort, price and appearance favors our clothes---being worth while when purchased, they afford the added value of unusual service.

Sack Suits $18 to $50
Winter Overcoats $18 to $75

Motoring clothes for owner and chauffeur—correct in every detail of design, fit and fabrics.

Astor Place & Fourth Avenue
ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY — SUBWAY AT DOOR

The Xmas Gift that's the measure of good taste is Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen

Self-Filling, Safety and Regular Types.
Prices $2.50, 4.00, 5.00 and up. Avoid substitutes.
From the Best Local Stores.
L. E. Waterman Company, 173 Broadway, New York.

TRIAL FREE
25 cents wherever toilet goods are sold, but for miniature cake free, write to Dept. 10-F, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.

Makes you *proud* of your complexion

A COMPLEXION *protected* by the regular use of Resinol Soap seldom needs any other treatment to keep it clear and velvety—free from annoying eruptions, redness, or roughness.

Andrew Alexander
The Christmas Shoe Store

The hunting boots that father denies himself, but always dreams of having—the hockey shoes that brother or sister never quite had the courage to ask for—the evening slippers that mother continually puts off getting—things that may seem extravagant to buy but not to *give*—these are the "best of giving."

Sixth Avenue At Nineteenth St. — **548 Fifth Avenue** Above Forty-fifth Street

YOU, SIR, YOU!

I believe you ought to come into one of my stores TODAY. I am offering to men who appreciate QUALITY an array of the highest grade of furnishings at prices that must attract even the least liberal buyer. You have a rare opportunity of laying in a complete wardrobe at little cost.

The public, during the ten years I have served New York's leading men, has been most flattering to me in the reputation it has given me.

Perhaps my bare announcement of retirement has been responsible for the RUSH on my stock, or it may have been due to the following specimen!

Bargains for Men in

Waistcoats
Full dress, up to $15 each; now $3.50 up.

Topcoats
Genuine Balmacaan. Mostly one of a kind. Were $35 and $50; now $18.50 and $22.50.

Shirts
Mushroom pleats, the newest thing in Evening Dress Shirts. Were $2.75; now $1.65.

Sweaters
Big, shaggy fellows, the kind you saw at the Army & Navy game. Were $5.00 and $7.50. Among them Angoras and Shetlands. Now $3.50 and $4.00.

Bathrobes
$5.50 to $10.00 are now marked at $2.50 up. These include Terry cloth and blanket robes.

Cravats
Virgoe, Middleton & Co. (London.) 100 different patterns. Sold everywhere at $1.50 and $2.00. Here at 65c. and $1.85.

This is a special opportunity for women to do their Christmas shopping early

William G. White

2 Wall St.
49 Nassau St.
847 Broad Street, Newark.
25 Cortlandt St.
345 Broadway.
3 West 42d St.
Broadway & 26th St.
Also controlling stores in other cities.

An Imposing Line of $5.00 Shoes Are Here For Your Inspection Mr. Man

Our natural modesty is crowded to the background when we dwell on the merits of the "CAMMEYER" $5.00 Men's shoes. They are so vastly superior to anything offered in New York today that there is really no chance of comparison.

This is not the idle boast of a "fly by night" Concern, but the statement has the backing of a Concern that has been 45 years in business and one of the oldest in New York. We certainly desire that you should look at shoes as good as these are before making your purchases elsewhere.

We have a most complete assortment of 41 styles for your selection in the prevailing leathers for Winter, among which may be found Patent Leather in Button, Lace and Blucher models, Black Gun Metal Calf, Black Glazed Kid and Tan Russia Calf.

THE "CAMMEYER" TAN AND BLACK LISLE HOSE FOR MEN IS THE HEIGHT OF GOOD SENSE IN HOSIERY.

Cammeyer
Stamped on a Shoe means Standard of Merit
6th Ave at 20th St

B. Altman & Co.

will hold this day (Monday), a Sale of

Women's Tailor-made Suits

in fashionable models, of Karakul, plush and other materials; values $75.00 to 125.00 . . . . . at $58.00

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

COÖPERATION

If you will supply the self-denial to save $10 per month, we will supply the best method of investing it.

Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates will help you to save and will give you good interest on any money you have saved.

Call at any office or write for information.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Co
Capital. . . $ 5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000
176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn
350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices

Macy's
Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

"An Ideal Holiday Gift"

FOR MEN
Three $4.00 Shirts To Measure for $7.24

Cut from your own choice of a wide assortment of the finest materials, and tailored in any style, according to your own ideas.

If you cannot call, or wish to make a present of these Shirts without the knowledge of the recipient, bring in or send us an old shirt of the correct size and fitting.

Shirtings on view in the showrooms in the rear of the Men's Shop, on the Main Floor Balcony, 35th St., which are

Less than a minute from Broadway.

Orders for delivery on or before Xmas morning, must be given before 6:00 P. M. on Saturday, Dec. 13th.

The Coward Shoe
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

Wearing an ordinary shoe — Fitted in a Coward Arch Support Shoe

This right and left foot belong to the same man. Coward Arch Support Shoe made all the difference

Coward Arch Support Shoe and Coward Extension Heel, have been made by James S. Coward, in his Custom Department for over 33 years.

Only two weeks left for Christmas shopping. Coward Shoes are practical gifts. Order early and avoid the rush and worry of last-minute buying.

SOLD NOWHERE ELSE
JAMES S. COWARD
264-274 Greenwich St., N. Y.
(NEAR WARREN STREET)
Mail Orders Filled | Send for Catalogue

BOOKLETS
Skillfully Written, Artistically Illustrated and Printed. Let us show you examples of our skill. HOYT LEVY CO., 280 BROADWAY.

ANTIQUES FOR SALE.
Private collections of rare, genuine antiques, hall, parlor, dining room and chamber furniture. Dec. 8th to 10th, inc. 20 Walnut St., Springfield, Mass.

FOR $3 I'LL WRITE
you a circular letter so strenuous it will HAVE to bring you business. For particulars address PROSPERITY, P. O. Box 1,647, New York.

Hunyadi János
Natural Laxative Water

Recommended by Physicians
Refuse Substitutes
Best remedy for
CONSTIPATION

DULLNESS IN STOCKS MAY CHILL SANTA

Employes in Financial District Fear That There Will Be a Tightening of Purse Strings.

BUT SOME WILL BE LUCKY

Falling Off in Strictly Commission Business, Clerks Are Sure, Will Have Its Logical Effect.

The number of new automobiles which will be bought by employes in the financial district this Christmas will be small—very small. Wives who have been petitioning for new furs will be reminded that it has been a mild Winter so far. A wireless from Santa Claus—even the case-hardened messenger boys in Wall Street believe in Santa Claus for two weeks every year—has been whispered by the cashier to the office manager, by the office manager to the bookkeeper, by the bookkeeper to the clerks and runners that the "old man is feeling a little pinched this year."

"The old man," if his business is mostly stocks, has reason to feel pinched. There has been less money made in 1913 by the strictly commission houses, which have no Cotton Exchange or grain connections, and which do practically nothing in bonds or banking, than in any year "since Hector was a pup," to quote "the old man."

Fortunately for Tom, Dick, and Harry who have never held a job north of Cedar Street and have never seen Times Square by daylight, most of the Wall Street houses long ago began developing, first as a little side line, a business in unlisted securities and bonds. Trading has not broken any records in those departments, if the Standard Oil subsidiaries be excepted, but it has been large enough to make the partners see that it was not necessary to sub-lease their offices pending a return of the old-time Stock Exchange business. They have nourished the infant investment demand until it has become a pretty healthy boy.

Now Seek Investment Business.

The investment business pays steady returns, but the profits are so small that they were ignored by the big firms in the old million-share days on the Stock Exchange. Those were the times when Santa Claus, carrying a canvas bag full of gold pieces, was a very real person to the employes. The kindly old gentleman remembered on Dec. 24 every night that the clerks had been asked to stay overtime to finish up the day's bookkeeping, and he usually could be depended upon to add a few coins for good measure. For a few days before Christmas the air was blue with smoke from imported Havanas and waiters in the downtown restaurants paid off the mortgages on their homes.

The most recent Christmas of that kind was in 1907, when, despite the severe jolt given to prices by the panic, most houses had a big balance on the right side. There is the same commission on selling a hundred shares as in buying a hundred. The next year was dull, though not dull by the standards since set up, and 1909 was fairly good. The big bonuses of the 1907 Christmas have been shrinking ever since.

The Central Trust Company always gives President James N. Wallace 100 per cent. of his salary, or a $50,000 remembrance, with the ending of a good year—and the Central knows no other kind. The other employes expect about 50 per cent. of their year's salaries. The Central has not been hurt by the dullness in the stock market. J. P. Morgan & Co. are liberal givers, and undoubtedly they will observe the popular custom. Most of the banks, including the private firms, and the trust companies are expected to make distributions on the scale obtaining in past years.

Where the Shoe Will Pinch.

The sufferers this year will be the employes of the houses maintaining expensive offices and customers' rooms for customers who have not been regular in attendance the past year. Many of them will be overjoyed to receive an assurance that they are expected to report as usual on the second day of January. In the same class are bond salesmen, who are rewarded at the end of a good year by an increase in salary. Few of the employes are likely to insist on an advance this year if the partners forget to mention the matter.

The telephone girl and the faithful stenographer, who used to get $25 from the firm for matinée expenses and a five-pound box of chocolates from each of the men in the office, probably will be delighted to receive a greeting card this year. They are children of fortune, as well as the men about them, so they may be counted upon to take their picture cards philosophically while wishing the firm a better new year.

Some of the telephone boys on the Stock Exchange floor, and particularly those who had orders to place at their discretion with brokers in the absence of their own floor men, used to have to telephone for their brothers and sisters to help them carry home the money left on their shelves the day before Christmas. When a boy had turned over several thousand dollars in commissions to a favorite among the brokers he was not surprised to have $200 fall into his pocket at Christmas time. On the contrary, he was likely to make new alliances the day after the holiday if some such phenomenon did not occur. One telephone boy of thirty-some Summers, with many big orders to parcel out, was suspected of owning a country home and a racing stable not many years ago. A few boxes of cigars will satisfy him this year.

An employer who has a large number of boys as runners interrupted an animated conference around a typewriter a few afternoons ago and discovered the following notice at the head of a number of subscription blanks:

Xmas comes but once a year,
When it does it brings good cheer;
If you would feel the Xmas joy,
Remember the faithful office boy.

"When you have made your rounds with that," he said to the ringleader, "I shall expect you to come back and divide with me."

Conditions, however, are not as bad as that. The broker, a little blue just now, knows that 1914 is going to bring him prosperity again.

BANK CLERK LOST MEMORY.

Disappeared for Two Days, Then Came to Himself in Albany.

Joseph Webber, a young clerk in the University Branch of the Corn Exchange Bank, disappeared on Friday morning, and was not seen or heard of again by any member of his family until 7 o'clock last evening, when he returned to his home at 505 West 148th Street.

He said that he remembered nothing of what happened to him from the time he started to work on Friday until yesterday morning, when he found himself eating coffee and rolls in the restaurant of the station at Albany. Fortunately there was some money in his pocket when he "came to," so he bought a ticket to New York, and called up his family by telephone as soon as he reached the Grand Central Terminal.

Webber is 18 years old. When he failed to return home on Friday and inquiries brought out the fact that he had not been at the bank, an investigation was made which showed his accounts there were all right. A general alarm was sent out on Saturday night.

BURGLARS BEAT A WOMAN.

Armed Posse Hunts Assailants of Mrs. Ward of Rochelle Park, N. J.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Dec. 7.—Two armed burglars committed a brutal assault on Mrs. Charles Ward at her home in Passaic Street, Rochelle Park, to-night during the temporary absence of her husband. It is believed the burglars were spotting the house when Mr. Ward left to make a call on his brother William, who lives near by, for they immediately entered it.

Mrs. Ward had just retired when the burglars broke into her room. They threatened her with revolvers and when she refused to tell where her valuables were one of the men struck her a blow on the head which rendered her unconscious. They then ransacked the house and took two gold watches, several articles of jewelry, and considerable money.

Mr. Ward, who is connected with the New York Woolen Company, found his wife still unconscious upon his return to the house and at once called in the authorities.

Sheriff Robert N. Heath and several deputies formed a posse of Maywood and Rochelle Park residents, who were still searching the woods for the fugitives at midnight. Several shots were fired at one of them, but he managed to escape in the darkness.

BUTLER ON "STANDARDS."

Our Lack of Them Cause of So Many Restraining Laws, He Says.

The average New Yorker is unimpressed with the architectural beauties of the city, in the opinion of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, who spoke on "Standards" yesterday morning in the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Park Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. He said that there had been a striking advance in architecture in this country. The Public Library, he said, was the architectural equal of any work of the fifteenth century, but, he added, "your average New Yorker will pass it without even noticing its beauty.

"Because people do not have standards, or if they do they do not live up to them," he said, "we have so many laws concerning personal restraint."

Standards, he argued, would do away with the necessity of laws regulating conduct. He divided standards into three classes, those of speech, of manners, and of tastes and appreciation.

Touching upon the first, the speaker did not attempt to go into detail as to how these standards should be determined, but he went on to say that children, using excellent English in the school, once out on the street would use slang and low types of our language. He said that they used good English in the school because of the restraining law of the school, but had they been taught good English from the start and urged to use it, they would also continue to use it on the street while at play. The speaker thought that only through the making of such standards could we avoid the degeneration of the English language into many dialects.

POLICE MEMORIAL SERVICE.

Dr. Stires Praises the Force in St. Thomas's Church.

The members of the police force held their annual memorial service at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St Thomas's Church, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street. Notwithstanding the heavy rain, 800 policemen attended. Headed by Chief Inspector Max Schmittberger, they marched through the streets and entered the church in a body. All wore their dress uniforms. Among those at the service were Police Commissioner Waldo and his family. The police band of sixty pieces played for the services.

Bishop Greer was to have made an address, but it was announced that he had been detained. He sent a message of welcome to the policemen in which he expressed great admiration for the force. The memorial sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, the rector, who is a chaplain of the department.

Thoughtful persons in New York believed in the honesty and manhood of the police, said Dr. Stires, and were ready to aid in any way to make it the finest department in the world. It was time, he said, that every one joined in giving the force a cheer.

The reading of the names of those who had died in the year was not included in the service, as the list was not turned over to Dr. Stires in time. He explained that fifty-five members had passed away and that six of them had been killed in the performance of duty. The services closed with taps and a postlude played by the band.

WORKERS FLEE TO SAFETY.

Firemen Caught in Cave-In at Blaze in Loft Building.

With flames sweeping the sixth floor of the six-story loft building at Mercer and Houston Streets yesterday morning Chief Kenlon decided the roof was no place for his fire fighters, and sent Lieut. Moran of Engine 13 to order them off. Moran was shooing the last man to safety when the predicted cave-in occurred and he was dropped three feet to the hanging ceiling. They pulled him out unhurt.

The spread of the flames drove the fifty workers out of the factory on the floor below, and they left pell-mell. Samuel Bernstein, a veteran operative, still clutched his shears as he ran, but overcome on his way down the fire escape he dropped his shears. They clattered to the street below, and after he was revived outside the fire lines it kept the policemen and firemen busy preventing his charging back into the danger zone to rescue them. After the fire was all over the shears were returned to him. The flames were confined to the sixth floor.

WE RIVAL LONDON IN OUR DEATH RATE

Lederle's Report Shows Only British Capital Has a Lower Mortality Than New York.

A STEADY DECREASE SHOWN

Health Commissioner Attributes This to Co-operation of All Agencies Interested in Civic Betterment.

The death rate of New York approximates closely that of London, which is the lowest among the large cities of the world. In a review of the work of the Health Department for the last four years, issued yesterday, Commissioner Lederle asserted that in the three years covered by his administration, there had been a steady decline in the city's death rate. The commissioner attributes this to the co-operation his department has received from social organizations, individuals working for civic betterment, and the newspapers.

The death rate for every 1,000 of the population for the four years from 1909, the year previous to the beginning of Dr. Lederle's administration was: 1909, 16 persons; 1910, 15.98; 1911, 15.13; 1912, 14.11, and for the forty-eight weeks of 1913, 13.77. In 1912 the death rate in Chicago was 14.68; Paris, 16.38; Berlin, 14.39, and London, 13.52.

A noteworthy feature of the Lederle administration, according to the review, is the reduction of infant mortality from 137 in every 1,000 in 1909 to 110 in 1912. It is thought that for this year the infant rate will be 100 among 1,000. The reduction has been greater than that in any of the ten largest cities of the world. The death rate of children under 1 year old, from all causes, was 15,976 in 1909, as against 14,289 in 1912.

One important factor in reducing infant mortality, Dr. Lederle says, is the constant watch kept upon the city's milk supply. Fifteen stations for the sale of milk for infants were established in 1911 and these were so successful that the number was increased to fifty-five in 1912.

"These stations," the review sets forth, "have contributed materially to the reduction of infant mortality. The important part played by the New York Milk Committee and other private agencies in the development of these stations is a notable instance of public service. All organizations maintaining milk depots are now associated effectively."

Through stringent regulations the percentage of pasteurized milk sold out of the total daily supply has been increased from 7 per cent. at the beginning of the Lederle administration to 75 per cent. now. Every can and bottle of milk entering the city to-day must bear a label explaining in simple terms the grade and quality of milk contained in it. Then the review says:

Since January, 1910, the development of such a milk programme has been one of the foremost subjects under consideration by the Department of Health. Early in January, 1912, on the Commissioner's recommendation, the Board of Health adopted officially grades of quality, and required that all milk brought into the city and sold there should be marked.

The grading of milk has been modified in two particulars. It was found that a certain amount of "Grade C" milk, intended for cooking and manufacturing purposes, was consumed raw. In order to remove the elements of danger it was required that this milk should be heated. The result of a study of cases of typhoid fever on the east side in September showed "beyond any reasonable doubt" that a certain supply of "Grade B" milk had transmitted the infection, and as a result raw milk was eliminated from that grade.

The review tells of the progress in the enforcement of child hygiene and of the extension of medical inspection in the schools. The results of this work are shown, it is said, by the reduction of the number of cases of defective vision from 13.1 per cent. in 1909 to 9.3 per cent. in 1912; defective nasal breathing, with presence of adenoid growths, from 18.7 per cent. in 1909 to 7.6 per cent. in 1912; hypertrophied tonsils from 22 per cent. in 1909 to 10 per cent. in 1912.

Six clinics for school children were established in 1912, where children whose parents were unable to pay were treated. This year six dental clinics were established. It is also said that under this administration the granting of work certificates to children has been safeguarded by physical examinations. This, it is asserted, has eliminated the physically unfit child from the work rooms. Another advance reported is in the system of licensing midwives, which, it is said, has put New York on a par with European cities. On the subject of typhoid fever Dr. Lederle has this to say:

Up to the occurrance of the recent milk-borne outbreak of typhoid fever in Manhattan, the incidence of this disease has steadily decreased until in 1912 it was less than ever before in the history of the city. A trained staff of inspectors has been organized with a view of determining the source of infection. The main credit for the decrease in typhoid fever must be assigned to the work in connection with the supervision of the city's milk supply.

A watch is kept to prevent the spread of tuberculosis. The system of registering and supervising cases of pulmonary tuberculosis was reorganized and extended in 1910, and this was made possible by an increase in the appropriation. The number of district nurses was increased from 23 to 150. The percentage of tuberculosis cases under observation has increased from 12 per cent. in 1908 to 21 per cent. in 1913. Tuberculous children are excluded from school. Fourteen clinics are now maintained by the department and boat camps, a sanitarium at Otisville, N. Y., and a Hospital Bureau have been established to fight this disease.

In the treatment of cerebro-spinal meningitis, the research laboratory provides serum treatment. The death rate from this cause has decreasd from 0.75 per cent. in every 10,000 persons in 1909 to 0.36 per cent. in 1912. The supervision of other contagious diseases has not been overlooked, according to the review. The work of the nurses has been extended greatly in connection with contagious diseases, such as diptheria, scarlet fever, and measles. A special whooping cough dispensary and hospital has been opened.

The reports point out that the number of food inspectors is inadequate. "Each year the department has called attention to the urgent need of a larger staff of food inspectors," it says. "There are about 19,000 places where food is prepared, sold, or handled in this city, all of which should be inspected. This would require at least 150 inspectors. Until very recently the force consisted of thirty men when repeated appeals were answered by appropriations providing for ten additional men."

The condemnation of unfit canned goods has not been neglected, and in every case where prescribed adulterants were found prosecutions followed. The investigation of conditions prevailing in bakeries has resulted, it is said, in improving these places. Large fines, and in some cases prison sentences, have diminished the use of unfit eggs and spoiled fruits. Those displaying insanitary food have been prosecuted, slaughter houses inspected, the sale of wood alcohol regulated, and the sale of unlawful drugs prosecuted.

There has been an improvement in the gathering of vital statistics. For the first time in the history of the department a determined effort is being made, it is said, to prosecute physicians and midwives for failure to report births. Another improvement reported is the introduction of automobile ambulances. The scope of research laboratory work was enlarged in January, 1911, by the addition of a special division called the laboratory for specific therapy and preventive medicine. The hospital equipment has been increased in four years by concrete pavilions for tuberculosis patients and an addition to the nurses' home at the Riverside hospital. A new building for the treatment of measles has been completed at the Willard Parker Hospital, which will provide accommodations for 320 patients.

The veterinary work of the department has been reorganized and closer surveillance of animal diseases has been assured.

Fusion Dinner to Joseph M. Price.

Practically all of the victorious candidates on the Fusion ticket will attend a complimentary dinner to be given next Thursday evening at the Aldine Club to Joseph M. Price in recognition of his services in the organization of the Fusion movement. Norman Hapgood, Chairman of the Committee of One Hundred and Seven, will act as toastmaster. Among the speakers will be Mayor Ardolph Kline, Mayor-elect John Purroy Mitchel, Borough President McAneny, Controller William A. Prendergast, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Samuel B. Koenig, and Francis Bird.

682,796 EMPLOYES IN FACTORIES HERE

New Labor Directory Gives Clothing and Millinery as Largest Industries.

1,236,150 IN THE STATE

Of These 347,661 Are Women and 13,519 Children—Hours of Labor Are Shortening.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—Clothing and millinery manufactures are the most important industries in New York City, giving employment to more than a quarter of a million operatives. This is shown in the initial industrial directory of the State Department of Labor. In the manufacture of women's clothing more than 100,000 are engaged, while on men's garments there are nearly 70,000, on women's white goods 14,000, and in millinery 12,000. In metal working there are more than 100,000 workmen in various lines. Printing and the manufacture of paper goods are third in the number of employes—upward of 60,000.

There are 1,236,150 persons employed in the 48,851 factories of the State, of which 347,661 are women and 13,519 children. With an estimated population of 9,500,000 for the entire State, this total makes an average of one out of every eight of the population engaged in a factory, and one out of every six males thus employed.

In New York City the number of factories is 34,000, with 682,796 employes, or more than 55 per cent. of the total factory population of the State. In Manhattan the ratio of employes to population is slightly higher than in the other boroughs of New York, because of the fact that its factories draw workers from the other boroughs.

The diversity of the industries of New York is shown by the fact that its factories employ from one-third to three-fourths of the total force in every broad industry group except that of papermaking. In the number of employes New York City holds first place in 144 second place in 20, and third place in 5 of the 168 industries mentioned in the directory. Manhattan has 68 per cent. of the employes of the metropolis, Brooklyn 22 per cent., Queens 5 per cent., Bronx 4 per cent., and Richmond 1 per cent.

In Brooklyn the most important industry is clothing, followed closely by metal working. Of the 37,000 textile mill operatives in New York City, 14,000 are employed in Brooklyn. The Bronx has for its most important industries metalworking and the manufacture of pianos and textiles. Queens and Richmond have metalworking for their principal industry.

In Labor Commissioner Lynch's statement regarding the directory he says:

"The progress of the movement for shorter hours is strikingly shown by the fact that 20 per cent. of the State's factory operatives are working less than fifty-two hours per week, and 46 per cent. between fifty-two and fifty-eight hours."

Five years ago only 56 per cent. worked under the eight and nine hour a day schedule.

Correction in Fur Advertisement of

B. Altman & Co.

Through an error of The Times the Hudson Seal Coats were quoted in yesterday's issue at $15.00 and $125.00, instead of $125.00 and $175.00.

With the exception of the words "this day" the advertisement is shown below as it should have appeared.

B. Altman & Co.

FURS AND FUR GARMENTS

Remarkable price advantages will be offered this day (Monday) in a number of Women's Fur Garments, Muffs and Neckpieces of superior grades, comprising the following:

WOMEN'S FUR COATS

Hudson Seal Coats .	$125.00 & 175.00
Karakul Coats . .	58.00 & 85.00
Seal-dyed Coney Coats	65.00 & 75.00

MUFFS AND NECKPIECES

Muffs		Neckpieces
$30.00	Kitt Fox	$18.00
25.00	Pointed Fox	25.00
17.00	Black Fox	17.00
24.00	Black Lynx	20.00
22.50	Mole	11.00
28.00	Beaver	20.00
16.50	Natural Raccoon	11.00
12.50	Black Wolf	11.00
13.50	Civet Cat	13.50

Exceptionally large Reductions have been effected in the prices of Women's High-cost Fur Coats, comprising

Broadtail Coats reduced to $475.00 & 850.00
Mole Coats reduced to 290.00 & 375.00
Ermine Coats reduced to 525.00 & 1,500.00
Mink Coats reduced to $1,000.00 & 1,800.00

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Packard

PACKARD "2-38"

The electric cranker of the Packard "2-38" spins the motor so that it starts on magneto. Operated by heel button. Like every other Packard feature, this electric cranker represents the utmost in dependability.

A full complement of lights is provided for by the electric system.

The cranking motor and the generator are separate units, each designed to meet Packard requirements. A third unit, the duplex magneto, supplies current for ignition.

The Packard three-unit system avoids complex and intricate wiring. It measures up to the Packard standard of maximum service.

PACKARD MAXIMUM SERVICE QUALITIES ARE EMBODIED ALSO IN PACKARD TRUCKS
Packard Motor Car Company of New York
1861 Broadway
Brooklyn—Flatbush and Eighth Avenues
BUFFALO NEWARK HARTFORD SPRINGFIELD LONG ISLAND CITY
LINCOLN HIGHWAY CONTRIBUTOR
Ask the man who owns one

King William IV V O P Scotch Whisky
King of Scotch
Quality Never Varies

—want your share of that $60,000,000 fund?

IF YOU'RE a policyholder in any old-line life insurance company (except one), you are contributing to an annual fund for agency-expense which in 1912 amounted to more than $60,000,000.

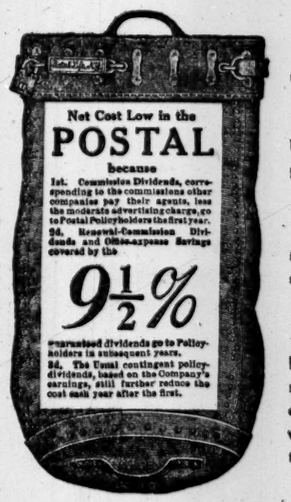
You'll never get your contribution back or any part of it—now; but you need never pay it out again—you can save it—if you will steer clear of life insurance agents and deal direct with the one non-agency institution in America, namely—

The Postal Life Insurance Company

Standard policy-reserves nearly $10,000,000. Insurance in force nearly $50,000,000.

Standard policy-provisions, approved by the New York State Insurance Department.

Old-line legal reserve insurance—not fraternal or assessment.


Net Cost Low in the
POSTAL
because
1st. Commission Dividends, corresponding to the commissions other companies pay their agents, less the moderate advertising charge, go to Postal Policyholders the first year.
2d. Renewal-Commission Dividends and Office-expense Savings covered by the
9½%
guaranteed dividends go to Policyholders in subsequent years.
3d. The Usual contingent policy-dividends, based on the Company's earnings, still further reduce the cost each year after the first.

Operates under strict requirements of New York State and subject to the United States postal authorities.

High medical standards in the selection of risks.

Premiums may be deposited monthly, if more convenient, and without consulting the Company.

The Company's Health Bureau also performs a most important service in health-conservation by issuing timely Health Bulletins for the benefit of its policyholders, and by providing, for those who so desire, one FREE medical examination each year—a privilege not accorded by any other company.

It will thus be seen that the Postal Life saves you money and safeguards your health

It will be well worth your while to find out just what the Company will do for you on any standard form of policy—whole life, limited-payment life, endowment, joint life, monthly income, or child's welfare.

For quick action, phone the Company (5995 Cortlandt) or call at the Postal Life Building, or simply write and say:

"Mail full insurance particulars for my age as per advertisement in today's Times"

and be sure to give

1. Your Occupation. 2. The Exact Date of Birth.

The Company will promptly send you (by mail only) figures for your age with the amount of dividends guaranteed; also additional policy-dividends now being paid, showing the Postal's low net cost.

'phone—call—or write

No agent will be sent to visit you: the Company does not employ agents, but gives you the benefit of the saving thus effected; you, yourself, get the commission by insuring direct.

THE POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
WM. R. MALONE, President
POSTAL LIFE BUILDING
35 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK

SHOT DEAD PLAYING CASINO.

Boy Accidentally Kills Companion with Gun Figuring in Game.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 7.—A Wild West game of casino with a revolver on the table ended here yesterday in the killing of Thomas Etheridge, 13 years old, and in the arrest of his cousin, Georbe Bube, 17, on a charge of murder.

The elder boy, according to the police, in challenging a playful aspersion made on him by Etheridge pointed the weapon at him with this quotation from a dime novel hero: "Call me that again and I'll kill you." Then he pulled the trigger.

Both had been playing the game that way, Bube asserted, and both had thought the revolver harmless.

ORGANIZED IN 1867

EVERY election reminds us that people change—look at facts differently and draw different conclusions. As in politics so in law — opinion change. The one way to discount them is to insure. Under our policy of insurance your title is protected, no matter what other people think of it.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY

CAPITAL & SURPLUS $9,500,000

160 Broadway, New York
188 Montague St., Brooklyn

BRANCH OFFICES

1425 St. Nicholas Ave., N.Y.
383 East 149th St., Bronx.
1354 Broadway, Brooklyn.
367 Fulton St., Jamaica.
120 Railroad Ave., White Plains, N. Y.

VOGUE

MERRY CHRISTMAS!

Take Home a Copy of the CHRISTMAS VOGUE

At Your NEWSDEALERS

MAGGI ESSENCE

It will work wonders in the domain of the kitchen and pantry. For soups, sauces, Beef Tea instantly made, and as a condiment for Fish, Meats, Fowl, Game, Ragouts, Stews, &c., it is incomparable.

Comes in liquid form. Once used you would as soon go without salt or pepper. IT IS A DAINTY ARTICLE FOR DAINTY PEOPLE. Sold by all first class grocers and druggists.

MAGGI ESSENCE

PACIFIC COAST AND RETURN $141.80

Lackawanna Railroad

TICKET OFFICES: Broadway Cor. Wall St. " Howard St. " 28th St. " 42nd St. Brooklyn, 505 Fulton St.

HOUSTON PROPOSES MORE AID TO FARMER

Splits Agricultural Department Into Groups in Order to Get Quick Results.

WEATHER BUREAU REFORMS

Installs System of Market Inquiry and Takes Up the Cause of Rural Housewives.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. — David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, is blazing a broad trail of reform through that department's bureaus and methods. When the department was first organized, and for many years afterward, its work was confined to matters directly affecting agriculture. But Congress recently has enacted legislation charging the department with the enforcement of numerous regulatory laws, including those relating to meat inspection, animal and plant quarantine, the pure food law, game and migratory birds, seed adulteration, insecticides, fungicides, and many of these activities affect agriculture only indirectly.

"Its activities," asserts Secretary Houston in his report, "now concern, directly or indirectly, all the people."

Mr. Houston's report, which was made public to-night, deals with these activities and gives considerable insight into his policies of reform. He has reformed its system of handling fiscal affairs, changed the organization of the department to develop more complete co-ordination within the department, and between it and other Federal departments and the States, and has arranged to put the Weather Bureau and its sub-stations through a gradual reorganization.

Under Mr. Houston's policy the department has entered upon new fields of study of an important character. These include the study of the marketing of farm products, rural organization, rural credits, rural hygiene and sanitation, the condition of women on the farm, the popularization of the department's work, and the development of closer relations with the State agricultural institutions.

Makes for Team Work.

"What is needed," says Secretary Houston, "is a basic plan of co-operation, co-ordination, and broader grouping of the services of the department, according to the purposes in view, each with a larger number of small units, the development of a common feeling, and team work all along the line. Experience demonstrates that small units alone, each more or less inter-connected with other units, will yield the greatest results both in research and its application. To capitalize fully the results of research and make the knowledge gained by the department of service to the people, the department manifestly must put itself in the best possible position to reach with its information the people who must change that information into productive action. To do this it must see that its policing or regulatory functions do not interfere with the gathering of its information, or with the constructive rather than the preventive use of these data."

Secretary Houston asserts that this probably will be best accomplished by having in the department an organization involving five or six main groups, such as a research service, a rural organization service, a State relations service, a weather service, a forest service, a regulatory service, and others as new conditions or special occasion might warrant. With a view to the establishment of such a system, Secretary Houston explains that in his annual estimates he has submitted a request for legislation to vest him with the necessary authority to prepare a plan for reorganizing, redirecting, and systematizing the work of the department.

Secretary Houston emphasizes the importance of undertaking certain new lines of work. In the past the department had concerned itself mainly with the problems of production, but it was important also, he thought, for the department to concern itself with marketing, co-operation, rural credits, and home management on the farm.

Only in Pioneer Stage.

"There is no ground for thinking," asserted Mr. Houston, "that we have approximated the limit of our output from the soil. As a matter of fact, we have just begun to attack the problem. We have not even reached the end of the pioneering stage. With a population of less than 95,000,000 living on more than 3,000,000 square miles it is unreasonable to speak as if our territory had been much more than pioneered. According to best statistics, the total arable land in the Union is 935,000,000 acres. Only about 400,000,000 of this is in farms and improved. Over 100,000,000 is unimproved and not in farms and the remainder is unimproved in farms. Less than 40 per cent. of the land is reasonably well cultivated and less than 12 per cent. is yielding fairly full returns.

"We have unmistakably reached the period where we must think and plan. We are suffering the penalty of too great ease of living and of making a living. Recklessness and waste have been incident to our breathless conquest of a nation. We have had our minds too exclusively directed to the establishment of industrial supremacy in the keen race for competition with foreign nations. We have been so bent on building great industrial centres by every natural and artificial device that we have had little thought for the very foundations of our industrial existence."

Meets Broader Problems.

Mr. Houston asserts that in dealing with the problem of production, the Department of Agriculture has been directing its attention mainly to the problem of the individual farmer and has paid relatively little attention to broader economic problems of rural life. As he sees the situation: "We must definitely and aggressively approach these newer and urgent problems. We have been suddenly brought face to face with the fact that in many directions further production waits on better distribution. In many instances the farmer does not get what he should for his products; the consumer is required to pay an unfair price. One cannot say just what part of the burden is due to lack of systematic planning or inefficiency and economic waste, or to unfair manipulations."

Dealing with some of the problems he thinks should be attacked, Mr. Houston explains that he has arranged his marketing investigations into these five sub-divisions:

First—Marketing surveys, methods, and costs, including especially available market supplies in given production areas, demand at consuming centres, cold and other storages, marketing systems and prices, and costs of wholesale and retail distribution of farm products.

Second—Transportation and storage problems, the elimination of waste connected with surplus market supplies; terminal and transfer facilities, freight congestion, car supply, deterioration in transit, extension of the practice of precooling perishable products and other special services.

Third—City marketing and distribution and the promotion of direct dealing between producers and consumers by parcel post, express, and freight.

Fourth—Study and promulgation of market grades and standards, methods of preparing perishable products and the ultimate establishment of official market grades and standards for farm products.

Fifth — Co-operative production and marketing investigations.

Aid for Farm Women.

The report contains this interesting information on the department's efforts to aid farm women:

To gain information to enable the department better to serve rural women, the Secretary has addressed letters of inquiry to the women of 55,000 selected farms covering every county. Other surveys and studies were also conducted. Analysis of the small part of the letters as yet digested shows that farm women desire assistance in all phases of home management, especially as to ways of securing running water, introducing household power machinery and labor-saving arrangements, and providing better hygienic and sanitary conditions. Many seek advice as to the better marketing of the articles they produce. Others ask the department to prove to the man that their work is worth something in dollars and cents.

The overwork of women and children and difficulty of securing domestic help are mentioned by a number of the writers. The department believes that intelligent help to women in matters of home management will contribute directly to the agricultural success of the farm. It purposes, therefore, to ask Congress for means and authority to make more complete studies of domestic conditions on the farm, to experiment with labor-saving devices and methods, and to study completely the question of practical sanitation and hygienic protection for the farm family.

Plan for Good Roads.

As to Federal aid for good roads, the Secretary says the Federal Government should deal with the State as the lowest unit, through an expert Highway Commissioner as its agency. The plan, he says, should provide for maintenance as well as construction. He thinks preference should be given to the improvement of roads over which products from the farms can be taken to the nearest railway station, that a scheme of road construction and maintenance within a State should be developed and mutually agreed upon, and that money appropriated by the Federal Government should be apportioned on the basis of such factors as total population, farm population, area, taxable valuation, and mileage.

Special emphasis is laid on the fact that the figures for crops quoted are estimates. From the estimates at hand it appears that the production of crops in 1913 was materially below the average, the yield of all crops combined being smaller than in any year in the past decade with the exception of 1911.

Brief mention is made as to crop conditions throughout the world. From the estimates it appears that there were increased areas sown to wheat, oats, barley, rye, and corn, and that the wheat acreage has probably yielded a record output. Barley, oats, and rye were bountiful crops, but corn will probably give the poorest result in twenty years.

NEW TRUST LAWS TO BE CONSERVATIVE

Congress Leaders Inclined to Avoid Radical Legislation at the Present Time.

MAY END VOTING TRUSTS

Interlocking Directorates Likely to be Banned—Protection for Minority Stockholders.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7. — President Wilson's views on trust legislation are to be sought this week by Congressional leaders upon whom will fall the task of mapping out the anti-trust programme for legislative action. Chairman Clayton of the House Judiciary Committee will meet the President to-morrow and Chairman Newlands of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee probably will have a conference with him later in the week.

The advocates of anti-trust reforms in both houses expect to concentrate on a few bills early in the new year and put through several measures the need of which has been shown to their satisfaction by recent investigations and Government prosecutions. It is believed that these will cover only part of the field of trust regulation, and will not attempt to carry out all the reforms that some think necessary.

The President in his address to Congress urged that the Sherman law be left without alteration, and that any new laws be made supplementary to it. Some leaders in Congress are now urging that business be allowed to readjust itself to the new banking conditions before any drastic measures be attempted.

The early trust bills probably will be aimed at the abolishing of interlocking Directorates and holding companies, and possibly voting trusts and "fiscal agencies." Legislation strengthening the rights of minority stockholders will also be asked for, and efforts will be made to strengthen the present law so as to minimize the effect of the Supreme Court's decision that "reasonable" restraints of trade are not unlawful.

These bills do not reach the reforms desired by some Senators who have given most study to the trust question. It has become apparent that strong effort will be made in this or the next session to create an industrial commission similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission, with the broadest possible powers of control over all corporations doing business across State lines.

Chairman Newlands favors the creation of an "Interstate Trade Commission" as one of the most important steps toward thorough control of "big business." He has a bill that would give this commission general oversight over corporations, with power to make investigations and report conditions to the Attorney General for any necessary prosecutions. The commission would also carry out Supreme Court decrees dissolving convicted trusts.

Some other bills now before the Senate go much further in the control they would make possible. The Bristow bill would give an industrial commission power to determine in advance whether a corporation's stock was "watered," whether it paid too much to fiscal agents who financed it, whether its prices were unreasonable, or its methods of stifling competition illegal, and full authority to keep out of interstate business any corporation whose methods it did not approve.

Other bills would define illegal acts, specific restraints of trade, unlawful price-cutting methods, and overcapitalization, and would impose penalties for the infraction of laws dealing with such offenses.

"Spugs" to Have Colonels.

The Society for the Prevention of Useless Giving of the Vacation Committee has called a meeting of "Spug" captains for 8 o'clock to-morrow night at 105 West Fortieth Street. All "Spug" captains who have obtained ten other captains will be elevated to the rank of colonel. Tickets for the Christmas party at the Grand Central Palace will be distributed. Miss Maude Wetmore, Chairman of the Woman's Department of the National Civic Federation, who has organized the "Spug" movement in Washington, will address the meeting.

Vice-Consul at Queenstown Here.

Henry K. Cruikshank, United States Vice Consul at Queenstown, arrived yesterday on the Cunarder Caronia to visit friends. He said that conditions in Ireland had improved considerably and the new tariff in the United States would encourage trade.

The Equitable Building will combine beauty with service

THE Equitable Building will not be extravagantly ornate in its architecture, but it will be a beautiful building in the character of its construction. It will contain the finest of mahoganies and marbles, and every ounce of material from rock to roof will be the most substantial money can buy or the world produce.

It will be a building dedicated to service, with beauty on the side.

Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of this date.

Equitable Building

Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

NEED OF REVENUE CUTTERS.

Head of Service Points to Its Work In Plea for More Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A plea that Congress have more regard for the needs of the Revenue Cutter Service, and that it provide more vessels to render aid on the high seas, the Great Lakes, and the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, was made to Secretary McAdoo to-day by Capt. E. P. Bertholf, commandant of the service.

In support of his argument Capt. Bertholf gave some statistics of the work of the department during the past fiscal year. By its efforts 327 lives were saved, 2,755 persons on board vessels in distress were assisted, 264 were cared for on board the cutters, and vessels valued at $10,607,710 were assisted in time of need. In the year officers of the services boarded and examined the papers of 25,079 ships, and dealt with 879 violations of the laws. The cutters removed or destroyed thirty-one derelicts, and recovered and returned to owners others valued at $18,900.

All this was done for $2,471,532, about $3,000 less than Congress appropriated, although twenty-five cruising cutters and eighteen harbor vessels were employed. Figured on a monetary basis, the service saved about $4.30 for every dollar expended.

The report urges the replacing of the cutters Perry, Woodbury, Manhattan, and Winona with modern vessels estimated to cost about $925,000 in all. A bill for this purpose failed last session, but has been re-introduced, and plans for the vessels have been drawn in the hope that it will pass.

SCHMIDT TRIAL TO-DAY.

Defense Will Be Insanity for Priest Who Killed Woman.

The trial of Hans Schmidt, the priest who confessed that he murdered and dismembered Anna Aumuller on Sept. 2, is on the calendar to begin to-day before Judge Foster in Part V. of General Sessions. Schmidt will be represented by W. M. K. Olcott, Alphonse G. Koelble, and Terence J. McManus.

Mr. McManus said last night that he would be ready to proceed with the trial to-day, and that the defense would be that Schmidt was insane when he committed the crime. Four alienists employed by District Attorney Whitman have examined Schmidt and have reported that he is shamming insanity. Assistant District Attorney James A. Delehanty will be in charge of the prosecution.

NEED WEST COAST DRY DOCK

Warships Cannot Be Repaired—Daniels May Make Private Contract.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Absolute necessity for dry docks on the Pacific coast in which the great battleships of the Atlantic fleet may be docked when they pass through the Panama Canal has led Secretary Daniels to seek authority from Congress to enter into an unusual contract with private dock owners.

The collapse of the great Pearl Harbor dry dock in Hawaii, which was to be the mainstay of the navy on the west coast, and the inaccessibility of the Mare Island Navy Yard basins until a great deal of dredging has been done, have reduced the naval resources on the west coast to one dry dock at Puget Sound, entirely too distant from the Panama Canal to meet naval needs.

The Secretary therefore proposes to contract with a private corporation which already owns docks at the entrance of San Francisco harbor to construct another great dry dock capable of handling the dreadnoughts on the basis of a guaranteed compensation for so many thousand tons of naval docking per annum.

CRONIN FOR LEDERLE'S JOB?

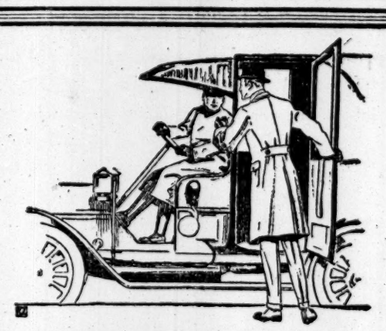
His Friends Believe He Is Slated for Appointment.

Friends of Dr. John J. Cronin of 317 West Fifty-fifth Street are booming him for the position of Health Commissioner to succeed Dr. Ernst J. Lederle. Although Mayor-elect Mitchel has not publicly committed himself to a single appointment, friends of Dr. Cronin appear to feel confident that he will be one of the first appointees named.

Dr. Cronin was graduated from Columbia University Medical School in 1890, and for a time was on the staff of Roosevelt Hospital. Later he joined the staff of Seaton Hospital, where he engaged in research work in the treatment of tuberculosis.

Shortly afterward he was appointed a medical inspector in the public schools. In 1902 he was promoted to a supervising position during the epidemic of small-pox. In 1905 he inaugurated the present system of physical examination of school children which has continued with minor administrative changes up to the present time.

Dr. Cronin now holds the position of Assistant Chief Medical Inspector of the Department of Health. He is in charge of the children's clinics in which, during the last year, more than 4,000 cases of nose and throat trouble have been operated on.



Yellow Taxicab Service

Cab in a few minutes—sub-garages all over the city, connected by direct wire with Columbus Ten Thousand.
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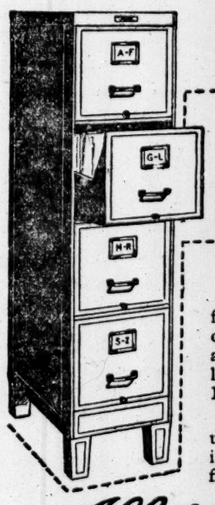

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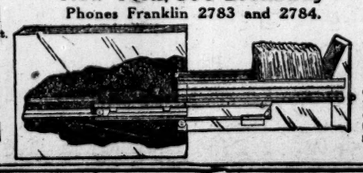

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THE GIRL OF TO-DAY

will appear again in The New York Times next Sunday. Yesterday's section with 29 photographs of typical American girls was the first eight-page newspaper supplement printed in America by the new and revolutionary rotogravure process. Next Sunday's Girl of To-day's section will be the second. It will contain

61 MORE PICTURES

selected by a committee of noted artists from hundreds of photographs submitted to The Times. These 61 pictures will represent the rotogravure method of illustration quite as strikingly as the 29 published yesterday.

There has never been a series of photographs more attractive than those of the 90 young women whom the committee selected as portraying the best American type. And there have been no pictures superior to the reproductions by this

NEWEST PRINTING PROCESS

which The New York Times will soon use in all of its regular Sunday pictorial sections. Since these Sunday sections were instituted they have been unexcelled as illustrated supplements. A still further advance in the printing art will be marked by the adoption of rotogravure as a regular feature of the Sunday paper.

To appreciate the extraordinary results of the new process, the rights of which in this city has been obtained by The New York Times, be sure to examine carefully yesterday's Girl of To-day section, if you have not done so already.

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REMAKING THE FREIGHT MACHINE

The Panama Canal as It Cheapens the Long Haul and the Motor Truck as It Competes for the Shorter Haul Must Alter the Course of Railroad Development

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THE UNBALANCED CANADIAN CARGO—It Is Proposed to Increase the British Preference for the Sake of Larger Shiploads Westbound

CONDITION OF THE BASIC INDUSTRY—But the Cycle of Events That Was So Long Believed In Is Broken

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DR. STIRES ATTACKS ABBOT DOM GASQUET

Calls His Sermon a Flagrant Example of What Not to Say and How Not to Say It.

DISPUTES ITS ACCURACY

Insists Later and Final Schism of the Churches Came Under Elizabeth and Was Forced by Rome.

The Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of St. Thomas's Episcopal Church, at Fifth Avenue and Fifty-third Street, made reply yesterday morning to the sermon preached on Sunday last in St. Patrick's Cathedral by Abbot Dom Gasquet, President of the English Benedictines. The Abbot, speaking on the topic "Catholic Principles Abandoned at the Reformation," said that it was the love affair of Henry VIII. which made England break away from the Church of Rome and that disintegration was merely a matter of time.

Dr. Stires yesterday referred to this sermon as "a recent event most disappointing in character" and asked whether the Church of Rome by such attacks aimed to win converts from other Churches. In summing up the Abbot's sermon Dr. Stires said:

"I would not have you or any of my Roman Catholic friends believe that what I have said to-day has been spoken in anger or bitterness. I have regretted the necessity of saying it, but I felt some one must do it, and I was nearest. We have considered a flagrant example of what not to say and how not to say it. God help us to learn the lesson; since it is not unknown for members of our Church to speak unkindly of other communions."

"The time in which we live," said Dr. Stires, "is big with critical problems and glorious opportunities. Success depends upon showing a united front to the enemies of man. We must not waste our powder upon each other, and he is no friend of the cause who fires upon those who would and should be allies in the campaign of Christ for the winning of the world. Such a spirit merits rebuke; inaccurate and improper statements must be corrected, the value of human freedom and progress must be emphasized, and God's clear call to service to-day must be heard and obeyed.

"On Sunday last, while the congregation of St. Thomas's Church was considering the problem of aiding the foreign born of our city, a preacher in another church only two short blocks away was addressing a congregation in the cathedral of that communion, and was using his great opportunity in criticism of the English Reformation. This preacher told his congregation that the Church of England 'owed her birth to a mere love affair of Henry VIII., whatever professional controversialists may say to the contrary.'

"Apparently," Dr. Stires continued, "we are asked to believe that Abbot Dom Gasquet, who has been brought to this country to deal publicly with these ancient issues, is not a professional controversialist, though any one who presumes to correct his strange misreading of history must risk that unpleasant designation."

The Abbot, said Dr. Stires, had insisted that England had been loyal to the Pope until the time of Henry VIII., but had failed to mention that from the time of William the Conqueror four centuries before Henry, there was abundant evidence of the spirit of independence in the Church of England. "The opening clause of Magna Charta," said Dr. Stires, "declares that the Church of England shall be free. As to Henry VIII., he was a Roman Catholic at heart all his life. The Abbot practically claims him and we gladly surrender him."

Abbot Gasquet had apparently forgotten, Dr. Stires said, that Henry VIII. was succeeded by Mary, daughter of Catherine, a Roman, who determined to restore the Papal authority. So, he said, the schism of Henry was not final as the Abbot seemed to imply, and that Sunday last was the anniversary of that Nov. 30, 1554, when Cardinal Pole pronounced the absolution of the English people and declared them once more in union with Rome. But the reaction under Elizabeth was inevitable, he said. Rome seldom if ever refers to the schism in the later reign of Elizabeth, for this time Rome caused the schism.

Dr. Stires asked if the Abbot had not made a mistake in saying that there had been disintegration in the nations which rejected Papal supremacy. "Where," he asked, "are the clearest signs of moral and religious disintegration to-day, and these, too, accompanied by political unrest caused by the Church's unwarranted interference with Government while she fails to give the bread of life to all the people? England and America are not so afflicted. We cannot say so much of Italy, of Spain, of France, of South America. Is Rome really proud of the conditions in any country where she has undisputed sway? The question is a fair one, though I would not wish to press for an answer."

There was before the churches, said Dr. Stires, the great problem of training morally and religiously the millions of foreign-born who largely make the city. All should unite on this. "But Rome," he said, "must help, too; must help and not hinder; must show Christian courtesy and not incite controversy; must care better for her own and be less anxious to win others from their present allegiance."

GASQUET ON COMMUNION.

Church of England, He Says, Copied the Form, Not the Spirit.

Abbot Dom Gasquet preached in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday the second of his series of sermons on "The Catholic Faith and the Reformation." His sermon was a statement of one part of the case of the Roman Catholic Church against the Protestant Episcopal or Anglican Church.

"It is in some quarters the fashion nowadays," he said, "to assume that there was no substantial change in the liturgy of the Church and that the Catholic mass and the Anglican communion service to-day are essentially the same. To any one who will put the one beside the other it must appear as clear as the noonday sun that there is a difference, essential and substantial, depending upon doctrinal teaching in which there can be no compromise.

"The Sacrifice of the Mass is the central doctrine of our religion. In it, as we Catholics firmly believe, there is renewed on the Christian altar the sacrifice of Calvary, and by God's power at the words spoken by the priest the bread and wine are changed into the very body and blood of our Lord.

"I am not proving this. I am only stating it as the firm faith we hold as Catholics. Moreover, we hold and truly believe that in holy communion we receive really and in fact, and not in any mere figurative sense, Our Blessed Lord Himself—body, soul, and divinity.

"This is our faith to-day, as it was the unbroken belief of the Church from the earliest times. All round about us now we see other religious bodies claiming to be Christian which do not share in our teaching, and it is good to try and understand how this has come about. The key to the explanation has been in the teaching of the Reformation principles of the sixteenth century."

The speaker described changes in the Catholic doctrine concerning the mass which were introduced by the first Parliament in the reign of Edward VI.

"On Jan. 15, 1549," he said, "Parliament, by statute, approved the new form of service to take the place of the mass, its authority being simply a schedule of an act of Parliament; the Church, in synod or convocation, has almost certainly had nothing to say in this vital matter of doctrine and practice.

"It is not infrequently asserted that, after all, except that the new communion service was in English, there was little or no change made in form or substance. In other words, that the office of communion in the First Prayer Book of Edward VI. was the Latin mass translated into English. Whatever else it was, whether a return to primitive observances or an adaptation of ancient foreign liturgies, or any other thing of the same nature, it was most certainly not a translation or even a free rendering of the Latin mass into the vernacular."

After a detailed examination of the differences of the mass and the communion service, Abbot Gasquet said:

"In brief, then, it is impossible for any unbiased mind to compare the ancient canon of the holy mass—the canon which still exists unchanged in our missals to-day—with the relative part of the new communion service, without seeing that both in spirit and substance the First Prayer Book of Edward VI. was conceived with the design of getting rid of the Catholic mass altogether."

'SILENT WORKERS' ASSAIL CATHOLICS

Society Which Says It Is Not a New A. P. A., but Has Millions of Members, Holds Meeting.

VIOLENT IN ITS ATTACKS

Speakers Say They Feared Attempt to Break Up Gathering and Extra Police Are Out.

"A Grand Patriotic Rally," as it was advertised, which turned out to be a meeting to denounce the Roman Catholic Church, was held in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. Many persons professed to see in the meeting a revival of the "A. P. A." agitation of many years ago, but whether the organization that engineered the rally of yesterday was in fact an offshoot of the "A. P. A." could not be ascertained. So far as the public was concerned, the name of the organization was not disclosed, nor did any of the speakers hint at it in the course of their attacks on the Roman Catholic Church.

A man who was in the audience, however, and who said that he was an active member of the new anti-Catholic organization, said that the name of the organization was "The Silent Workers of the World," and that it already numbered in various parts of the world many million members.

"This is an oath-bound organization," said this man, "with more than 50,000 members in the United States and many millions in other lands. The so-called 'A. P. A.' has nothing to do with us, and our object is to secure liberty and freedom, in the truest sense of those words, in this country."

Several of the speakers reported that members of the Knights of Columbus intended to attend yesterday's meeting and to resent by force if necessary any remarks that cast reflections on the Pope or the Roman Catholic Church. This fear was, however, unrealized, and there was no Knight of Columbus present to take issue with the speakers, several of whom were extremely bitter in their references to the Catholic Church and the Catholic priesthood.

Police Feared Outbreaks.

The police had been led to fear some sort of an outbreak, and a detachment of uniformed men and several detectives were sent to the Academy of Music to prevent disorder.

That the "Silent Workers" has not yet reached great proportions in New York would seem to have been indicated by the smallness of the audience. Not more than 400 attended the rally. But what the crowd lacked in numbers it made up in applause, and every criticism of Catholicism was received with applause.

Some of the speakers were the Rev. Dr. Robert R. Greenwood, who presided; the Rev. Dr. George McNeeley, and the Rev. Dr. A. E. Barnett of Philadelphia.

"Is Frank W. Smith, Secretary of the Knights of Columbus, in the hall?" Dr. Barnett asked when he arose.

Mr. Smith was reported to have said that the Knights of Columbus would be at yesterday's meeting, and, if any unpleasant things were said about the Catholic Church, would call to account the speaker.

But Mr. Smith was not there, and even the speakers of "The Silent Workers of the World" admitted that they did not believe Mr. Smith had ever made any such remark.

"It will be a sad day in America," shouted Dr. Barnett, "when any Knight of Columbus tries to drag a reputable Protestant minister from any stage. When that is done it will mean, I think, a bloody war in America, and before it is over with there won't be enough lamp posts in this country to hang the Knights of Columbus on."

Dr. Barnett then bitterly denounced the Catholic parochial schools, and said in his opinion Congress should enact a law to compel every child in America to attend the public and only the public schools. The speaker then proceeded to pay his compliments, as he expressed it, to the Rev. Father M. J. Foley, editor of The Western Catholic, who it would seem, from what Dr. Barnett said, regarded Protestantism with as much disfavor as Dr. Barnett regarded Roman Catholicism.

Attacks Catholic Editor.

"I want to remind Father Foley," said Dr. Barnett, "that when the body of the assassin Booth, who fired the shot that killed the immortal Lincoln, was examined the insignia found on that body was not the insignia of Protestantism, but that of Jesuitism. I would remind Father Foley that Czolgosz, the assassin of McKinley, was a product of the parochial school, and that the greatest monster of them all, Hans Schmidt, was not an ex-priest, as some newspapers have called him, but a priest of the Roman Catholic Church."

Somebody in the audience cried out that Bird S. Coler, ex-President of the Borough of Brooklyn and ex-City Controller, was not as much in favor as he should be of the present public school system.

"Well, as long as all we have to contend with are of the kind that Bird S. Coler is," declared Dr. Barrett, "the public schools need have no fear as to the outcome."

Dr. McNeeley spoke longer, but not so bitterly as Dr. Barnett. He did criticise President Wilson, however, for attending a mass recently and predicted that if the President's administration was wrecked it would be because he had "forsaken the living God."

"I have no feeling against the man or woman who is a Catholic," said Dr. McNeeley, "but I do entertain most positive opinions concerning the system of which they are the victims. This very day the Roman Catholic system is trying to get control of the large cities of this country, and to do this the system is bringing people, who do not understand the American ideal and who are strangers to American civilization, into the country by the shipload from southern Europe. These people know nothing of liberty, but they can all vote after they have been here a few years, and that's what the system wants."

The Immigration bill, passed during the Taft Administration, had been vetoed by President Taft, Dr. McNeeley said at the behest of Roman Catholic influences, because that bill if it had become a law would have kept many illiterates out of the country. When it came to speaking out against the Catholic system some Protestant ministers, said Dr. McNeeley, showed more wish than back-bone.

The other speeches were along similar lines.

FOR UNTRAMMELED CHURCH

Cardinal Gibbons Fears Rulers Would Dictate to Subsidized Clergy.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 7.—"I do not wish to see the day when the Church will invoke and receive Government aid to build our churches or subsidize our clergy," said Cardinal Gibbons in a sermon at the cathedral here to-day. "For then the civil rulers might dictate the doctrines we were to preach.

"May the happy condition now existing among us always continue; when the relations between the clergy and the people will be direct and immediate; when Bishops and priests will bestow on their spiritual children their voluntary labors, and when they will receive in return the free will offerings, the devotion and gratitude of their beloved flocks."

The Cardinal said that whenever any encroachment on the sacred rights of civil and religious liberty has been made by professing members of the Church, "these wrongs, far from being perpetuated with her sanction, were committed in palpable violation of her authority."

BULLDOG BITES TWO WOMEN

Attacks Them in a Grocery Store and Is Shot by a Policeman.

When Mrs. Jay Martin of 2,125 Flatbush Avenue entered the grocery store of C. W. Mabee, at 4,816 Avenue N, Flatbush, yesterday morning, her brindle bulldog followed her in and stood quietly beside her for a time. But when Mrs. Mabee, wife of the proprietor, stepped from behind the counter to wait upon another customer, the dog leaped at her and fastened its teeth in her arm.

Mrs. Mabee's screams sent all the other women but one fleeing from the store in panic. The one exception was Mrs. Margaret Kelly, a friend of Mrs. Mabee's, who lives over the store. She seized the dog, and, after a struggle, succeeded in breaking its hold and dragging it away from Mrs. Mabee. The dog broke from Mrs. Kelly's grasp and turned upon her. She tried to fight it off, but was bitten in the right leg and both hands.

Meantime, the cries of the women who fled from the store were heard by Patrolman Denice of the Vanderveer Park Station, who was on duty near by. As he ran into the store the dog darted to the street. There it turned suddenly and leaped at the policeman. Denice caught it by the throat and reached for his revolver. As he brought his pistol into play the dog broke from his grip, but Denice fired at the same moment. The bullet entered the dog's head, killing it instantly.

Ambulance Surgeon Colsch of the Kings County Hospital dressed the wounds of Mrs. Mabee and Mrs. Kelly.

Engineer Played Tricks on Diners.

When Peter McDougal, chief engineer of the building occupied by the Café de Paris, was sent to the Workhouse for ten days yesterday from the Yorkville Court, it was brought out that he had enlivened Saturday night at the restaurant by twice turning off all the lights in the building and shutting off the elevator power, so that the patrons were stalled between floors. The management attributed this display to ill-feeling caused by McDougal's knowledge that a new man was to take his place.

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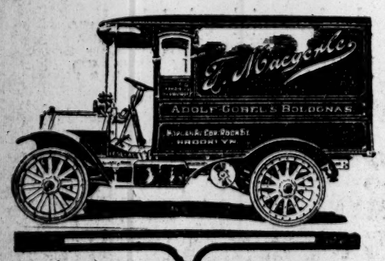

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On December 14th, the Public Ledger, of Philadelphia, will issue the most remarkable supplement ever produced by any newspaper.

SOMETHING THAT ALL SHOULD, BUT FEW COULD, SEE

On the walls of the State Capitol of Pennsylvania are fifteen wonderful allegorical paintings by Violet Oakley. They are notable among American Mural Decorations and possess great sentimental value to the people of Pennsylvania, for they depict the spiritual adventures in the life of the great Founder, William Penn.

GOVERNOR TENER HELPED

The Public Ledger obtained the Governor's permission to send workmen into the Capitol and there erect scaffoldings, so that skilled art photographers and the most scientifically developed cameras might be brought within working distance of the paintings.

A RECENT DISCOVERY HELPED

Utilizing the Lumiere Process, it was possible to make what are called color "separations" direct from the paintings and transfer them without the slightest variation to the engravers' plates.

THE MOST COSTLY OF COLOR PRESSES HELPED

Then these delicately worked metal plates were placed on great full-color-printing presses and to these presses was fed a paper especially prepared for fine art reproductions.

IN BEAUTY THE RESULT HAS NO PARALLEL

The finished reproductions show the full richness of the artist's colorings. Each exquisite tone, each shade value of the original paintings is contained in them. They will find their place in famous art galleries. They will be added to private collections. Some of them will be sent abroad to fittingly represent America's Mural Art. Best of all, they will be framed and hung in the homes of readers of the Public Ledger.

With each copy of the December 14th Public Ledger will be included a color supplement, containing six of the reproductions of the Violet Oakley paintings. The nine remaining reproductions will be included with the seven succeeding Sunday issues of the Public Ledger.

Each of these eight Sunday issues of the Public Ledger (from Dec. 14th to Feb. 1st, inclusive) will carry these remarkable pictures, as well as all the worth-while news of the community and the world, and the trade news of a carefully selected list of advertisers, into more than 100,000 of the best homes of Philadelphia and its suburbs.

PUBLIC LEDGER

PUBLIC LEDGER COMPANY INDEPENDENCE SQUARE PHILADELPHIA

WORLD'S TOURISTS WIN IN JAPAN---SIX-DAY RACE---SQUASH TENNIS---BOXING

AMERICANS DEFEAT GREAT JAP PITCHER

Sugase, Idolized at Keio University, Easy for Giants and White Sox.

By JOHN J. McGRAW.
Manager of New York Giants.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TOKIO, Japan, Dec. 7.—The American baseball players got a great reception at Keio University this morning, when a combination team of Giants and White Sox, with Jim Scott pitching, played the university team and won by a score of 16 to 3. A big crowd of spectators, including all the university students, turned out in force to see what the idolized native pitcher, Sugase, would do against our players.

The result was a disappointment to the Japanese, for the American players pounded Sugase all over the field for a total of fifteen safe hits, some of them for extra bases. The work of the Sox and Giants was a revelation to the crowd, and our quickness in fielding and accurate throwing brought forth storms of applause.

Our party was escorted from the hotel to the University Field by hundreds of students, and the whole city made the occasion a holiday. Sugase, the Japanese pitcher, who went down in defeat, is considered one of the greatest all-around athletes in Japan, and occupies much the same position here that Jim Thorpe occupied in the United States after the last Olympic games.

In the afternoon the Giants and the White Sox played an exhibition game to another large crowd, and the White Sox won by a score of 12 to 9. We outhit the Sox, but three costly errors put us out of the running.

The baseball tourists left here tonight for Kobe, Nagasaki, and we will play our first game in China at Shanghai. The scores:

MORNING GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Americans	16	15	4
Keio	3	8	6

AFTERNOON GAME.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago (American League)	12	8	1
New York (National League)	9	14	3

'MATTY' CHAMPION PITCHER.

National League Official Averages Give New York Veteran Top of List.

Christy Mathewson, the veteran pitcher of the champion Giants, is the champion pitcher of the National League for the season of 1913. "Matty," who for years has been one of the shining lights of the parent organization, pitched in 40 games, and his record of victories is 25 as against 11 games lost. The league leader's record is not calculated upon his percentage of victories, however, the system adopted being essentially the same as that used in compiling the American League averages this year, based upon the average of runs earned per game of nine innings. The list shows that 70 earned runs were scored off Mathewson, an average of 2.06 the game. Babe Adams of Pittsburgh made the nearest approach to this record. He won 21 and lost 10 games, and the 75 runs earned off his delivery averaged 2.15 to the game. Tesreau and Demaree of New York are close upstanding third and fourth, with averages of 2.17 and 2.21, respectively.

The strike-out record of 168 is held by Seaton of Philadelphia, with Tesreau of the Giants a close second, his victims numbering 167. Seaton also gave the most bases on balls,—133,—and Lavender of Chicago hit the most batsmen,—13. Alexander of Philadelphia is the shut-out king, having whitewashed his opponents seven times.

The club records show that the Chicago Cubs were handed the greatest number of passes by opposing pitchers, a total of 554, or an average of 3.57 to a game. The New Yorks led with the least number of strike-outs charged against them, 501 of the Giants having fanned, a game average of 3.21. Of individuals, Bescher of Cincinnati received the greatest number of bases on balls, 94 in 141 games, while Huggins of St. Louis got 92 in 121 games, Johnny Evers, the Chicago Manager, struck out but 14 times in 136 games, his percentage of strike-outs being the smallest in the league.

Crowell to Coach Lafayette.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTON, Penn., Dec. 7.—At a meeting of the Alumni Committee of the Lafayette College Athletic Association, held last night, W. G. Crowell of Swarthmore was elected as coach of the Lafayette team for next year. It has been known for some days that this choice was probable, but no official action was taken until last evening. It is probable that he will bring with him to Lafayette a number of the West Philadelphia High School team, which he coached during the past season. It was also announced that Princeton was again on the Lafayette schedule. The arrangements have been closed for a game with the Tiger team, to be played on Oct. 17 at Princeton.

HARVARD-CHICAGO GAME.

Crimson Football Authorities Decline to Discuss Prospects of Contest.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 7.—Neither confirmation nor denial could be obtained to-day from Harvard officials regarding a report that negotiations were under way for a football game with Chicago University. J. W. Farley, graduate manager of athletics, and G. F. Plympton, undergraduate manager, declined to discuss the matter. "We can say nothing about it," was the only comment either man would make.

Among some of the followers of the Crimson athletes who had heard that Chicago had approached Harvard regarding a game, it was heard suggested that such a contest might meet the approval of critics who thought Harvard's schedule this year too easy. Before meeting Princeton, these critics pointed out, the Crimson line had no hard test, and as a result of weaknesses disclosed in that game there was a radical shake-up, involving much extra work and worry for coaches and players before the Yale game.

In view of agitation in certain quarters against lengthening the football season, the belief was expressed that if Chicago were taken on, one at least of Harvard's opponents of last season would be dropped from the schedule.

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 7.—A. A. Stagg, director of athletics at the University of Chicago, who is here on his vacation, said to-day that the possibility of a football game next Fall between the Harvard and Chicago elevens still was a matter of conjecture. An invitation for a game recently was received from Harvard, Mr. Stagg said, and had been referred to President Judson of the University of Chicago. He added that President Judson probably would call a meeting of the university's athletic board in the near future to take action upon what he describes as Harvard's "challenge." Mr. Stagg declined to further discuss the matter until the action of the athletic board is made known. He said he would return to Chicago Jan. 5.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—The University of Chicago has been offered the choice of Oct. 24 or Oct. 31 for a football game at Cambridge, according to reports published here.

Action on the proposition will be taken by the Athletic Board of Control of the University of Chicago near the end of the month, when Coach Stagg will return from Pinehurst, N. C.

Prof. Albion W. Small said to-day he had heard nothing about a proposed game with the Eastern collegiate champions.

GOOD FOOTBALL IN MUD.

Yonkers Soccer Team Defeats Fulton, 3 Goals to 0.

Floundering around in a sea of mud at Woodside, L. I., yesterday afternoon the Fulton Athletic Club and the Yonkers Soccer Football Club played their scheduled match in the second round of the United States of America Cup tie competition. Spectators with umbrellas and raincoats stood there in the field ankle deep in mud during the entire game and did not let the elements put a damper on their applause when a spectacular play was made.

The Yonkers eleven won the game by the whitewash score of 3 goals to none, but the game was closer than the score indicates, both teams being on the aggressive. Although behind at the termination of the first period by 2 goals, the Fultons doggedly stuck to their herculean task and tried time after time to try to even up matters, but the scoring attacks were turned back every time by the powerful backfield of the Yonkers contingent.

In a Metropolitan League game at Knight's Oval, Greenpoint, yesterday afternoon the Greenpoint Field Club defeated the White Rose eleven by the one-sided score of 7 goals to 2. At half time the score was 1 goal all. Fleming, with 4 tallies; Hutchingson, with 2, and Hartley, 1, made up the victors' points. The game was contested on a field four inches deep in mud and throughout the rain.

TRAPSHOOTING IN RAIN.

Good Scores Made in Larchmont Yacht Club Weekly Shoot.

Shooting in a downpour of rain which was driven into the faces of the twelve men who competed by half a gale of wind from the southwest, the plucky trapshooters of the Larchmont Yacht Club made some excellent scores in their weekend shoot yesterday, despite these adverse conditions. Some of the contestants on the firing line looked picturesque, clad in sou'westers and yellow oilskins.

High scores were the rule, and Daniel F. McMahon carried off the honors of the day by winning three of the eight contests and tying in a fourth. In the Accumulation Cup match, at 50 "birds," he turned in a full score on a handicap of 4. Seven men tied in the shoot for the take-home trophy, each with a full score of 25. In the shoot-off McMahon won. He also captured the leg for the Visitors' Cup after a shoot-off in which five men tied with full scores of 25.

A feature of the day's sport was the shooting of R. L. Spotts, Jr. This thirteen-year-old son of the champion, R. L. Spotts, after returning full scores in two contests, tied D. F. McMahon in the 125-"bird" handicap shoot. Both returned full scores of 125, McMahon's handicap being 10, and Spotts's 28. They will shoot this off next week.

Ralph L. Spotts proved high gun for the day, scoring 139 out of the possible 150. A. L. Burns was the runner-up, with 133. Spotts was also the winner of the 10-"bird" scratch shoot. C. J. Corbett won the 15-"bird" scratch shoot, and A. W. Allison took the leg on the Monthly Cup with a full score of 25.

CINCINNATI WANTS $20,000 FOR TINKER

Garry Herrmann Says Five Clubs Are After Reds' Ex-Manager.

August Herrmann of Cincinnati, the Chairman of the National Commission, was the first of the baseball men to arrive in town yesterday for the annual National League conclave which will begin at the Waldorf-Astoria to-morrow. Mr. Herrmann last night held a long conference with President William F. Baker of the Phillies and President Ebbets of Brooklyn on league affairs. The other club owners will arrive to-day, and, this evening, it is expected, that the air in Peacock Alley will be charged with rumors of trades, prospective pennant winners, and echoes of the past baseball season.

Mr. Herrmann stated that he would go to the National League offices this morning and have a conference with President Thomas J. Lynch, who is to be dropped at this meeting in favor of Gov. John K. Tener of Pennsylvania. Mr. Herrmann said he had nothing against Mr. Lynch personally. While it was at first announced that Gov. Tener would hold office during the first year as Honorary President, it would leave the National League with no active member of the National Commission. Although Gov. Tener has another term to serve as Governor of Pennsylvania, it is now believed that he will also be able to give some of his time to baseball affairs. The amount of business conducted by the National Commission is so large that it will be necessary for him to keep in active touch with it.

As soon as Gov. Tener is elected here on Tuesday, he will immediately have a conference with President Ban Johnson of the American League and Chairman Herrmann concerning the affairs of the commission. President Johnson will arrive in this city to-day and will probably complete the deal for the transfer of the Boston Red Sox stock to Joseph J. Lannin. It is expected that after the transfer of the McAleer and McRoy stock to Mr. Lannin that the club will hold its meeting in Boston and elect John I. Taylor President.

Mr. Herrmann had something to say last night about the affairs of the Cincinnati club. He is willing to let Tinker go to another club, but he wants $20,000 worth of players for him. Mr. Herrmann said last night:

"The Cincinnati club has not yet decided about what action it will take in the Tinker case. Five major league clubs are after the shortstop. The club regrets the condition of affairs which brought about Tinker's withdrawal, but the club feels that it had certain objectives which it was necessary to maintain. We are in no hurry to let Tinker go and will not do so until we make a deal which is satisfactory to us. Tinker will not play in Cincinnati, that is certain. We consider him worth at least $20,000 in the baseball market, for, in fact, it cost us that much in money and players to obtain him from Chicago last year. We shall probably make a trade of players for Tinker rather than look for a cash consideration, as we are in need of some good players.

"It is not likely that Tinker's successor will be announced at once, but we have several men under consideration. I turned down the offer of the Philadelphia club of Knabe and Doolan for Tinker and Heinie Groh, because we do not want to lose Groh, whom I believe is a more valuable player than Knabe.

"Gov. Tener will be elected on the first ballot on Tuesday and I think he will make a valuable official for the National League. The Governor will be here and he will probably remain for a day or two after his election to attend an important meeting of the National Commission.

"We expect that David Fultz, the President of the Players' Fraternity, will appear before the National League meeting and we will receive him as the players' representative."

Mr. Herrmann did not seem to be worrying very much about the affairs of the Federal League. He did say, however, that if the outlaws attempted to interfere with the contract players of organized baseball, the fight would be to the courts. He did not anticipate that any major leaguers would jump their clubs to join any such uncertain proposition as the Federal League. When asked about whether Three-fingered Brown would be the next manager of the Cincinnati Club, Mr. Herrmann said he had not approached Brown on the subject.

One of the arrivals at the Waldorf last night was Jack Hendricks, the manager of the Denver Club of the Western League. Hendricks has been mentioned as a possible selection for the Red leadership, and it is believed that he is in the city to confer with Mr. Herrmann on the matter. Louis Heilbroner, President of the Central League, also arrived last night.

Baseball men are looking forward to the National League's attitude toward the Players' Fraternity. At first they declined to give Mr. Fultz a hearing, but as the Board of Directors of the new organization, which is composed of well-known ball players, insisted that Fultz, as their President, should state their case to the club owner, they have consented to give him an audience. It is likely that some of the players will also appear with him to state their grievances.

One of the first things the National Commission will do this week after Gov. Tener is elected is to take a decided stand against the author-baseball players. The commission ruled against this before the last world's series, but found that they could not stop the players because of previous contracts which they had made with newspapers. The players will be prohibited from making any contracts for next season.

Many of the club owners of the International League arrived at the Hotel Victoria last night for their annual meeting, which will be held to-day. The International League has little business to transact, as President Barrow, who also holds the position of Secretary and Treasurer, is serving a term of five years. The main topic will be the proposed interclub series with the American Association, which will be adopted. The plan is for the International League clubs to play each American Association club a series of three games, beginning about the middle of August. There will be two new faces at the league meeting when President Thomas Fogarty of the Jersey City Club and President Charles H. Ebbets of Newark will sit in the club councils for the first time. The season will open on April 15.

The Newarks, champions of the league, have already made extensive training plans for next season. They will train in Georgia, probably at Macon. The players have been ordered to report on Feb. 20. After a month's training they will play exhibition games with several of the major league clubs in Southern cities. Their schedule of Spring games is as follows: Mar. 19-20, Boston Nationals at Macon, Ga.; Mar. 21-23, Brooklyn at Augusta; Mar. 24-25, Atlanta at Atlanta; Mar. 26, Chattanooga; Mar. 27-28, Brooklyn at Asheville, N. C.; Mar. 30, Knoxville, Tenn.; Mar. 1, Richmond; April 1-2, Washington at Washington; April 5, Athletics at Newark; April 12, Brooklyn at Newark.

Manhasset Bay Y. C. Shoot.

H. L. Hoyt, Jr., won four out of the five matches contested yesterday by the trapshooters of the Manhasset Bay Yacht Club. The weather conditions were bad, the men having to shoot in a driving rainstorm that wet them to the skin.

Three men tied in both the ten and the fifteen "bird" scratch shoots. They were J. W. Alker, T. E. Lewis, and H. L. Hoyt, Jr. Hoyt won both matches in the shoot-off. He also won the leg for the Monthly Cup and a 25-"bird" handicap prize. The winner of the leg for the Yearly Cup was T. E. Lewis, with a full score of 25 on a handicap of 5. The scores:

Monthly Cup, 25 Clay Birds, Handicap.—H. L. Hoyt, Jr., (2,) 24; C. M. Gould, (2,) 23; T. H. Lewis, (5,) 23; J. W. Alker, (4,) 22; E. A. Sierck, (5,) 22; E. G. Unitt, (4,) 21; R. Howland, (6,) 20; James O'Brien, (7,) 16. Won by Hoyt.

Yearly Cup, 25 Clay Birds, Handicap.—T. H. Lewis, (5,) 25; C. M. Gould, (7,) 24, James O'Brien, (7,) 24; E. A. Sierck, (5,) 23; E. G. Unitt, (4,) 22; H. L. Hoyt, Jr., (2,) 21; R. Howland, (6,) 18; J. W. Alker, (4,) 14. Won by Lewis.

JIM FLYNN VS. LEVINSKY.

Boxing Bouts Arranged for Coming Week at Local Clubs.

Boxing returns to normal conditions again this wek after the excitement and disfavor caused by the Morris-Willard bout at Madison Square Garden last week, with nothing on the programme that will attract unusual interest outside of New York. For local followers the cards already announced call for some attractive matches though none of the contestants holds even the rank of near-champion in his respective class. All the clubs will be busy with the exception of the Garden Athletic Club.

The return of the National Sporting to the boxing field after a lapse of a year is perhaps the most interesting feature of the sport in Greater New York this week. The management has announced that shows will be held weekly, and an effort will be made to put the club on the same footing that it enjoyed in the days before it ran afoul of the State Athletic Commission by causing a decision to be given at the close of a bout. The reappearance of this club puts another strong contender in the field for high-class boxing shows.

The interest of boxing fans in New York and elsewhere will centre principally this week in bouts to be staged in other cities. At Milwaukee to-night Packey McFarland will exchange punches with Jack Britton, who has made New York his home for the past two years, and at San Francisco Wednesday night Champion Willie Ritchie will take Tommy Murphy over the twenty-round route. It is likely that both New York boys will have difficult times before they climb out of the respective rings.

The bout between Jim Flynn, the veteran heavyweight, and Battling Levinsky at the Atlantic Garden Athletic Club to-morrow night is the most likely looking contest on New York's boxing programme. It will be a case of one of the most aggressive boxers of the day, with full knowledge of all the fine points of the game, matching his experience against a strong and ambitious youngster who has been meeting with singular success in the roped arena during the past few months. Flynn's last start here resulted in a knockout for the veteran by Gunboat Smith, but he will have no such opposition when he faces Levinsky. The latter has not boxed any one of Flynn's caliber, and much interest attaches to his showing against the fireman.

Bob McAllister, the California middleweight, with a record of continued successes in the West, will make his New York début Wednesday night at the Fairmont Athletic Club in a ten-round bout with Young Mike Donovan of this city. This bout was arranged for two weeks ago, but called off owing to McAllister being taken sick. In the West McAllister has been hailed as a coming champion, and Willie Ritchie expressed confidence recently in McAllister's ability to reach the top flight among the middleweights. He has been at Dal Hawkins's Roadhouse for more than a month, and is reported to be in excellent condition, despite the fact that his training methods differ greatly from the methods of all other boxers. Donovan, the son of the old-time champion of the same name, has had remarkable success since he became a professional boxer, and McAllister will have to show considerable skill to defeat the New Yorker.

Walter Mohr and Harry Condon, the two local lightweights who furnished such a fast bout at the Garden Wednesday night before Morris and Willard entered the ring, will be the headliners, at the National Sporting Club to-night. A ten-round bout between middleweights and the usual shorter preliminaries will complete the card.

At the Olympic Athletic Club of Harlem to-night two ten-round bouts will feature the card. Harry Tracey of Philadelphia and Benny Leonard will come together in the final bout, and the other long event will bring together Fighting Kennedy and Johnny Wilson.

Amateurs will get their chance in a tournament to be held at the New York Athletic Club on Thursday and Saturday nights. Four classes will be contested, with prizes for the winner and runner-up in each class. Entries close to-night with E. J. Giannini, New York Athletic Club.

The Postman Athletic Club of Brooklyn will hold its weekly show Thursday night, and the following night bouts will be held at the New Polo Athletic Association of Harlem and the East New York Athletic Club. The usual Saturday night shows will be held at the Fairmont, Atlantic Garden, and Sharkey Clubs of New York, the Gowanus, Irving Vanderbilt, and Twyford Clubs of Brooklyn, the Queensboro Athletic Club of Long Island City, and the Liberal Athletic Club of Staten Island.

Daly's Handicap Billiard Tourney.

The Fall handicap cushion carrom tournament will be held at Maurice Daly's Parlors, 1,615 Broadway, commencing to-night. Ten cue wielders will compete for the prizes and several of the best cushion carrom players in the city will compete. The handicaps follow: William Gershel, 60; H. Coleman, 60; G. Clark, 60; I. Peiser, 60; L. Blake, 60; C. Davis, 48; F. Mitchell, 48; G. Spears, 48; W. Appleby, 48; W. Harris, 48.

English Billiards at Doyle's.

The English billiard tourney now in progress at Doyle's Forty-second Street room is attracting unusual attention. The first round is nearly completed, with Downs, McCreery, Butler, Shorrock, Davis, Hudson, and Waldron the survivors. To-night's game will bring together "Scotty" O'Neil and Philip Booker, who are each on the 200-mark.

SIX-DAY GRIND BEGINS AT GARDEN

Seventeen Teams Start on 142-Hour Journey Before Enthusiastic Crowd.

TWO O'CLOCK SCORE.
Second Hour.

	Miles.	Laps.
Moran and Grenda	50	0
Verri and Brocco	50	0
Breton and Perchicot	50	0
Clark and Hehir	50	0
Root and McNamara	50	0
Lawrence and Magin	50	0
Halstead and Drobach	50	0
Fogler and Goullet	50	0
Hill and Ryan	50	0
Hansen and Anderson	50	0
Carmen and Cameron	50	0
Walthour and Collins	50	0
Corry and Bedell	50	0
Walker and Pye	50	0
Mitten and Thomas	50	0
Applehans and P'busche	50	0
Kopski and Keefe	50	0

Root leading.
Record, 50 miles and 2 laps, made by Magin and Lawrence, in 1912.

At one minute after midnight this morning Arthur Zimmerman, former champion cyclist, fired a pistol at Madison Square Garden, and the twenty-first annual six-day bicycle race was on. Until 10 o'clock Saturday night weary cyclists will make their way around the big wooden saucer, constructed annually for this big event, while thousands yell themselves hoarse in approval of a sprint already made or in entreaties for one to begin. Seventeen riders, representing as many teams, or thirty-four cyclists, answered the signal, while their mates waited in the improvised sleeping quarters close to the track, ready to answer the first call to assistance when some ambitious rider started a sprint.

Previous to the race the various riders were introduced to the crowd. The applause which greeted Clark and Brocco stamped them as the leaders in popularity. The men selected to begin the race for the respective teams were: Italian team, Verri; French team, Perchicot; German team, Applehans; Australian team, Hehir; Irish-Melbourne team, Moran; Australian-American team, Fogler; international team, Root; Newark team, Ryan; motor chasers, Collins; Jersey Skeeters, Drobach; Mutt and Jeff team, Bedell; Tasmanian team, Pye; Interstate team, Magin; Midgets, Mitten; New York team, Cameron; Danish team, Hansen; Pests, Kopsky.

The usual parade feature was not followed, the start being made after some flashlight photographs had been taken of the riders, grouped for the start. The men rode around the track four times before they were sent on their long journey.

Andre Perchicot, the French rider, led the field around the saucer for the first three laps, and then dropped back. Pete Drobach had the honor of showing the way at the end of one mile, which he finished up in 2:07 1-5. The riders hit up the fastest kind of a pace in the early miles of the race, Eddie Root gaining considerable applause for going out in front and carrying the riders along.

The first substitution came in the second mile, when Ernie Pye sustained a punctured tire and gave way to his partner, Walker. Brocco relieved Verri a minute later, and then substitutions came on in quick succession. During the first ten minutes of the race almost every rider on the track at the start had given way to his mate.

Breton was leading at the end of five miles, his time being 11:31 2-5. There had been no cessation of fast riding up to this point. During the seventh mile Packenbusch of the German team gave the big crowd its first thrill when he shot about thirty yards to the front of the field as if intent on getting an early lap. It was a false move, however, and he dropped back quickly when the other riders, led by Eddie Root, closed the gap after trailing him for two laps. For the next few minutes the riders traveled around the big bowl at top speed, the leader changing a every second or third lap.

The scenes previous to the starting of the long grind differed in no way from openings since 1891, when cycle racing of a week's length was first introduced in the Garden. When the doors were opened early in the evening a long line of spectators was waiting for admission, some having stood there for hours. Almost without exception this brigade of early arrivals made for the top gallery and settled themselves there in anticipation of a long visit. For many the roof of the big amphitheatre will be the only roof above their heads until the Garden is cleared out after the final sprint Saturday night. Many brought along provisions for the early hours and they will rely on the Garden food sellers for their sustenance during the week. About Wednesday the management will order a cleaning out, and every spectator in the building will be ordered to leave the Garden. For the all-week visitors this will mean simply a march to the ticket window and back again.

The familiar odor of the frying frankfurter, without which no six-day race is complete, permeated the atmosphere at the Garden last night. These viands are on sale in the basement, while on the floor above, inside the track where the cyclist are doing their turn, candies, soft drinks, and fruit are sold. A band was on duty during the evening hours while the crowd was awaiting the actual start, and all kinds of popular ditties were discoursed as part of the "sacred" concert. Most of the tunes were played to a whistling accompaniment by the gallery gods. The balcony seats were well filled long before the cyclists started on their long journey, but the arena seats held only an occasional spectator up to 11 o'clock. Then the rush began, and it was a well-filled house when the riders came out for their parade, an annual feature just before the race begins.

Despite the absence of Walter Rutt of Germany, generally acknowledged as the greatest six-day rider who ever pedaled a wheel around the Garden track, and the American sprint champion, Frank Kramer, this year's race carries as much popular interest as any race of the past. The field is larger than has been the case in several years, and the absence of Rutt and Kramer has been overshadowed by the presence of several other notables who are new to New York cycling enthusiasts. At least one-half of the riders who have signed for the long grind have shown their ability in three or more races of the past, and the line-up shows no more than two teams which size up as "weak members" who may be forced out by too much speed.

The newcomers to six-day racing at the Garden are Alf Goullet, who is teamed up with Joe Fogler; Reggie McNamara, who has Eddie Root for a partner; Frank Corry, who is teamed with John Bedell; the German team of Applehans and Packebusch, and Francisco Verri of the Italian team. All six riders have shown their mettle as cyclists during the outdoor season recently closed at Newark, and all have had previous experience at six-day riding in other countries. Goullet is credited with winning three six-day races in foreign countries, but he has always passed up the long grind here. The fact that such notable six-day stars as Root, Fogler and Bedell have teamed up with the foreigners speaks well of their ability to go the route.

The usual $25,000 is hung up in prize money and bonuses for the riders; about three-fourths of the amount being for bonuses. Each rider is guaranteed a certain amount every day he remains on the track, the figure ranging from $50 to $250 a day. Last year Frank Kramer got $300 a day for riding, but none of this year's list gets that amount. The prize money totals $5,000, and ranges from $1,600 for the winning team down to $250 for the team which finishes in seventh place.

The change which was made in the track last year, widening the flat sides and making the ends a bit steeper than in the previous years, for the purpose of getting greater speed out of the riders, has been followed this year. The move proved successful a year ago, and up to Friday night it seemed that a new record would be established, as the old marks were dropping at each succeeding hour. Then came a lull in the closing hours, when the leg-weary Cameron; Danish team, Hansen; Pests, Kopsky.

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The familiar odor of the frying frankfurter, without which no six-day race is

LIPTON TO RACE IN WEST.

Will Build 12 or 8 Meter Boat for Panama-Pacific Exposition.

According to an article published in The London Standard recently, Sir Thomas Lipton, who is building a yacht to race for the America's Cup next Fall, is considering building another yacht to be raced in the events at the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915 at San Francisco. Sir Thomas prefers to build a twelve-meter boat, but stipulates that there must be other foreign entries. If these are not forthcoming, he will positively build a yacht of the eight-meter type and sail her in all races that are open to her at the regatta. In speaking of the building of either boat by Sir Thomas the article says:

The announcement that Sir Thomas Lipton is prepared to build a twelve-meter yacht for the express purpose of competing in the regatta which will be held at San Francisco in connection with the Panama Exhibition in 1915, will be welcomed by every one who follows the sport of yachting, not only in this country and in those countries on the Continent which are affiliated to the International Yacht Racing Union, but also on the Western Coast of America, where yachtsmen are already inclined to favor the European system of measurement rather than the American system—known as the Universal Rule.

It will be remembered that Sir Thomas Lipton had already, in response to an invitation extended to him some months ago by the promoters of the Exhibition Regatta, undertaken to race his twenty-three-meter yacht Shamrock at San Francisco in 1915, but, owing to the fact that no one has undertaken to build an opponent of the same rating, this invitation has, unfortunately, had to be withdrawn, and, in consequence, it is probable that the largest class of vessels that will be catered for will be that of twelve-meter yachts. One of the Directors of the exhibition, Capt. Barneson, who is himself a keen yachtsman, and who will control the regatta arrangements, has, during a stay in this country, been getting into touch with the leading clubs on this side of the Atlantic, with the view of ascertaining the probability of European yachts being sent over to compete in the races, and, as a result of his inquiries, it is stated that he has been led to understand that the class of boats which are most likely to be sent over are those of the six and eight-meter rating. Boats of this size could, of course, be easily shipped across, but the difficulties in the way of getting such craft as a twelve-meter yacht to San Francisco will probably stand in the way of European owners, and effectually prevent them from undertaking so difficult a task; but Capt. Barneson, in speaking unofficially to a representative of The Yachting World, said that it might be taken for granted that any prospective competitor, either in this or any other country, on whom the consideration of the difficulties of the passage would have a deterrent influence, would be able to make arrangements to have his boat built at San Francisco from his own designer's drawings.

We have it on the personal authority of Sir Thomas Lipton that while he wishes it to be understood that he is quite ready to build a twelve-meter yacht to compete in the Panama Exhibition Regatta, it is on the distinct understanding that several other countries in Europe are also represented by twelve-meter craft. If, however, the necessary opponents are not forthcoming, he will build an eight-meter yacht and sail her in all the races that are open to her at the regatta. Sir Thomas also states that whichever class he builds to, the yacht will be constructed in this country, and will come from the board of a British designer. It will be well to ascertain the intentions of the various countries to whom the invitation to compete in a twelve-meter class has been extended with regard to this matter, as it is obviously one which should be decided at once.

Capt. Barneson, when explaining the attitude of yachtsmen in San Francisco and on the Western Coast of America generally as regards the European rule of measurement, expressed their keen desire to secure the entries of some European boats, and said that should the regatta be the success they hope to make it, a great impetus would be given to yachting at San Francisco, and that there was every probability of the rating rule of the International Yacht Racing Union, or, as it is sometimes called, the European rule, being adopted for the classification of racing yachts on the Western Coast of America.

DR. STILLMAN WINS IN SQUASH TOURNEY

Former Champion Plays Hard Games at Harvard Club—Whitney Scores Again.

The fourth round of the Harvard Club handicap squash tournament was reached yesterday without any noteworthy reversals of form. Dr. A. Stillman, 2d, and George Whitney, the Class 1 players, came through successfully, but not without a hard struggle, and W. H. Y. Hackett, a second-class leader, was forced to his best to advance a round. In spite of the heavy schedule of matches, the list was completed with commendable promptitude. It is expected that the tournament will be completed by Wednesday, in order to allow a number of the contestants to take part in the opening matches of the interclub series, which begins on Thursday.

Dr. Stillman, the former champion, found little opposition in the first round, when he defeated H. D. Bulkeley of Columbia, a Class 3 player, in straight games, 15—8, 15—11. In the second round he had a hard battle with A. W. Riley, the Princeton expert, who was rated in the division next to his opponent. It was an interesting contest, and Stillman was forced to a vantage game before winning. The scores were 15—12, 17—15. It was in his third match that the former champion was forced to the limit. He was opposed by R. E. T. Riggs of the Brooklyn Heights Casino, who received a liberal handicap. The latter held his own in splendid shape until the final issue in each game, when the superiority of Stillwell was apparent. Although Stillwell won in straight games, the scores went to vantage before the Harvard crack won, 18—15, 17—15.

The title holder was in good form, and although he played but one match, he succeeded in overcoming a big handicap. Whitney was at his best and played the side walls so effectively that E. Taylor, his clubmate, missed a number of returns. M. L. Cornell, the former Columbian oarsman, put up an interesting contest with W. H. Y. Hackett and kept the latter busy throughout the match. In the first game Hackett worked off his handicap and drew level at 9—all. Cornell was not to be denied, and Hackett could not gain the upper hand until within two points of victory, when he ran out 15—13. The second game was a repetition of the first, Hackett winning by the same score.

Several interesting three-game matches were played. A. Cammack lost the first game to R. Catlin 15—4, but rallied near the close of the second, and after vantage had been called, won 18—15. The third and deciding set found Catlin tiring under the vigorous attack of Cammack, who led at the finish 15—10. E. du Pont Irving found A. W. Swann a difficult proposition, and after each player had placed a game to his credit the rubber was carried to 15—9 before Irving entered his way into the fourth round. Cammack, in the third round, was again forced to a three-game match in order to vanquish S. T. Davis of Bridgeport. The summary:

Open Handicap Squash Tournament.—First Round—Dr. A. Stillman, 2d, Harvard, (Class 1,) defeated H. D. Bulkeley, Columbia, (Class 3,) 15—8, 15—11.

Second Round—S. T. Davis, Bridgeport University Club, (Class 3,) defeated D. R. Noyes, Squash Club, (Class 2,) 15—4, 15—7; A. Cammack, Harvard, (Class 3,) defeated R. Catlin, Heights Club, Brooklyn, (Class 6,) 4—15, 18—15, 15—10; A. W. Swann, Harvard, (Class 3,) defeated W. Apple, Jr., Harvard, (Class 6,) 17—14, 17—16; E. du Pont Irving, Harvard, (Class 4,) defeated G. L. Catlin, Bridgeport University Club, (Class 4,) 15—7, 15—9; M. L. Cornell, Columbia, (Class 1,) defeated J. T. Williams, Heights Club, Brooklyn, (Class 3,) 15—17, 15—9; W. H. Y. Hackett, Harvard, (Class 2,) defeated F. A. Seiler, Montclair Athletic Club, (Class 6,) 15—11, 17—14; P. Starr, Harvard, (Class 2,) defeated S. H. Bird, Princeton, (Class 2,) 15—8, 15—11; George Whitney, Harvard, (Class 1,) defeated E. Taylor, Harvard, (Class 4,) 15—11, 15—12; R. N. Coburn, Greenwich Field Club, (Class 6,) defeated F. W. Bellamy, Heights Club, Brooklyn, (Class 4,) by default; A. J. Cordier, Heights Club, Brooklyn, (Class 4,) defeated W. Hope, of the Crescent Athletic Club, (Class 4,) 15—8, 15—7 A. Jenkins, Montclair Athletic Club, (Class 7,) defeated W. B. Spencer, Montclair Athletic Club, (Class 6,) by default; Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2d, Harvard, (Class 1,) defeated A. W. Riley, Princeton University, (Class 2,) 15—12, 17—15.

Third Round—A. Cammack, Montclair Athletic Club, (Class 2,) defeated E. T. Williams, Heights Casino, Brooklyn, (Class 5,) 15—9, 15—11; A. Cammack, Harvard, (Class 3,) defeated S. T. Davis, Bridgeport University Club (Class 3,) 15—8, 15—9; E. du Pont Irving, Harvard, (Class 4,) defeated A. W. Swann, Harvard, (Class 3,) 15—10, 12—15, 18—17; C. M. Bull, Jr., Crescent Athletic Club, (Class 2,) defeated A. Jenkins, Montclair Athletic Club, (Class 7,) by default; W. H. Y. Hackett, Harvard, (Class 2,) defeated M. L. Cornell, Columbia, (Class 1,) 15—13, 15—8; Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2d, Harvard, (Class 1,) defeated R. E. T. Riggs, Heights Club, Brooklyn, (Class 4,) 18—15, 17—15.

SQUASH TENNIS TOURNEYS.

Interclub Matches to be Begun This Week.

Squash tennis will begin in New Jersey next month, when the first match of the season will be played in the State championship tournament. The title will be decided on the courts of the Montclair Athletic Club at Montclair. The championship will include two events—the individual championship and an interclub championship. Only residents of the State will be eligible to compete. The team title will be confined to teams of three players as representatives of the Montclair Athletic Club, Englewood Field Club, Essex County Country Club, and the Short Hills Club.

The selection of the Montclair courts for the championship was due to the equipment of four new courts at the club, and also owing to the efforts of the organization to foster the sport. The officers of the association, which is affiliated with the national organization, follow: President—F. S. Duryea; Vice President—I. Victor Onatavia; Executive Committee—A. H. Lockwood and Frank Kidde.

The interclub squash tournament will begin Thursday and continue until Jan. 29, 1913, with Princeton, Harvard, Columbia, and Brooklyn Heights Casino as representatives. In the opening matches Princeton and Harvard will play at the Princeton Club and Brooklyn Heights Casino and Columbia will clash in the Columbia Club courts. Many of the contestants in the handicap tournament will play in the interclub matches. The schedule of matches follows:

Thursday, Dec. 11—Princeton Club versus Harvard Club, at Princeton Club; Brooklyn Heights Casino versus Columbia Club, at Columbia Club.

Thursday, Dec. 18—Princeton Club versus

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AN IMPORTANT STEP.

The "short ballot," which is far and away the most serious and promising measure of political reform now engaging the attention of the American electorate, received on Friday the most helpful support that has been accorded to it. The conference of Republican leaders in this State, over which Senator ROOT presided, following his lead, definitely adopted the principle of the reform and advocated a scope for it that leaves nothing to be desired. It is proposed that of all the State officers only the Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be elected, and that the Controller, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State, and the State Engineer and Surveyor shall all be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. This would leave on the State ballot to be cast by each voter, in ordinary elections, only the names of candidates for two State offices, with those for the Legislature. It would, of course, be better yet if the names of candidates for the bench could be stricken off at the same time, and the principle of the short ballot should logically be applied also to the elections for county and for city offices. But the proposition of the Republican conference is a good beginning.

It must be hailed with the deepest satisfaction by all desirous of a rational and practical reorganization of our politics so that the voter shall have the ability to use his vote for the greatest good and at the least expense of time and trouble. The short ballot is not a panacea. It will not cure all the evils that politics is heir to. It will not relieve the voter of the duty and the task of informing himself as to the merits of parties and candidates. But it will make it far easier for him to do this and far easier to express effectively the conclusion to which he may come. It will clean away from elections the burdensome, confusing, and wasteful elements which now exist, and which, in effect, prevent the ordinary voter from forming an opinion or giving it the force to which it is entitled. It will make much less profitable than now the "business" of politics and also make it far more difficult. It will be the severest blow that can be struck at the evils of "bossism" and the nuisance of professional politicians.

It is doubtless due to the statesmanship, the broad, efficient, and penetrating view of political forces and methods of Senator ROOT that the Republicans find themselves committed to the pregnant reform which he briefly but cogently advocated in the conference. And it is to be said that his counsel was not only that of the statesman, but that also of the astute and far-seeing party leader. It is not certain that what is known as an "issue" can be made of the short ballot. It is quite possible that the opposition to the Republican Party may espouse the same doctrine, and that the momentous change it involves may be accomplished with little dissent. But Mr. ROOT knows only too well that his party has suffered harm little short of disaster from the domination of professional politicians. All that was serious and sincere in the Roosevelt revolt of last year was due to indignation at this domination, and though there was in the Roosevelt movement a great deal of rank professionalism, with as mean and shameless manipulation as ever was practiced, the indignation was justified, and those who acted on it were terribly in earnest. If the short ballot be adopted the source of such disturbance will not be abolished, but its importance will be reduced, and honest and capable men like Mr. ROOT will be greatly strengthened. It is in this sense that the policy of Mr. ROOT is politically sound and wise.

There is every reason why intelligent and patriotic Democrats, in this State especially, should rally to the support of the reform that Mr. ROOT has urged so successfully upon his party. In New York the Democratic Party has suffered even more than the Republican Party from professional politics, which the short ballot will restrain and restrict. There is now an opportunity for the sensible leaders of both parties to co-operate in attaining the short ballot. The first step will be to secure the authorization of a State Constitutional Convention at the extraordinary session of the Legislature, which is not yet terminated. Gov. GLYNN urges this action, and it is imperative. It is in the last degree desirable that the convention shall meet in 1915, and shall not be deferred until the excitement of a Presidential election shall attend the choice of delegates. Fortunately, there are many good reasons for an early disposal of this question. None is better than the feasibility of securing the short ballot in the shortest time.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The treaties drawn up with Nicaragua and Honduras in the Administration of President TAFT received the approval of all American citizens who comprehend the necessity of the establishment of peaceful and orderly government in the Central American States. They provided merely that the United States should supervise the collection of customs in those little States, so that the interest on loans made through American bankers might be assured. With the loans both Honduras and Nicaragua would have been enabled to refund their public debts and institute many needed improvements. The treaties were opposed in the Senate for the same reason that the treaty with Nicaragua now favored by President WILSON is opposed. The cry of "dollar diplomacy" is still effective.

The Nicaragua treaty now urged upon the attention of the Senate, however, is of much broader scope than its rejected predecessor, and certainly tends to the establishment of a modified protectorate over that republic. The report that the Administration contemplates extending such a protectorate over all of Central America will have its best effect in arousing an intelligent interest in the little countries between our southern boundary and the Panama Canal. The difficulties in the way of carrying out such a formidable plan, the mere inception of which is not yet in sight, may be inferred from the report of the resentment in Santo Domingo against Mr. BRYAN'S plan to have the forthcoming elections in that country supervised or "observed" by American officers. Our relations with Santo Domingo are very much closer than with any other Latin-American country, but we are not apprehensive of serious trouble there or elsewhere.

The news from Washington touching certain plans of the Administration in regard to our future relations with the parts of Latin America nearest to us is suggestive, but we may be quite sure that protection will not be forced on any of our neighbors who do not need it and would prefer to get along without it. That there has been a great deal of misunderstanding in our relations with Central America hitherto is now freely admitted. One of the essentials of the preservation of peace and friendly feeling in the neighborhood of the Panama Canal in the future is the development of clearer understanding. Our neighbors ought to know us better, but it is quite as important that we should be at pains to know them better, to cultivate sympathy with their aims and ideals, and to make them know that we are not a nation of concession hunters, self-appointed protectors, soldiers of fortune, and patronizing adventurers.

WIDOWED MOTHERS' PENSIONS.

Representatives of the chief philanthropic societies appearing before the legislative committee appointed to learn the feasibility of giving State aid to widowed mothers have frankly opposed the plan. Dr. EDWARD T. DEVINE of the Charity Organization Society declares that if pensions are granted, voluntary contributions from individuals to charities will fall off. Nobody can know what the pensions would cost the State. Dr. LEE K. FRANKEL presented statistics of 1,500 widows between the ages of 15 and 24, 45,000 between 25 and 44, and 137,000 above 44 in this city, a large percentage of whom would be interested in a State pension law.

Secretary HEBBERD of the State Board of Charities, on the other hand, has advised in favor of State aid, testifying that the private relief organizations in New York City do not, and can not, deal adequately with the cases of dependent widows with young children. The city for many years gave relief in the homes of the poor, but its administration was stopped because the assistance failed to reach the right families and encouraged pauperism. The societies have not fulfilled the functions of the local poor law officers, therefore the pendulum is swinging back toward relief from public funds. Public means are being tried in thirteen States which have within two years executed laws pensioning mothers. Since Jan. 1 last the States of Washington, Utah, South Dakota, Idaho, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Ohio, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania have passed such laws.

Mr. JACOB H. SCHIFF, a philanthropist who has deeply studied the problems of relief for the needy, in his remarks to the Emmanuel Sisterhood last evening pointed out very clearly the objections to the plan of widows' pensions. In his judgment aid should be given through private contributions, and should be given in such a way as to promote the very desirable end of keeping the family together. The point Mr. SCHIFF made, that public relief is just as much due to any one who has lost the power of self-support as to the widowed mother, and that widows' pensions would logically lead to an evasion of private duty toward the helpless and the suffering, is one that advocates of public relief will not easily meet.

NO OPERATIC TRUST.

Justice PENDLETON'S decision that a corporation formed to produce opera which purchases the good-will of another operatic producing concern does not thereby contitute itself an operatic trust is not only extremely interesting as a ruling on a new point in law, but will meet general approval and probably stand the test of appeal. The Metropolitan Company, the Justice says, having the corporate power to acquire operas, theatres, costumes, and all the other properties essential to its business, has the clear right to acquire, also, the good-will of a rival theatrical or operatic business, and therefore the covenants necessary and incident thereto are also within its corporate powers.

In contending that the Metropolitan Directors had no right to compel him to keep his promise, made for an ample consideration, not to give operatic performances in competition with them, Mr. HAMMERSTEIN contended that the agreement was in violation of the Sherman anti-trust law. The court decides that the Sherman act does not apply to the production of opera or other theatrical exhibitions:

> Such a transaction is as far removed as possible from the commonly accepted meaning of trade or commerce. If the production of opera is trade or commerce, it would seem to follow that every museum which exhibits pictures, every university which gives a course of instruction or lectures, every lawyer who prepares a brief, every surgeon who performs an operation, every circus, moving-picture show, exhibiting pugilist, actor, or performer is engaged in commerce.

The decision may not deter Mr. HAMMERSTEIN from trying to give performances of opera in his new east side house this Winter. He contends that he has transferred all his interest to a newly formed Hammerstein Opera Company, to which he will give advice gratuitously. But the tone of the decision is not uncertain, its meaning is perfectly clear, and there can be no doubt whatever that Mr. HAMMERSTEIN has lost his case.

A FEW SUNDAY TIMES FIGURES.

A dimensional analysis of the great Christmas edition of THE SUNDAY TIMES published yesterday yields some interesting results.

There were 126 pages in all, containing 944 columns, of which 526 were news and pictures and 418 were advertisements. The big volume of advertising evidently did not rob the reader of any part of his just due.

This one issue of THE TIMES was equal to four of the large holiday magazines of 250 pages of reading matter, illustrations, and advertisements. It was equal to 2,000 book pages of the ordinary novel size.

Each copy of THE SUNDAY TIMES yesterday weighed two pounds. Two hundred and fifty thousand copies were printed and sold. The weight of white paper consumed in this one day's issue was half a million pounds—250 tons. A strip of paper equal in length to the aggregate column measurement of this large issue of THE TIMES would be 100,000 miles long.

These figures give some notion of the capacity of a modern newspaper printing plant. The entire edition of 250,000 copies, 250 tons of paper, was printed and every copy was out of the pressroom and in process of distribution at 4:30 yesterday morning.

SENATOR OWEN'S BENEVOLENCE.

Senator OWEN of Oklahoma is not sufficiently occupied with providing the country with a new currency. He has found leisure to draft a scheme for enabling the Postal Savings Bank to compete with the mutual insurance companies. It can hardly be said that there is a deficiency in the number or variety of the privately managed insurance companies. Perhaps it may be thought that there are too many, and that they are too prosperous.

The parcel post has been remarkably successful as an annihilator of private profits. Representative LEWIS has just published a statement that the annual profits of the express companies have fallen from $5,772,000 to $3,290,000. The work gains headway as it advances, and Representative LEWIS is able to report that in one month the express companies made a loss of $420,000. It already has been reported that the postal parcel system has made profits of $30,000,000, all takings being profit in Government finance. It is stimulating to think of the field opened by Government insurance on the plan of the postal parcel system.

A WARNING FROM MR. CHOATE.

While the question of the violation of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty by the exemption of American coasting vessels from canal tolls is apparently sleeping, so far as the action of our Government is concerned, Mr. CHOATE raises a voice of warning as to the consequences of neglect. He speaks as one having authority, for he was intimately connected with the negotiation of the treaty, and no one disputes his ability to put a reasonable interpretation on language in matters in which he is well informed. He goes straight to the heart of the matter when he says:

> Mr HAY and Lord PAUNCEFOTE were two of the noblest statesmen that ever breathed. I know that they never dreamed of any other interpretation of the clause of the treaty in question than that the phrase all nations meant exactly that all nations should be treated alike, excepting none. Mr. TAFT read into the treaty that view of it in his message to Congress. He thus raised a situation causing great distrust of the United States upon the part of foreign Governments. They are coming to the belief that the United States is unwilling to stand by its treaties.

There is no question here of advantage or disadvantage, but only of keeping our word. To evade that by a forced construction is as bad as definitely and openly to repudiate it. The injury to our good name is the thing to be considered, and it is of more importance than all else. It is humiliating, however, to reflect that the harm to our good name is incurred for an interest that is in no sense national, and that is essentially trivial. It is an interest, moreover, tainted with monopoly, which renders it peculiarly contemptible. Mr. CHOATE is of the opinion that there are but two ways to settle the question, and to regain our honorable attitude—to repeal the act or to arbitrate the dispute. The former would be much the simpler and more satisfactory. We do not see how a Democratic President and a Democratic Congress, pledged as they are against all special legislation, and especially against favors to monopolies, can hesitate for a week to repeal the law.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Unnecessary as Well as Lamentable.

Simplicity and adequacy alike marked the eulogy which Col. GOETHALS spoke when the news of Col. GAILLARD'S death was taken to him—"He was a great engineer, an unflinching worker, and a true gentleman."

It was not for the master-builder of the canal to tell us that we had allowed the subordinate to whom with such well-justified confidence he had allotted the hardest task it presented—the digging of the Culebra cut—to work so unflinchingly that he literally worked himself to death in our service. Army men do not talk that way, they having been taught—and having learned—that death in the line of duty and while obeying orders is something to be accepted, when it comes, as a matter of course, and not as a hardship or an excuse for complaint. It would be well for the rest of us, however, to think with some seriousness about a case like this, if for no other reason than because it involves the unnecessary loss of a zealous and efficient servant of the public.

The doctors who attended Col. GAILLARD have seen fit, as yet, to describe the immediate cause of his death only as the result of an intracranial growth, irremovable by surgery. That may mean any one of many neoplasms, and, fortunately for our peace of mind, none of them could have been directly produced by overwork, even in such a climate as that of Panama. It was not, that is, a distinctively "tropical" disease. Possibly enough, Col. GAILLARD would have died of it had he never seen the Isthmus. But, much more than possibly, the inevitable exhaustions due to seven years in the Isthmian heats and rains, with only brief and few respites, favored the development of the fatal neoplasm and reduced the victim's resisting powers to far below what they ordinarily would be in a man of his age and training.

It is not denial of magnificent achievement to Col. GORGAS and his staff of sanitarians to say that they have not made Panama a place in which white men can work hard and live long. They have abolished the old fevers that killed quickly, but they have not abolished, and cannot, the slow physical deterioration suffered in the tropics by the unadapted and unadaptable white man from lands where the climatic conditions are widely dissimilar. To this truth we must give more attention if our future management of tropical possessions is not to be marked by the untimely deaths of many men like Col. GAILLARD.

Recognition Wholly Posthumous.

Although GREGOR MENDEL, by discovering and formulating the "laws" which bear his name, brought order into a great domain where all had hitherto been confusion and misunderstanding, he died as he had lived, an obscure Austrian monk, and not for more than thirty years after his brief essay on the hybridization of sweet peas had appeared in the printed transactions of the Natural History Society of Brünn did any scientist pay the slightest attention to it.

Every biologist now realizes that had DARWIN known of MENDEL'S work, as except for strange accident he would, the history of evolutionary thought and progress would have been entirely changed and many a mistake and misunderstanding avoided. Possibly MENDEL himself did not realize the importance of his discoveries. He recorded his observed facts with beautiful lucidity, but he drew no wide deductions from them, and, so far as known, he brought them to the attention of only one scientist, NAGELI—who could see nothing in them!

It is not surprising, therefore, that the biographies of MENDEL are brief and unsatisfactory. The present world-wide recognition of his genius, however, has caused the making of laborious research for details of his life, and some of the latest results are curious.

From a recent article in one of the Munich medical journals—summarized in The New York Medical Record—it appears that extreme poverty was what turned into a clerical career this man of bent so strongly toward original scientific research. Finding himself, at the close of his theological studies, little suited for parochial duties, he endeavored to become an instructor in the Brünn gymnasium, and at the qualifying examinations he failed in every branch! Then the friendship of a prelate in his old seminary enabled him to attend lectures at the University of Vienna for four semesters, but two years later he tried the examinations again, only to make another lamentable failure. Thereupon he gave up the effort to become a teacher, retired to his seminary, and in its little garden learned and recorded the laws of heredity that were to give him, long after his death, a place in the very first rank of scientists.

Toxicology Versus Imagination.

Curare, otherwise and variously known as ourali and woorali, (all attempts to approximate a word used by certain Indians in the Amazon region,) is the poison which so excites the horror of the anti-vivisectionists. They think it the favorite narcotic of experimenters on living animals, though as a matter of fact it is now almost unknown in the laboratories and never was in extensive use. Its supposed employment is as violently as ignorantly denounced because, with some approach to truth, it is held to paralyze the motor nerves while leaving those of sensation unaffected. But curare, which was always an expensive drug, is now extremely hard to get of quality at all trustworthy, and for most purposes of modern biological research it would be worse than useless.

These facts have an obvious bearing on the current stories about evil men who make a practice of pricking women with needles dipped in curare as a means of reducing them to immediate helplessness and subsequent "white slavery."

Such tales are unplausible to the very verge of incredibility. For one thing, the amount of curare that could be administered by a prick or scratch from a needle merely dipped in it and then dried would produce but the slightest of effects, if any, beyond the trivial lesion inflicted. For anything like real narcotization the hypodermic injection of a considerable quantity of curare is required, and this is a delicate and rather prolonged operation, hardly to be performed successfully on a reluctant, resisting, and unbound "subject."

Something decidedly unpleasant seems to have happened to the young woman in the Newark theatre, but the symptoms she describes are not those which curare produces, and for the charge against her alleged and arrested assailant to stand scientific examination it will have to be much modified.

Some Mayors Who Are Out of Politics.

It is, indeed, a mark of progress that a large number of Mayors and Mayors-elect should have assembled for conference here, and in the course of it should have said nothing about politics except that politics did not interest them. What did get their attention was the question of efficient municipal government and the best ways to attain it.

The gathering and the discourses of the gathered did not prove the arrival of the millennium, but it did show something more than the beginning of realization that the conduct of a town's affairs really involves no partisan considerations, and that these officials have seen a new light and heard a new noise.

They talked extremely well; if they go home and do as well they are likely to become famous. Also they will make a lot of dangerous enemies, who will see to it, if they can, that they are not elected again.

DEFENSE OF NEW DANCES.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Task of Suppressing Them Not an Easy One.

From The Independent.

The Kaiser has set the seal of his disapproval upon the tango. Throughout the Fatherland the edict has gone forth. The tango must go. Well, so much the worse—for the Kaiser. His vibrant spirit is wont to hesitate before no Herculean task. But even Hercules would have been no match for the task of making the world stop dancing.

The world will dance. It always has danced. It always will. And so long as it does, it will dance the best dances on tap.

The simple truth of the matter is that the new dances are better than the old. Now we would not be quite so iconoclastic as to aver that anything can be better than a sensuous, dreamy waltz, well written, well played, and well danced. But take the thing by and large, the dances of the new day are immeasurably better than the dances of our youth.

For this there are several reasons. In the first place we have discovered a new dance rhythm. The good old waltz went one two three, one two three, one two three—perfect rhythm of its kind. The two-step—may it rest in peace—went one two, one two, one two—a perfectly good rhythm as devoid of beauty as a bass drum. The one-step has reduced the rhythm to its lowest terms—one, one, one, one, one, one, one, one—a rhythm as fascinating as it is primitive. When the world feels that rhythm pounding through the strains of "Too Much Mustard" or other tune of the moment it cannot help but dance.

Then, too, the new dances are as various as human nature itself. There is the one-step, appearing in a score of modifications from grape-vine to castle walk. The waltz, perennial in its sensuous beauty, is transformed into the Boston, the hesitation, even the lame-duck, as odd in execution as in name. Then the tango, a difficult dance of stately measures, a kind of minuet a deux, until it becomes infected with the speed mania of the age and emerges as the tango of Argentina.

In this very quality of the new dances which fascinates, their variety, lies their difficulty. You must have danced with your partner before if you would be successful. You must know his style or hers. Unless, of course, you are that wonderful and too rare object, a natural and perfect dancer. Then, if you be masculine, your partner will find herself compelled hypnotically to follow; if you be feminine, you will follow any leading.

Dancing is a gift of the gods. It sets the blood to racing, drives away black care, exhilarates body, mind, and spirit. It is the one sport that brings the sexes together on an equality of execution. It makes them equal partners with just that shade of difference in responsibility that keeps the male primus inter pares.

The new dances, par excellence, give oxygen to the blood, vigor to the muscles, gayety to the spirits, refreshment to the mind. Already their early exuberances, which squinted toward vulgarity, are toning down. They have received no fiercer denunciation than did the waltz when it appeared.

On with the dance!

Squeamish Grammarians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to thank you for the article under "Topics of the Times" entitled "He Found What He Sought," namely, flaws in an English classic, "Gray's Elegy." I am afraid that if the "Elegy" had been written by some of these pernickety, pharisaical grammarians of the present day it would have died ere the first edition was exhausted. The trouble with these persons is, that they tithe particles of speech according to hard and fast rules, and forget the weightier matters of the art and poetry of language. They seek to make of language a mere soulless machine instead of a living, flowing stream that in its course waters and brings forth varied flowers, which give enjoyment and satisfaction to those who are capable of admiring them for their beauty and fragrance. LOUISE QUESADA.

New York, Dec. 3, 1913.

Altruistic Finance.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your editorial article on the altruistic vagaries of our worthy Secretary of the Treasury is most opportune and praiseworthy. It begins to appear as though the Wilson Administration is strongly tinctured with the Utopian dreams of Socialism. How great the contrast between Alexander Hamilton, the first, and William McAdoo, the last Secretary of the Treasury! Ere long "altruism" may convert the taxing power of the nation into a paternalistic Socialism that will be fatal to individual initiative.

S. N. WORTH

New York, Dec. 5, 1913.

Where is William Pollard?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have heard that my late husband's brother has lately been to England and is trying to find myself and children. I have been very ill and have only just heard of it. I believe he has returned to America, and I have wondered if you could assist me in finding him. His name is William Pollard and he has been many years in America.

MARY ANN POLLARD.
20 The Albany, Albany Road, Camberwell, London, England, Nov. 20, 1913.

SOUTH AMERICAN PROBLEMS

Do Not Require the Interference of United States or England.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Mexican revolution and the activities of the recently formed London "Anti-Slave" Society, for the protection of South American aborigines, are certainly doing more than their share in blighting the hopes of the few charitable people who expected better things from Latin America. The reputation we South Americans had for starting revolutions and doing always the wrong thing was bad enough before now. But, do you not think that it is about time for the press of this country to show the conditions of our countries in their true light?

It is not fair to condemn seventy million people by the mistakes of a very small minority. It is not fair, either, to make so much ado about certain deplorable conditions, which can be found, in a more or less modified form, in some of the largest industrial centres of this country and England. You have your labor and social problems, we have ours. Germany has no more business in forming an "Anti-Slave" Society for the protection of your child laborers than England and this country have in starting a similar society for the protection of our unfortunate laborers. Our economic and social conditions are quite different from yours or England's, therefore we have to attack our social and economic problems in a different way.

That our Governments are doing their best for the betterment of the conditions in which our less fortunate brethren find themselves at present, is quite evident to any one familiar with South American affairs. Soft-hearted and meddlesome persons will only help to complicate more the solution of these problems and to increase the much-to-be-deplored misunderstanding among the inhabitants of the two Americas.

JUAN L. E. ARMAS.

Ithaca, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1913.

IDEAL RESERVE PLAN

Should Seek to Help Local Banks, Not to Make Money.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The irremediable mistake in currency legislation would be made by allowing the capital stock of a national reserve association, or that of the several Federal reserve banks, to be bought, sold, owned, and controlled by individuals. If the local subscribing banks are limited in the number of shares each may own, based on a small percentage of the capital of each corporation, the danger of individual exploitation will be practically eliminated. It is timely for the political party now in control to remember that President Andrew Jackson, in vetoing a renewal of the United States Bank's charter, stated the ownership of the shares in that bank were a menace to the country's finances.

The increasing number and capitalization of country banks cause them to become more and more a controlling factor in the finances of the nation. The greatest present need is legislation whereby their usual legal reserves may be available when needed, especially in times of financial panics. At present all well-managed country banks, especially those located where no clearing house is maintained, increase their own vault-stored cash reserves far beyond the legal requirements and in proportion to the financial stringency. Neither one Central United States Reserve Association nor any of the several Federal reserve banks should be money-making, dividend-paying corporations. They should become the final clearing houses of all the country's banks, serving all correspondents in such a way that each bank's earnings would be increased.

The profits of the Federal reserve banks should be kept down by a low rate of interest in normal times. Whatever earnings accrued, after paying 6 per cent. dividend on capital stock, should be added to a surplus insurance or safety fund. Neither to the Government nor to the stockholders should be paid any of the profits other than a small dividend on the capital invested. It would be better to pay 2 per cent. interest on deposits rather than disburse or divide any excess earnings needed as an insurance fund by the Federal reserve banks.

The local banks should, by the aid of the Federal reserve banks, be able to loan money at approximately as low a rate as European manufacturers borrow; then, and then only, will American manufacturers be put on a parity in manufacturing cost with their competitors of other nations. Such a desired lowering of American manufacturing cost would more than compensate the yielding of dividends from the possible earnings of the Federal reserve banks. If my views are well founded, currency legislation, correctly based on the fundamentals of the broadest political economy, will produce an era of prosperity unequaled in the history of this country.

BENJAMIN W. HUNT.

President Georgia Bankers' Association.
Eatonton, Ga., Dec. 3, 1913.

THE FIREMAN IN THEATRES.

Why Not Employ Him to Address the Audience.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the Palace Music Hall in London before the performance begins and during the intermission the spotlight man throws upon the asbestos curtain separating stage from proscenium an illuminated legend cautioning the audience against undue haste when leaving the theatre in case of an emergency, and calling attention to the location of the exits. In some of the large suburban theatres that in late years have sprung up around London the manager steps forward upon the stage and makes an announcement to the same effect.

Now, in the rear of our theatres during the performance there is stationed a uniformed fireman—a clean-cut, athletic young man—who supervises the enforcement of the fire regulations pertaining to unobstructed aisles and doorways. Would it not add greatly to the value of the services rendered by this official if before the hoisting of the large fire curtain, prior to the beginning of the performance, he were required to mount the stage and recite the fire instructions now so carefully tucked away somewhere within the plethoric theatre programme?

JULIUS HYMAN.

New York, Dec. 1, 1913.

An Heretical Subway Guard.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For years the guards on the city railway lines have been in diligent preparation for relieving themselves of the trouble of announcing stations by doing it in Chinese or Volapuk, or by a mere grunt or a cough, and they have succeeded so well that it matters nothing to passengers now that often no announcement is made at all. But is it fair to that intelligent and ingenious body of men that, after their years of labor to that end, and ultimate success, after they had the public trained, one of them should, in violation of principle or precedent, call out a station in plain English, as it was my lot to hear the other day when traveling on the Subway?

Such a thing is staggering to a New Yorker; it conflicts with custom and expectation and should be remedied. Would it not be well to have this man compelled to take a course of instruction in the central office of the New York Telephone Company? A short course in imperfect enunciation with the hello girls might save him and perhaps raise him to the front rank as a regulation railway guard. J. C. K.

New York, Dec. 4, 1913.

MR. PINCHOT'S POLICY

Defended as Best Way to Encourage Power Development.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the article on water power printed in THE TIMES of Dec. 2. The very nature of water power developemnt makes it monopolistic, and the interests of the public are often best served because this is so. In the first place, usually only one development is possible at any particular site. Secondly, the initial cost of such an enterprise is high, and can be carried on only by large financial interests. Thirdly, and perhaps the most important from the public's standpoint, it is desirable that a number of plants in any section of the country be under common control, so that they may be tied together electrically and thus insure continuity of service.

Since water power development is essentially a monopoly, there is all the more reason that it should be under proper regulation.

It is highly desirable that water power be utilized to the full extent of the market demands, as its use in this way conserves the supply of coal, gas, and oil. Figures taken from the last report of the Commissioner of Corporations, however, show that during the past five years the concentration of control by ten large financial groups has increased seven times as fast as the power development by these groups. For the past two years their control of undeveloped power has increased twice as fast as that developed by them. It was this policy of holding undeveloped power privileges that Mr. Pinchot and his followers objected to.

So-called State's rights in the matter of granting water power permits may be excused on the ground of sentiment, but as a practical solution of the problem will be found lacking for several reasons. First of all, the courts have established that the Federal Government has jurisdiction over navigable streams and of water power on the public domain, as well as utilities doing an interstate business. If the granting of water power permits were delegated to the individual States there would be as many different policies as there are States, a condition most undesirable in itself. Moreover, State Legislatures are more easily approached in the matter of special favors than the Federal Government. Where the control is centralized in the hands of the Federal Government, any special favors that might be shown would immediately command the attention of the whole nation. An instance of this was furnished in the Ballinger case a few years ago, and public indignation compelled the Government to retrace its steps.

That the present method of granting water power permits under a revocable franchise is unsatisfactory is conceded by all. The plan advocated by Mr. Pinchot was that grants be made for thirty years, non-revocable except for cause, in which case the company would have the protection of the courts. At the end of this period the Government would have the privilege of taking over the plant upon payment of its physical value, the Government to participate in the profits of the operating company above a fixed percentage on the investments. The regulation of the service and charges was conceded to be a State or local function and should be exercised by the Government only in interstate industry or where the other agencies fail in their duties. A. D. BLAKE,

Associate Editor of Power.

New York, Dec. 6, 1913.

Elmhurst's Slow Mail Service.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After reading the letter of A. E. McFarland in a recent issue of THE TIMES, I think I can add my complaint about the "swift" service of the Elmhurst Post Office. On last Tuesday I mailed a letter with a special delivery stamp at 2 P. M., and at 8.30 Wednesday morning it was delivered at its destination, which was in the delivery of Station S, Brooklyn. The letter went either to Long Island City or direct to New York, where it was resent to Brooklyn, and on arrival there was sent on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's mail car, and finally arrived at Station S.

Then, there are only two deliveries a day, one around 9 and another around 4. I've often wondered why the officials of the Citizens Water Supply Company, the Newtown Gas Company, the Cord Meyer Company, and the Sage Foundation Homes Company don't get together and compel better deliveries, for they receive only two mails a day, and I'm sure their mail is quite heavy.

JACK JAVMARMO.

Elmhurst, L. I., Dec. 2, 1913.

Intimidated Motor Car Owner.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Drivers and owners of automobiles should be warned that at the present time the police, with the knowledge and support of the City Magistrates, are making indiscriminate arrests, and that the most careful and law-respecting persons are as liable to arrest as any other. The writer has used a car in his business nearly every week day for the past seven years without any accident and has never been arrested for any violation of the law. His escape from the disgrace of being brought before one of our City Magistrates has been due, not to the fact that he has driven carefully, but to the fact that he has been careful not to drive at all during any period of wild persecution like the present one. Those who can should adopt the same course at this time.

New York, Dec. 5, 1913. CAUTION.

JOY.

I went to look for Joy.
I sought for her among the dancers.
"Surely," I said,
"She sways, flung back against some young man's arm,
Deep-flushed and panting, laughing wildly,
While the unending current of swift music beats
Across the room where she is lingering."
But she was never there.

I went to look for Joy.
I sought her in the stillness.
"Surely," I said,
"Here, where the sorrows of the world lie down
And sleep themselves to death, my Joy should be:
Here is white silence, and a holding still
Of earth's own breath; and where no sorrow is
Should Joy not be?"
But she was never there.

Yet I found Joy.
Like a little dead white child,
Far under wavering bronze-translucent water,
She lay deep down, and the sea swung her slowly,
Lifting her hair like sea-kelp.
Over her lax hands
Whirled little colored Hours
Like dead, drenched butterflies,
Like crushed wild berries and arbutus flowers. * * *
And then my own voice said,
Speaking as if it judged a careless, alien thing:
"Here is your Joy,
Your little lonely Joy of childhood-time,
The only face of Joy that you shall know.
But very many years she has been dead."

MARGARET WIDDEMER.

FOUND A MAGAZINE ON GAYNOR'S IDEA

Watson, Crimmins, and Others Will Publish The Greater City, Devoted to Civic Questions.

FIRST NUMBER IN JANUARY

Its Aim to Enlighten Citizens on Problems the Late Mayor Found They Knew Little About.

A new monthly magazine, to be called The Greater City, will soon be published in this city along lines suggested by the late Mayor Gaynor in talks with the projectors of the new publication shortly before his death. The men who will launch it are Corporation Counsel Archibald R. Watson, John D. Crimmins, and John D. Kernan. The idea is to run the magazine safely away from any influences that might seek to use it for selfish purposes. No attempt is to be made to make the magazine a business enterprise. If it yields a profit the projectors will not object, but the profit, according to the plans, will be subordinated to public betterment. The papers incorporating the new company were filed at Albany on Saturday. The capital stock is $100,000.

Mr. Watson explained the conception and plan of The Greater City. He said:

"One day last Spring the idea of a magazine devoted to municipal and civic topics came up in a conversation I had with the late Mayor Gaynor, who frequently said that the average man, even the citizen of intelligence, knew little and cared less about many matters vital to the progress and development of his own municipality. The Mayor expressed the opinion that a monthly magazine, characterized by frankness and accuracy, but not too technical, with everything simply and clearly stated, would serve a useful purpose in the community.

"I know that, had the Mayor lived, he would have actively co-operated with us in the plan, as a means for giving the people who make their homes in this and other great cities of the country a clearer understanding of matters pertaining to the growth and progress of cities, honesty and efficiency in their government and municipal development along sound and scientific lines. Any one who stops to think about it will realize how much this is needed, and how comparatively superficial is the knowledge of the average man, or even the general run of taxpayers, concerning such matters.

"Then, too, the subjects of housing, sanitation, ventilation, water supply, transportation, docks, markets, playgrounds, and numerous other related subjects, which will readily occur to the mind, offer a very interesting and prolific field."

Mr. Watson said that the first number of The Greater City would be out early in the new year. He explained that an advisory council, whose names would shortly be made public, would direct the work with the hope that the magazine would become in city affairs what Bench and Bar has become in the legal profession. He said that every effort would be made to keep it from commercialism, and to make it an authoritative organ conducted along lines of the precepts and ideals of Mayor Gaynor.

Mr. Watson spoke of the long familiarity of John D. Crimmins with important public affairs, and said that the address of John D. Kernan on "Modern Municipal Government" before the Utica Chamber of Commerce attracted much attention and proved him to be a student of the subject.

Mr. Kernan said that the idea of participating in a movement to start a magazine devoted to the discussion of city topics appealed strongly to him.

"One of the most prominent facts of the last quarter of a century," he said, "is the rapid and unprecedented growth of our cities, and, as a sequence to that growth, a multiplicity of municipal problems has been presented, not only in the United States, but in cities all over the civilized world.

"The population of the United States is fast becoming an urban population. Little more than a hundred years ago approximately but 3 per cent. of the population of this country lived in cities. To-day nearly 50 per cent. of the population of the United States is urban. In this State the urban proportion is approximately 75 per cent., and in the New England States it is said that the proportion of urban to rural population is greater still.

"For many years I have thought it strange that there was no publication of influence and standing which adequately presented and discussed the essentially urban problems which confront us who live in cities. I am glad to aid in the establishment of a suitable organ for this very important purpose. Just now it seems peculiarly appropriate to establish such a journal. In Oneida County and throughout this State the late Mayor Gaynor was regarded as a striking figure in the science of municipal government, and The Greater City should be, in a sense, a continuing tribute to his memory."

John D. Crimmins said:

"Twenty-five years ago, Mr. Bryce declared that the management and control of our cities constituted the one conspicuous failure of the governmental system of the United States. Extravagance and mismanagement were then well-nigh universal, in spite of the efforts of respectable minorities for improvement and reform. Since that day no one can deny that the conditions referred to have everywhere vastly improved, and we are no longer deserving of Mr. Bryce's reproach.

"Mayor Gaynor, I think, was responsible for a marked step in advance in this community, and a general awakening of what almost amounts to a new spirit in civic affairs in the City of New York. Speaking generally, I may say that dishonesty and corruption in municipal affairs have become quite exceptional, and in proportion as the enlightened public sentiment of any community is released from

MISS BEAN MARRIES TITLED ARTIST'S SON

Daughter of State Fish Culturist the Bride of Bart J. Blommers, Jr.

A SURPRISE TO FRIENDS

Wedding Was Planned for Spring—Couple Sail To-morrow to Join Baron and Baroness Blommers.

Dr. and Mrs. Tarleton H. Bean of Albany, where Dr. Bean has his headquarters as State Fish Culturist, announce the marriage of their daughter, Caroline von H. Bean, to Bart J. Blommers, Jr., son of the famous Dutch painter, Baron Blommers, of Holland. Mr. and Mrs. Blommers are now the guests of Miss A. L. Phillips at the McAlpin, and will sail on the Nieuw Amsterdam for Holland to-morrow to join Mr. Blommers's family.

The marriage, which occurred a few days ago, comes as a great surprise to all Mrs. Blommers's friends here, as her engagement had not yet been announced. Mr. Blommers spent a part of the Summer with Dr. and Mrs. Bean at their country estate at Smithtown Branch, L. I. The wedding had been planned for the Spring, but the change in plans occurred because of Baron Blommers's wish for his son to return to Holland for the Winter.

Mr. Blommers is a graduate of the University of Leyden and until two years ago was a civil engineer, but gave up this work to become a landscape painter. In the Summer of 1911 he joined the colony of art students at Woodstock, N. Y., where he first met Mrs. Blommers, who also is a clever artist. She is a graduate of Smith College and has studied art in Paris. She has exhibited in the academies of New York, Philadelphia, Washington, and other cities and has lately developed a delightful style of portraiture in wax chalk.

Baron Blommers received his title from Emperor William of Germany and has been decorated by Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and other crowned heads. His portrait of Andrew Carnegie hangs in the Peace Palace at The Hague, and canvases from his brush are to be seen in most of the galleries of Europe. He is generally considered the greatest living Dutch artist.

Baron and Baroness Blommers will present Mrs. Blommers at the Dutch court after the holidays and the entire family will then go to Spain and the Riviera to spend the Winter. Mr. and Mrs. Blommers will occupy a studio cottage adjoining the villa of Theresa, the Blommers's Summer home at Katwyk-by-the-Sea, until after the holidays. The Winter home, Villa Johanna, between Scheveningen and The Hague, contains a wonderful collection of paintings, marble mantels and carved woods from noted chateaus and other art objects collected by Baron Blommers during many years.

ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

Some of the Passengers on Two Incoming Steamships.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday and some of their passengers were:

CARONIA (Liverpool)—W. A. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. H. Anderson, Miss E. S. Atkinson, Dr. and Mrs. F. Avery, W. Brewster, A. F. Brown, A. J. Chandler, Miss D. L. Chandler, Ernest C. Cheli, H. K. Cruikshank, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Dimond, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Fisher, L. J. Garcey, H. J. Hale, Miss B. Holloway, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Kerr, J. Knight, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Marshall, B. F. Rice, C. Aubry Smith, Mr. and Mrs. B. Tatham, H. K. Thomas, Cecil Ward, Miss J. A. Arnott, A. J. Clements, R. Woodrow, and W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.

CAMERONIA (Glasgow)—Miss Salve Beaupre, R. Dickson, Miss Helen J. Fraser, J. B. Gwitt, S. Morrison, Henry Dundee, C. L. Mitchell, D. T. Warden, and A. Wellwood.

Four Generations at Dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Lehmann of 100 Morningside Drive West last night celebrated their tenth wedding anniversary with a dinner to twenty-five of their friends. Four generations of the family were present.

Give Joint Recital.

Mme. Nina Dimitrieff, soprano, and Vladimir Dubinsky, 'cellist, gave a joint recital last night at Aeolian Hall before a good-sized audience. Mme. Dimitrieff sang a group of songs by Russian and French composers, and another in which there were four songs by American composers, three by Egon Pflug, who assisted her at the piano, and a fourth by A. Walter Kramer. Mr. Dubinsky played Saint-Saëns's Sonata for 'Cello, Op. 33, and a group of smaller pieces. Mme. Dimitrieff sang pleasantly, but it cannot be said that she reached any great heights. Mr. Dubinsky, however, showed himself a player of decided merit. He has a tone of fine quality and generous proportions, a good technic, and plays with understanding and poise.

MATTHEWS GUARANTEED

Nov. 18 1895

Eighteen years ago last month—this Business Furniture business was begun; and the first customer of that first day is still our customer—though his firm name changed long ago. Many of our earliest customers are our customers still. Seems to us it means a lot when they come to us and stay with us. From desk for you to umbrella stand for the outer office—we have it—and of the right sort.

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PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Two Compositions by Americans Well Received by Audience.

The Philharmonic Society gave a conspicuous position on its programme yesterday afternoon at Carnegie Hall to two compositions by American composers on American subjects. They were Henry F. Gilbert's "Comedy Overture on Negro Themes" and William Henry Humiston's "Southern Fantasy." Besides this the orchestral programme included Hayden's symphony in G major (the "Surprise Symphony.") Beethoven's Leonore Overture, No. 3, and Tschaikowsky's Theme and Variations from Suite No. 3, Op. 55. Alice Nielsen, soprano, was the soloist. She sang an aria from Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro" and the Gavotte from Massenet's "Manon."

Both the American compositions have had previous hearings, Mr. Gilbert's overture having been performed in 1911 by the Boston Symphony Orchestra and a few weeks ago at the opening concert of the Century Opera House Sunday evening series. In them that division of the music world which argues that American national music should be founded on the melodies of the negroes had its say yesterday.

Both compositions were interesting and justified their being placed on this programme. Mr. Gilbert's overture has a frank and graceful quality that interests at once; its development is well knit and easily followed, and the whole composition carries without effort. Its melodious character, the varied yet always sane harmonization, and the clear and graceful orchestration make it a grateful number. It was well received yesterday, and when Mr. Stransky brought the composer to the platform he was heartily applauded. Mr. Humiston's "Southern Fantasy" does not make use of such plainly marked negro melodies, and the composition is less joyous in its nature, but it had many of the characteristics of the other work. It was also well received.

The rest of the programme was not as "heavy" as Mr. Stransky sometimes makes his programmes. The symphony received a careful and sympathetic treatment, which did not overlook any of its gracious character, and the Beethoven overture was revealed in its best light. Miss Nielsen's voice did not seem to be in the most dependable condition.

OFFER CHORAL PROGRAMME.

"Mefistofele" Prologue Finely Sung by Rothier and Metropolitan Chorus.

Last night's concert at the Metropolitan Opera House had a choral programme, the entire chorus of the institution and the orchestra participating, under the direction of Giulio Setti. Individual and incidental numbers were sung by Misses Lenora Sparkes and Sophie Braslau and Messrs. Italo Cristalli and Leon Rothier. One of the principal numbers was the Prologue from Boito's "Mefistofele," which was sung by Mr. Rothier and the chorus. Although the composition is a little long-winded, it affords opportunity for display of a certain stirring character, and Mr. Setti kept his orchestra, the chorus, and a stage band in such consonance that the great masses of tone were thundered out in the most effective manner. The number served to show how fine a chorus has been built up at the Metropolitan.

Sophie Brasiau, one of the youngest and newest of the contraltos at the Metropolitan, was heard in an aria from Gluck's "Orfeo ed Euridice" and confirmed the good impression she has made. Miss Sparkes sang the Bach-Gounod "Meditation" with violin, harp and organ accompaniment, and received the applause that favorite number is always good for. Mr. Cristalli sang an aria from "La Bohème," and all the soloists of the evening joined in singing the quartet from "Rigoletto." The other chorus numbers were "O Isis and Osiris" from "Die Zauberflöte," the march from "Tannhäuser," and the Soldiers' chorus from "Faust." The orchestra played the prelude to "Lohengrin," and the March Hongroise from "La Damnation de Faust" by Berlioz.

NEW SOCIETY'S CONCERT.

Friends of Music Hear the Kneisel Quartet at the Ritz.

The first concert of the newly organized Society of the Friends of Music brought out a large attendance yesterday afternoon at the Ritz-Carlton. The society was formed by women prominent in society, and aims to bring the composer, the artist and the lover of music closer together. The Kneisel Quartet was heard in a programme which lasted an hour, the concert commencing at 4:30 o'clock. Schubert's Unfinished Quartette in C Minor was given first, then Mozart's Quartete in F Major, followed by Bach's Concerto in G Minor.

Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier is President of the organization, and the Executive Committee includes Mrs. Winthrop Chanler, Miss Cottenet, Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mrs. F. Gray Griswold, Mrs. Thomas Hastings, Mrs. Henry H. Rogers, Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Frederick A. Juilliard, Walter E. Maynard, Courtlandt Palmer, Walter T. Rosen, and Leonard M. Thomas.

The society plans to offer from time to time new works by American composers, and revive many choice and rare old works. The musicians who will act on the advisory board are Georges Barrere, Frank Damrosch, Walter Damrosch, Rubin Goldmark, Franz Kneisel, Dr. Muck, Kurt Schindler, Josef Stransky, Arturo Toscanini, and Felix Weingartner.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Carmelita Ferrer, the Spanish dancer, now appearing in London, is to appear at Hammerstein's, starting Jan. 5. This will be her first appearance in America.

A special performance of the play "Ourselves," which ended its season last Saturday night, will be given to-morrow afternoon at the Lyric Theatre for the benefit of the woman's department of the National Civic Federation.

The 100th performance of "Seven Keys to Baldpate" at the Astor Theatre is scheduled to take place next Saturday night.

When "Prunella" moves from the Little Theatre to the Booth Theatre to-night the tea and coffee and toast departments of the former playhouse will go along, and at every performance refreshments will be served at the Booth between the second and third acts of the play.

To-night will be Army and Navy Night at the Knickerbocker Theatre, where most of the army and navy officers stationed in or around New York will attend the performance of Mme. Bertha Kalich in "Rachel." The theatre will be decorated with flags and bunting for the occasion.

The company assembled by H. H. Frazee for his new musical comedy "Tole," in which Frank Lalor will play the principal comedy role, left by special train for Atlantic City, N. J., yesterday morning, and will give the first performance of the piece there to-night in the Apollo Theatre. Fern Rogers, last season with "The Count of Luxembourg," will play the title role in the musical version of the Robert W. Chambers's story.

David Stevens of Boston, author of "The Madcap Duchess," in which Ann Swinburne is starring at the Globe Theatre, has just completed the scenario of an English grand opera for Henry Hadley, conductor of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, who will compose the score. The text and music of the opera will be completed in time for production during the Panama-Pacific Exposition, though its subject will have no relation to that event.

Lena Halliday who has been appearing with Cyril Maude at Wallack's Theatre in "Grumpy," will return to London on the Olympic. Her part will be taken by Margaret Swallow, who has not heretofore appeared with the Maude company in New York.

The company which is to present "High Jinks" at the Lyric Theatre under the management of Arthur Hammerstein, beginning on Wednesday night, will arrive in New York from Chicago this morning.

"Hop o' My Thumb" is not to end its season at the Manhattan Opera House just yet, as announced several days ago by the management. The piece will be kept on until after the first of the new year at least.

When "The Great Adventure" left the Booth Theatre last Saturday night to open in Boston to-night T. Wigney Percival, one of the actors in the cast, went along despite the fact that he is the author of "Grumpy," one of the few big successes of the year, now at Wallack's Theatre.

Nearly 100 well-known actors and actresses took part in the Christmas Fund benefit at the Astor Theatre last night under the direction of Cohan & Harris and several thousand dollars was raised for the fund.

William Faversham has closed his tour and will return to New York to-day. To-morrow he will "begin rehearsals of "Othello" and "Romeo and Juliet" and will open in the former piece in Toronto early in January.

TELLS OF STRUGGLE FOR IRISH THEATRE

W. G. Fay Describes How Actors Worked in Daytime to Get Money to Give Plays.

STAGE SOCIETIES NEEDED

Plan to Throw Open Drama Society Membership to All Theatregoers Arousing Much Interest.

John Corbin, the Secretary of the Drama Society, is greatly encouraged by the interest aroused by the announcement of his plan to throw open to all theatregoers on Jan. 1 associate membership in the organization. Mr. Corbin believes that this will go a long way toward filling the gallery and balcony seats in the first-class theatres—sections of the playhouses which have been hardest to fill since the moving-picture houses cut in to such a great extent upon the theatrical business.

Until now the Drama Society has limited its associate membership entirely to school teachers. Associate members of the organization are able to buy seats to all plays recommended by the society in the galleries and balconies of the theatres at about one-half the box office prices.

Prominent in the work of the Drama Society, in which Mrs. August Belmont and Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and other well-known men and women are greatly interested, is W. G. Fay, an Irish actor and a member of the "General John Regan" company. Mr. Fay founded the Irish Stage Society, and had a hand in the forming of the powerful English Stage Society. He talked yesterday of the drama's need of stage societies.

"The movement of forming a stage society in America," said he, "must be a slow growth coming out of many different things. The first play produced by the Irish Stage Society was framed by Mr. Gryme in London, called the Independent Play Society, when a very small body of people got together to produce Ibsen. They produced 'Ghosts.' The press the following morning let itself go in a way to make the press has not let itself go for years. If any one wants to know what the English people thought of the Norwegian dramatist he should read Mr. Shaw's résumé of the sort of language the English papers used. You know how Ibsen can be played now, and where.

"Out of that independent theatre movement there came a society now universally known, and that is the English Stage Society. Miss Horniman, an Englishwoman, produced a play of Shaw's, 'Arms and the Man.' These people were playing at the Avenue Theatre, and in six weeks she lost $30,000, which will show you the fate of a new drama. Shortly after that Mr. Fay went to England and came to Ireland, and Mr. Yates and Mr. Moore, with Edward Martin, formed the Irish Literary Theatre. They produced 'The Countess Catherine,' done by English actors, and were the only ones who were favorable.

Antoine's Success in Paris.

"To me there was no reason why such a play could not be played by Irish actors My brother and I had been very much interested in the movement inaugurated by M. Antoine of Paris. He was very much interested, but had not much money with which to do it, so he and some friends of his got a small hall, got tickets printed, and had a hall and produced two plays, and these two plays were the first plays written in modern times on Irish subjects and played entirely by Irish people. After that we got other little halls in Dublin, and when we got the money we played; whenever we managed to get the money we gave the performances. We kept right at it for two or three years, and practically the whole company had to work in the daytime in order to earn the money to spend on the performances in the evening. But we thought it was worth doing. So we went out and slaved in the daytime, and spent what we earned that way in producing these plays.

"Finally Miss Horniman became interested in the movement and offered to find a small theatre, a disused music hall. We were only ten altogether, and the lady who played the juvenile part to-day had to work for her living to-morrow. One of the plays produced was Synge's 'Shadow of the Glen,' The Dublin press unanimously condemned that. It portrayed Irish life from a realistic point of view, and the people bitterly disliked it. If the press in a small town goes against you it takes a good while to get over it.

English Stage Society.

"When I left there and went to England I was interested in the Stage Society and played some for them. To me it is a big society to-day, that play-producing society. Without the Stage Society there would be no Mr. Shaw as a dramatist. The Stage Society has educated the public to appreciate the modern drama and has helped the managers to go along and use plays for themselves and go ahead with plays which they could not afford to speculate on. A manager is not a philanthropist, and he travels over Europe and America searching for plays which will meet the approval of the largest number of audiences. Societies like the Stage Society have to aid in doing that work.

"A little society that I belong to is called the Play Actors, and consists of 150 actors. We get what plays we can and produce them in the best way we can and don't charge anybody anything. The membership fees pay for the cost of the theatre and the scenery. Last year we produced Ibsen's 'Brand' for the first time in England.

"I think I have shown that societies like the Stage Society are a necessity at the present time, if the public taste in the theatre is to be elevated at all. Managers are doing the best they can. They can't do any more than their duty. They employ the best actors and the best authors, but they cannot afford to look after the pioneer work. So it is the duty of stage societies to manage the outpost work. Come into your own town. You have in America at the present time some of the finest acting anywhere in the world. I have been to a great many of your performances, and your acting here is quite up to the best standard. You have excellent plays.

"What you want to do here is what we did in Ireland—believe in your powers of discrimination and in your own culture. But it is only by cultivation that the drama will come back to where it was, practically a religion to the people. There is nothing that comes so near the hearts of the people except music, and it is in the hands of the American people themselves to see that they have a great drama in the future. I hope that the Drama Society here will keep on organizing and doing the great work which it is doing, and keep the drama clean and pure, and go on and help other societies in their work, because you have the seeds of every nation and are making here the beginnings of a new race."

Collier to Open in Baltimore.

Charles Frohman will leave this morning for Baltimore to attend the opening performance in that city to-night of the new farce, "A Little Water on the Side," in which William Collier will be the star. The play is by Mr. Collier and Grant Stewart. The scenes in the new piece are all laid in and about St. James, L. I., Mr. Collier's Summer home. Mr. Frohman will be accompanied to Baltimore by W. S. Maugham, the English playwright, who has been in New York for the last month for the rehearsals of "The Land of Promise," the new play that he has written for Billie Burke.

A. MONTGOMERY WARD DIES.

Chicago Merchant Leaves $15,000,000 Fortune—In 71st Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 7.—A. Montgomery Ward, founder of Montgomery Ward & Co., the first mail order house established in America, died to-day at his home in Highland Park. He was 70 years old. Death was caused by pneumonia, which set in after Mr. Ward's right hip was broken six weeks ago. He leaves a fortune estimated at $15,000,000.

Mr. Ward was born in Chatham, N. J., on Feb. 17, 1843. His great-grandfather was Capt. Israel Ward, who earned his military title while fighting with the French against the Indians. When Montgomery Ward was 5 years old his parents emigrated to Niles, Mich. When he was 14 years old he went to work in a stave factory, and later became a day laborer in a brick yard. Subsequently he moved to St. Joseph, Mich., where he was clerk in a general store at a salary of $5 a month and board. In 1866, when he was 23 years old, he came to Chicago and obtained a job with Field, Palmer & Leiter, now Marshall Field & Co., and subsequently was employed by various wholesale houses. In 1872 Mr. Ward started his mail order house in a store room over a livery stable in partnership with his brother-in-law, George R. Thorne, who survives him. Six thousand workers are employed now, and the company and its subsidiaries were incorporated with $40,000,000 capital on Jan. 1 under the laws of New York State.

Mr. Ward's long continued efforts to prevent the erection of buildings in Grant Park won for him the name of "The Watch Dog of the Lake Front." At one time there were forty-six projects for buildings in the park, and he fought these projects in the face of general opposition. Two years ago the State Supreme Court handed down a decision prohibiting the erection of buildings on the lake front.

Montgomery Ward & Co. have two large establishments in Brooklyn. One is at Bowne and Imlay Streets, and the other at the Baltic Terminal, at the foot of Baltic Street. Both buildings are new fireproof structures. The first building was erected five months ago, the second building a month later. The Brooklyn branches have more than 3,000 employes, and handle the Eastern and South American trade.

Richard Whitestone Tully Dies.

MONTREAL, Dec. 7.—News of the death of his father, Richard Whitestone Tully, at Sierre Madre, Cal., was received here by Richard Walton Tully, the playwright, to-day ,on the eve of the production of his new play, "Omar the Tentmaker." Mr. Tully arrived here last night. Richard Whitestone Tully was one of the picturesque figures of the early days in California. Arriving there when a young man, as a "forty-niner," he accumulated a fortune in mining. At one time he was Mayor of Stockton. He was 78 years old.

Edward Hopkins Hotchkiss.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Dec. 7.—Edward Hopkins Hotchkiss, aged 82, Major of the Sixth Connecticut Regiment during the civil war and friend of President Lincoln, was found dead in bed of heart disease this morning. After the war he was for years Chairman of the Kings County Republican Committee.

Admiral Enrique Howard Dies.

BUENOS AIRES, Dec. 7.—Admiral Enrique Howard, President of the Supreme Council of War and Marine of the Argentine Republic, died to-day.

Obituary Notes.

MILES DE SHAY, a retired New York police Sergeant, died yesterday at his home in Long Branch, N. J., after a short illness. He was in his eighty-seventh year, and up to a few months ago was in robust health.

ROBERT E. SINNING, an electrical expert, died on Saturday at his home in Plainfield, N. J., aged 50 years. He was stricken with illness ten months ago at Lima, Peru, where he was building a light and power plant.

JOHN W. TINDALL, for many years court attendant at Trenton, N. J., died on Saturday at his home in Windsor, N. J., aged 66 years.

EDWARD A. PENNIMAN, editor and proprietor of The Citizen at Honesdale, Penn., died on Saturday at his home there, aged 78 years.

MARY H. T. STIGER, wife of William E. Stiger, attorney at 149 Broadway and a Director of the New York and Lehigh Coal Company, died on Saturday at her home, 138 West Seventy-third Street.

CATHERINE A. WILLIAMS, wife of John C. Williams, died on Friday at her home, 61 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn. She was 82 years old.

THOMAS WARD, hotel manager and promoter of sport, died on Saturday at Plainfield, Conn.

HARRIET F. HALDANE, wife of A. P. Haldane, real estate broker, died on Saturday at her home, 584 East Twenty-seventh Street, Paterson, N. J., aged 56 years. She was a member of the Women's Auxiliary of the Paterson General Hospital, and was interested in other charitable work.

JAMES A. SMITH, 96 years old, a retired salesman, died on Friday at his home, 197 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn.

EMILIE PFALZGRAF, widow of Hans Pfalzgraf, a builder, died on Friday at her home, 5,907 Seventeenth Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 53 years.

JOHN VAN OMEN, an amateur athlete, aged 21 years, died on Saturday in St. Joseph's Hospital, Paterson, N. J.

WILLIAM A. BRENNAN, an insurance agent, died on Friday at the home of his brother, Joseph L. Brennan, 180 Shepherd Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 31 years.

LENA L. RATHYEN, wife of Henry Rathyen, an auditor in the Department of Finance, died on Friday at her home, 940 Spruce Street, Richmond Hill, L. I., aged 41 years.

DENNY CARLTON, a chemist and member of the wholesale drug firm of Williams & Carlton, Hartford, Conn., died at his home there on Saturday, aged 67 years.

MARGARET VAN CORTLAND TRAVERS, widow of Edward M. Travers, who was a member of the New York Stock Exchange, died on Saturday at her home in Richmond, Va.

The Rev. Dr. GEORGE MARVIN STONE, pastor emeritus of the Asylum Avenue Baptist Church of Hartford, Conn., an author of religious works, and known as a lecturer and traveler, died at his home yesterday, aged 79 years. He was born in Strongsville, Ohio, and was engaged in newspaper work in Cleveland before entering the ministry fifty years ago.

The Rev. JOHN H. GAVIN, pastor of St. Paul's Catholic Church, of Blackstone, Mass., who was stricken with paralysis while in the confessional on Friday, died yesterday. Father Gavin was appointed pastor of St. Paul's two years ago.

JOHN AMBERG, known to Princeton men as "Jack the Cop," dropped dead at his Princeton home last evening. He had been a campus policeman for seven years at Princeton and previously was a labor boss. He was 48 years old. He was noted as a prophet in athletic matters.

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HAMMERSTEIN GIBES AT OPERA DECISION

Doesn't Settle Matter, He Says, but Does Raise the Question: "What's a Bunion?"

CALLS IT SOPORIFIC HUMOR

Thinks Court Emphasizes the Notion That the Stomach Is Mightier Than the Brain.

Oscar Hammerstein has no intention of abandoning his fight with the Metropolitan Opera Company because of the decision handed down by Supreme Court Justice Pendleton on Saturday, restraining him and his son Arthur from making productions of grand opera here. Mr. Hammerstein insists that he will carry the case through the highest court, and he asserts that Justice Pendleton did not go deeply enough into the case if he confined himself merely to considering whether the Hammerstein agreement with the Metropolitan was a violation of the Shermon Anti-Trust act.

"The practical unanimity of the press," Mr. Hammerstein, said last night, "in referring solely to quotations regarding the Sherman act in the decision by Justice Pendleton does me incalculable harm. Evidently the press has been imposed upon.

"My defense in this action consisted in a multitude of charges against the Metropolitan Opera Company. If Judge Pendleton merely based his verdict upon the, after all, but incidental defense of the Sherman act, ignoring in toto all else, I will have to be corrected in my ideas of judicial latitude.

"The decision published in this form this morning can have but one effect upon the reader. That is, that I have accepted an enormous sum of money from the Metropolitan Opera Company for my withdrawal from the field of grand opera, and that I seek to evade the contract by an attempt to hide behind the technicalities of the Sherman act.

"The infamy is the more dispicable since time and again I have shown that not one dollar has been paid to me indirectly by the Metropolitan Opera Company for my withdrawal. They acquired for the comparatively paltry sum of $800,000 more than $1,500,000 of appraised real estate and effects. But no matter how much or little has been paid, I would deserve, like anybody else in such position, contempt and punishment if the other side had not deliberately broken their contract by barring me from the field of grand opera outside of the cities of Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, and New York, and had not committed other acts which entitled me to ask judicial interference before re-entering my profession—or what the world calls 'breaking a contract.'

"I could not obtain such judicial interference except by announcing my intentions of combatting the agreement. Can any man under such circumstances act more upright, honest, and square? Would any man whose business affairs depend upon the direct and indirect commercial accommodations stand up and face, as I do, the enmity of the money power of this country, whose wink and nod are sufficient to make any one a financial outcast if he were not preferring 'right' to life?

"Judge Pendleton defends his decision by placing a theatrical and operatic occupation into the directory of nondescripts. He holds that selling of theatre tickets is not business, trade or commerce, and therefore is not affected by the Sherman law; a buyer of a theatre ticket buys anything but an intellectual commodity. From a Humpty-Dumpty standpoint, therefore, we must assume that the man who sells bread serves the stomach, and therefore is a merchant; the man who sells an operatic or theatrical performance serves the brain, and therefore is a fool. We all know that the stomach is mightier than the brain. Justice Pendleton emphasizes this popular notion, probably from personal experiences.

"I cannot help assuming that Justice Pendleton quoted his views in respect to theatre tickets merely with the view of putting the Appellate Division, before whom I will place my case, into a state of soporific humor.

"Deeply moved and impressed as I am by the anatomical decision in my case, I feel that an opportunity for immortality presents itself to the bench now.

"The people of this country with infinite patience have been awaiting the arrival of a judge who fearlessly and boldly will decide, and for once all settle the question (which for years has paralyzed trade and commerce): 'What's a bunion?'"

Max Jacobs Quartet.

The Max Jacobs Quartet gave its first of a series of Sunday afternoon subscription concerts yesterday in Carnegie Lyceum. The programme included Mozart's Quartet in D, No. 21; a "Romantische Serenade" for string quartet by Jan Brandts Buys, which was performed for the first time according to the programme; a Ciacona for violin and piano by Vitali, played by Max Jacobs with Ira Jacobs at the piano, and three Novelettes for string quartet by Glazounow. The members of the quartet showed themselves capable players.

Mme. Montessori to Talk To-night.

Mme. Montessori returned to the Holland House from Washington last evening. She will lecture this evening at Carnegie Hall, and will go to Philadelphia to-morrow. Before she goes she will have a short visit with Helen Keller. Another celebrity whom Mme. Montessori will meet this week will be Thomas A. Edison, who will show her his workshops and laboratories when she returns from her Boston lecture. Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University will preside at Carnegie Hall.

Nine Century Artists Sing.

The regular Sunday night concert was given at the Century Opera House last night. Those who sang were Mary Carson, Jayne Herbert, Kathleen Howard, Mary Jordan, Ivy Scott, Thomas Chalmers, Gustaf Bergman, Alfred Kaufman, and Morgan Kingston. Messrs. Pasternack and Nicosia conducted, and Edward Collins assisted at the piano.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ALTMAN.—Dec. 1, 865 Fox St., Bronx, to Mr. and Mrs. N. Altman, a daughter.

LANSBURGH.—Dec. 3, 220 West 98th St., to Mr. and Mrs. L. Lansburgh, a daughter.

PERLMAN.—Dec. 1, 127 West 110th St., to Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Perlman, a daughter.

Engaged.

BASNITZ—WEIL.—Carrie Weil to Charles Basnitz.

BERLER — REISFELD. — Sadie Reisfeld to Nathan Berler.

DAWSON—KELLER.—Amy Keller to Edward Dawson.

DELEVANTE — NIETO.—Ilma Nieto to Rudolph Delevante.

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FRANK — APPEL. — Stella Appel to Bert Frank.

GOLDBERG—BOROSCHEK.—Frances Boroschek to Harry B. Goldberg.

GREENBAUM—PASTERNACK.—Jennie Pasternack to Sol Greenbaum.

KOEHLER — ROSENBAUM.—Valeska Goldberg to Walter E. Koehler.

KRAMER—HORWITZ.—Dorothy Horwitz to I. Louis Kramer.

KRINSKY—SIRIS.—Jeannette Siris to Henry J. Krinsky.

LOEWENSTEIN—SAFT.—Belle Saft to Kasper Loewenstein.

LUBET—ROTHSCHILD.—Clarice Rothschild to Herman Lubet.

MEYER — LANDESMAN.—Anna Landesman to Herman Meyer.

MILLER—VANDEWART.—Selda Vandewart to Philip Miller.

MILLER—WHITELAW.—Beatrice Whitelaw to Leo Miller.

OPPENHEIMER—ADLER.—Gussie Adler to Sol Oppenheimer.

RAVNER—GREENBERG.—Blanche Greenberg to William Ravner.

RRINER — DRINGER. — Pauline Dringer to David Reiner.

RIBBER—WARD.—Mabel E. Ward to H. J. Ribber.

RICH — SCHIFF.—Mabel Schiff to Nathan Rich.

SELIGMAN—HELFER.—Sadye Helfer to Milton Seligman.

SILBERMAN — HIRSCH.—Gladys Hirsch to William W. Silberman.

STEIN—GINSBURG.—Sadie A. Ginsburg to Meyer W. Stein.

STEINHARDT—WOLF.—Adele Wolf to Amos Steinhardt.

STERN—GLUCKENHEIMER.—Estelle L. Gluckenheimer to Philip M. Stern.

STRAUSS—NEWMAN.—Anna Newman to Jerome A. Strauss.

TURMAN—BRUMMER.—Rita C. Brummer to Lester K. Thorman.

WEIL—ASCHER.—Sophie Ascher to Benjamin Weil.

WEISS—KRONOT.—Lillian Kronot to Henry M. Weiss.

WILSON—ARONSON.—Belle Aronson to Dr. Michael Wilson.

Married.

DREYFUSS—STEIN.—Dec. 7, Bettie Stein to Julius J. Dreyfuss.

ECK—JACOBS.—Dec. 6, Hilda Jacobs to Milton G. Eck.

GOLDSTEIN—BLOCH.—Dec. 7, Eva Bloch to Sol Goldstein.

JACOBS—SILBERSTEIN.—Dec. 2, Florence J. Silberstein to Earle M. Jacobs.

LEBERMAN—HARRIS.—Dec. 3, Esther Harris to Herman Leberman.

NEWMAN — HIRSCH. — Dec. 8, Nannette Hirsch to Jacob Newman.

Newark.

SMITH—RYAN.—Dec. 8, Ida A. Ryan to Albert E. Smith.

Died.

BENJAMIN.—On Saturday, the 6th inst., at his late residence, 601 West 115th St., Samuel B. Benjamin. Funeral private. Detroit and Cincinnati papers please copy.

BLOCK.—Lena, of pneumonia, on Sunday, Dec. 7, beloved wife of Leopold J. and mother of Mrs. Rose Newman, Mrs. Ida Newman, Mrs. Antoinette Cohn, John, Louis, and Julius, in her sixtieth year. Funeral Tuesday, Dec. 9, 10 A. M., from 103 West 117th St. Kindly omit flowers.

BOURNE.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1913, Jessie Smillie, widow of Francis Bourne, in her 95th year. Funeral services at her late home, 39 Hooker Av., Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2:30 P. M. Friends are invited.

COLLET.—Suddenly, on Dec. 6, Jules August, beloved husband of Teresa Wagner Collet, age 52. Relatives, friends, and members of Annunciation Council, C. B. L., No. 71, and Royal Arcanum, Williamsburg Council, are invited. Funeral from his late residence, 1,061 East 19th St., Flatbush, (Avenue J Station,) on Tuesday, Dec. 9, at 9:30 A. M., thence to Holy Innocents Church, East 17th St. and Beverley Road, Flatbush, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment at St. John's Cemetery.

CORBETT.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Dec. 7, 1913, Phoebe Young, widow of John Corbett. Funeral service at her late residence, Crestwood Park, Yonkers, N. Y., Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, at 8:15 o'clock. Interment Woodlawn Cemetery.

ECKHOFF.—After a short illness, on Sunday, Dec. 7, 1913, May Eckhoff, beloved daughter of Henry and Lena Eckhoff, aged 26 years. Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, 635 Napier Av., Brooklyn Manor, L. I.

ELWELL.—Dec. 7, Lulu S., daughter of Jennie A. Elwell, aged 36. Funeral Chapel Stephen Merritt Burial and Cremation Co., 8th Av. and 19th St., Tuesday, 10:30.

FURST.—Suddenly, Dec. 5, Ernest Furst, son of Mrs. Ida Furst and brother of Baroness Skrebnsky of Vienna. Funeral at Manhattan Congregational Church, Broadway, 76th St., Tuesday, Dec. 9, 10 A. M.

GIBSON.—Suddenly, at White Plains, N. Y., Dec. 6, Katharine Mann, second daughter of Amanda Read and the late John Gibson. Funeral services will be held at her late residence, 4 Highland Av., Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

HARDY.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 7, 1913, Hannah H., wife of the late Henry V. Parsell, in her 84th year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOLBROW.—On Saturday, Dec. 6, at West Milford, N. J., Charles H. Holbrow of Oakridge, N. J., suddenly, of heart disease. Paterson papers please copy.

HOLDEN.—On Dec. 8, 1913, at her residence, 13 East 79th St., Emmeline T. Holden, in the 76th year of her age, wife of Edwin R. Holden. Funeral services at her late residence on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Interment private.

HOPP.—Elnora. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, Monday, 2 o'clock. Motor cortege.

KENNEDY.—On Dec. 7, 1913, Margaret Kennedy, 471 West 165th St. Notice of funeral hereafter.

KRONENBERG.—William B., beloved husband of Lena Kronenberg and father of Mrs. Jessie Goldberg and Minnie and Lillian and Harry and Ralph Kronenberg. Funeral Monday, Dec. 8, at 1 P. M., from residence, 66 Fort Washington Av., corner 162d St. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

LANCASTER.—On Sunday, Dec. 7, 1913, at his residence, 170 West 136th St., Daniel E. Lancaster, in the 78th year of his age. Funeral private.

LIVINGSTON.—On Sunday, Dec. 7, 1913, at his residence, 3 West 104th St., Joseph Lovell Livingston, son of the late Herman and Eliza Livingston. Interment at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery, Tarrytown, N. Y.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

The slowness with which the money market moved last week in the direction of renewed ease after the stress to which it was subjected in connection with the Dec. 1 requirements was, it may be said, the penalty which New York had to pay for supplying Canada with the $14,000,000 gold which, if conditions in Europe had been normal, would have been supplied by the London market instead of by ourselves. In effect, the reason why the burden fell upon us was that London's needs have in some ways been more urgent than our own, despite the temporary prevalence here of rates which reflect not so much the real money position as the inadequacy of our money market machinery. There has been no time in recent weeks when we could not have forced a gold movement from Europe, but it was largely to Europe's advantage, and indirectly to our own advantage, not to resort to such an expedient even in the face of our own gold loss to Canada and the consequent temporary disturbance of the call money market. Having partly by way of self-restraint refrained from making good from abroad the loss of gold to Canada the money market took other means of righting its position after the appearance of a deficit in the bank statement a week ago last Saturday. What those means were was brought out clearly in last Saturday's Clearing House return. Loans and deposits were reduced in amounts which find few parallels in the past, and in this way, despite a further cash loss, there was shown a surplus of over $7,000,000 in the place of the previous week's deficit of about $1,000,000. This was brought about by the high call rates which drew to this market money from other centres. Twice during the week as high a rate as 8 per cent. was touched, and the terms offered were thus more attractive to outside lenders than they had been for as long a period as a week at any time this year. No doubt, there was some actual reduction in loans as a result of readjustments following the temporary requirements of Dec. 1, but in all probability the great bulk of the $51,000,000 loan contraction represented a shifting and not an actual paying off of loans. A more favorable aspect was put upon the immediate money market outlook by Saturday's statement, but last week's money record was distinctly an adverse market influence.

This being true, all the more satisfaction may be taken in the net rise which resulted from the week's stock market operations. The explanation of the improvement in prices, upon which most emphasis was laid, was that Washington sentiment toward business questions, and more particularly toward corporations, was changing. Some specifications were given which seemed to give color to this view, although it depended in part upon the personal equation in the interpretation of what the President had to say in his annual message to Congress. A more concrete ground for the view that corporations were to be dealt with somewhat more leniently in the future can perhaps be found in the present attitude of the Department of Justice toward the New Haven Railroad, which apparently is to be given more freedom, or, at least, more time than it had previously expected in working out a plan which will bring the company's affairs into harmony with the Government's view of the application of the Sherman law to the New England transportation situation. But, after all has been said which can be said regarding a possible change of attitude at Washington, it may yet be questioned if this matter was as much at the bottom of the improvement which was displayed on the Stock Exchange last week, as many people supposed.

Wall Street often underestimates the effect of general influences for the sake of emphasizing some special factor in which its interest at the moment may be keenest. It seems to have done something of the kind on the present occasion. It is at least an open question whether there has been enough change in any plans which are under consideration at Washington in respect to the enforcement of the Sherman law, and the enactment of further corporation legislation to make any great difference in the general outlook. If that be so the explanation of last week's more active and higher market must be found in other quarters than that in which Wall Street was seeking the reason for a change in the market's front. The explanation could readily be found in the mere fact that the political factor in the situation had been fully realized at an earlier date, and that the previous decline in prices had been discounting that as well as other matters classed among the adverse influences with which the securities markets had to contend. Certain it is that the market was not at all affrighted by the cumulative evidence of trade recession, nor by the somewhat unexpectedly and inconveniently high money rate.

When markets rise in the face of known adverse influences it is because other factors of opposite import are regarded as more than offsetting them, or because the repressing influence of those factors has already been discounted. It seems to many that the latter of these assertions covers pretty thoroughly the current experience in the stock market. There is, however, at least one offsetting influence which, if it is not already exerting constructive influence upon the market, may soon be doing so. This influence is the approaching enactment of a new Currency bill, from which much is expected. To look upon it as really a favorable influence it is necessary to assume that in the form in which it is finally enacted the currency law will be both sound and workable. Throughout the country this seems to be assumed notwithstanding the misgivings which have been caused in the minds of careful observers by some of the proposals which threaten to find their way into the new law. It is to be hoped that the adoption of a new banking and currency system will not be looked upon as a means of avoiding necessary or desirable readjustments in the commercial and financial situation, but merely as offering improved machinery for the conduct of the country's business, which will strengthen the country's hand in the pursuit of profitable trade at home and abroad. Viewed in such a light the adoption of an improved banking and currency system would rightfully be regarded as a decidedly favorable event, in which the stock market would be justified in finding encouragement. It now seems probable that a currency law will be enacted sooner than seemed likely a few weeks ago. In this matter of currency legislation it is to be hoped that the danger will be avoided of sacrificing quality for the sake of speed.

LONDON HOLDS ITS OWN.

Withstands the French Crisis, but Is Still Very Dull.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The stock markets last week were once more put to a severe test, and came out well. The resignation of the French Cabinet was especially calculated to produce confusion and a slump in prices, but nothing serious happened, ~~beoultory~~ small reactions on precautionary bear sales being soon followed by recovery.

Unfortunately, the markets were so stagnant that good reports failed to enliven them. The prospects of improvement seem remote. There can be no revival unless the public comes forward, and the public is sufficiently occupied in absorbing new issues. Nevertheless, it is believed that the underwriters of the new Canadian Government 4 per cent. loan of $20,000,000 will have to take up considerably more than half the loan.

The tone of the markets continues fairly good, and the underlying firmness is assisted by the improvement in Wall Street.

PARIS BOURSE IS STRONG.

Rentes Steady in Spite of the Fall of the Barthon Ministry.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The tone of the Bourse is now firmer than for some time past, despite the crisis occasioned by the fall of the Barthou Ministry on the question of the exemption from taxation of French rentes. It was naturally a great disappointment to the big financial interests, but it was received with comparative calm. Rentes fell only 1 point, and the other markets remained firm. Rentes regained a half point on the day following the resignations, which gave a stimulus to the other markets, which were also helped by the Wall Street rally. The volume of business was 300,000 shares—the largest transacted for a long period.

Holders of mining shares have not been particularly happy. Rio Tintos having lost 18 points on Monday and regained 8 on Tuesday and 9 more on the day following, but closed the week 9 points down. Mexican banks have been drifting downstream steadily, on account of the reports of revolutionists' successes. National dropping 4, 11, and 8 points on successive days.

The market closed the week with surprising firmness, and there is a generally favorable impression as to the future.

BERLIN ACTIVITY REVIVES.

Due to Easy Money and Aggressive Bears—Optimistic Outlook.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The Boerse experienced altogether a week of unwonted activity, in consequence of the continuance of easy money conditions at home and abroad and the aggressive covering movement by a strong bear party. Sharp advances and a buoyant activity in all leading issues was the result. The week closed with a boom in Canadian Pacifics, which were in heavy demand.

Better tidings from various industrial quarters encouraged an upward tendency. Important interests in the steel and iron trade, which were hitherto at loggerheads, announced a community-of-interest arrangement, and the Hamburg and Bremen lines sent out optimistic reports in connection with the renewal of the transatlantic pool.

The feeling is now general that the year will end amid altogether promising circumstances.

INACTIVE STOCKS.

In the following list the last prices in 1912 are given of stocks not traded in so far this year, with their bid and asked quotations on Saturday:

Bid.	Asked.	Stock.	Last Sale.
..	..	Am. District Tel....*18	Nov. 28
115	135	Buff., R. & P. pf....130	July 26
..	..	Cleve. & Pitts.....*167½	Oct. 11
..	..	Crip. Creek G. pf...*47	May 16
..	30	Cuban-Am. Sugar...33	Nov. 12
1½	5	D. M. & Ft. Dodge.. 5	May 18
..	..	Granby Consol..... 74½	Nov. 11
..	..	Green Bay & West.. 85	Mar. 24
..	..	Manhattan Beach....	Oct. 8
..	25	N. O., M. & C. pf... 25	Sept. 8
..	..	N. O. Ry & Light.. 24½	Sept. 22
65	88	N.Y.,C. & St.L.2d pf. 85	Sept. 16
..	..	N. Y. L. & W.....121	Oct. 16
..	..	N. Y. State Rys. pf.*92	June 21
..	..	Rubber G. Mfg. pf..105	Nov. 12
..	..	Rutland pf..... 68	June 13

*Less than 100 shares.

Year-Round Farm Course at Cornell.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Dec. 7.—With the close of the present college year the State College of Agriculture at Cornell University will enter upon a new programme of semesters which will keep the college open throughout the year. A Summer term will be added to the college year, similar in all respects to the two regular terms. This Summer term will comprise ninety days of study, beginning on June 8 and continuing until Sept. 23. This new system will permit students to be graduated in three years instead of four. The college authorities believe that this new plan, which will keep the plant in operation all the year, will give the State a larger return on its investment.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

The following were the daily rates on call and time loans last week:

	On Call.	Renewal Rate.	60 Days.	90 Days.	Six Months.
Dec. 1	4½@8	8	5 @5½	5@5½	4½@5
Dec. 2	4½@6	5½	5 @5½	5@5½	4½@5
Dec. 3	5 @6	5	5 @5½	5@5½	4½@5
Dec. 4	5 @8	5½	5½@5½	5@5½	4½@5
Dec. 5	2½@6½	6	5½@5½	5@5½	5 @5½
Dec. 6	6	6	5½@5½	5@5½	5 @5½

Week's Range.—On call, 2½@8; renewal rate, 6; sixty days, 5@5½; ninety days, 5@5½; six months, 4½@5½.

Same Week Last Year.—On call, 3@16; renewal rate, 8; sixty days, 6@8; ninety days, 6@7½; six months, 5½@6.

Year to Date.—On call, 1@10; renewal rate, 2½; sixty days, 2½@6; ninety days, 3½@6; six months, 3¼@5¾.

Same Period Last Year.—On call, 1¾@20; renewal rate, 2½; sixty days, 2@8; ninety days, 2½@7½; six months, 3@6¼.

FOREIGN DISCOUNT RATE.

	London. Short.	3 Months.	Berlin.	Par. Is.
Dec. 1	5	4 13-16	4½@4½	3½
Dec. 2	4⅞@4 15-16	4¾	4¾@4½	3½
Dec. 3	4⅞	4 13-16	4⅝@4¾	3½
Dec. 4	4⅞	4 13-16@4⅞	4⅝@4¾	3½
Dec. 5	@5¼	4⅞ @4 15-16	4⅝@4¾	3½
Dec. 6	@5¼	4⅞ @4 15-16	4⅝@4¾	3½

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed
Bank of England	5	Oct. 2, 1913
Bank of France	4½	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Germany	5½	Oct. 27, 1913
Bank of Holland	5	June 25, 1913
Bank of Belgium	5	Oct. 16, 1912
Bank of Austria	6	Nov. 15, 1911
Bank of Italy	6	Oct. 31, 1912
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Aug. 14, 1913
Bank of Russia	5½	Oct 28, 1912
Bank of Spain	4½	Sep 24, 1909
Bank of Portugal	5	Jan. 9, 1908
Bank of Sweden	5½	Nov. 14, 1912
Bank of Norway	5½	Mar. 23, 1912
Bank of Denmark	6	July 2, 1913
Bank of Bengal	7	Nov. 13, 1913
Bank of Bombay	5	Oct. 31, 1913

STERLING EXCHANGE.

	Demand. High.	Low.	60 Days Cable. Close.	Close.
Dec. 1	$4.8535	$4.8515	$4.8535	$4.81 $4.8580
Dec. 2	4.8550	4.8475	4.8550	4.81¼ 4.8595
Dec. 3	4.8560	4.8550	4.8555	4.81¼ 4.8605
Dec. 4	4.8550	4.8540	4.8540	4.8115 4.8590
Dec. 5	4.8550	4.8515	4.8530	4.8120 4.8595
Dec. 6	4.8540	4.8530	4.8540	4.8125 4.8595

Week's range—Demand, $4.8515@$4.8560; sixty days, $4.81@$4.8125; cable, $4.8580@$4.8605.

Same week last year.—Demand, $4.8440@$4.8460; sixty days, $4.8020@$4.8050; cable, $4.85@$4.8510.

Year to Date.—Demand, $4.8480@$4.8700; sixty days, $4.8020@$4.8370; cable $4.85@$4.8865.

Same Period Last Year.—Demand, $4.8455@$4.8785; sixty days, $4.8040@$4.8495; cable, $4.8520@$4.8820.

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	St. L.	San F.
Dec. 1	Par	*5c	†15c	Par
Dec. 2	Par	*5c	†15c	Par
Dec. 3	Par	*5c	†10c	*30c
Dec. 4	Par	*5c	†10c	*30c
Dec. 5	Par	*5c	*5c	*30c
Dec. 6	Par	*5c	*10c	*30c

*Premiums. †Discount.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

	Paris. M. C.	Berlin. M. Pf.
December 1	25 28½	20 49½
December 2	25 28½	20 49
December 3	25 30½	20 49½
December 4	25 31½	20 49½
December 5	25 32	20 49½
December 6	25 32	20 49½

GOLD AND SILVER BARS IN LONDON.

	Gold Bars. s. d.	American Eagles s. d.	Bar Silver. d.
December 1	77 9	76 4½	25 15-16
December 2	77 9	76 4½	26½
December 3	77 9	76 4½	26⅝
December 4	77 9	76 4½	26 11-16
December 5	77 9	76 4½	27
December 6	77 9	76 4½	27¼

GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Madrid.	Lisbon.
Dec. 1	6.55	20.00
Dec. 2	6.55	20.00
Dec. 3	6.60	20.00
Dec. 4	6.45	20.00
Dec. 5	6.45	20.00
Dec. 6	6.45	20.00

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	British Consols.	French Rentes.	Ger. Imp. 3s.	Rus. 4s.	Turk. 4s.
Dec. 1	*72⅛	86f 27½c	75	89	87
Dec. 2	72 3-16	86f 12½c	75	89	86½
Dec. 3	72⅛	85f 2½c	75	89	86½
Dec. 4	72 1-16	85f 55c	75	89	86½
Dec. 5	72 1-16	85f 60c	75	89	86½
Dec. 6	72	85f 55c	75	89	86½

*Ex interest.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT.

	May. High.	Low.
Dec. 1	98¼	97⅝
Dec. 2	98⅜	97⅛
Dec. 3	98¼	97⅝
Dec. 4	98⅛	98¼
Dec. 5	98⅞	98¼
Dec. 6	98⅜	98⅝
Week's range	98⅜	97⅝

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	Dec. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Dec. 1	86⅞	85⅞	90⅜	89⅜	88¼	87¼
Dec. 2	87½	86⅜	91¼	90½	88⅝	88
Dec. 3	87¼	86⅝	91	90¼	88⅝	88¼
Dec. 4	87⅞	87⅛	91⅜	90⅞	88⅞	88⅜
Dec. 5	88⅜	87⅝	92	91⅜	89⅜	89
Dec. 6	88¼	87⅜	91⅝	91⅛	89¼	88⅝
Week's range	88⅜	85⅞	92	89⅝	89⅜	87⅛

CORN.

	Dec. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Dec. 1	70⅜	69⅞	70¼	69⅜	69¼	69
Dec. 2	71¼	70⅜	70⅞	70⅜	70	69⅝
Dec. 3	71⅜	70⅝	70¾	70¼	70	70¼
Dec. 4	72	71¼	71⅝	70⅝	70½	69⅞
Dec. 5	72⅝	71⅞	71⅞	71⅛	70⅞	70¼
Dec. 6	72⅜	71⅜	71½	70⅜	70½	69⅞
Week's range	72⅜	69⅞	71⅝	69⅜	70⅝	69

OATS.

	Dec. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.	July. High.	Low.
Dec. 1	37⅝	37	41⅝	41	41¼	40⅝
Dec. 2	38⅜	37⅜	41⅝	41⅛	41⅜	41¼
Dec. 3	38⅜	38⅛	41⅝	41⅜	41⅜	41¼
Dec. 4	39½	38⅝	42⅞	42	42⅝	41⅝
Dec. 5	40¼	39½	43⅜	42⅝	42¾	42¼
Dec. 6	39⅝	39¾	43¼	42⅜	42½	42¼
Week's range	40⅜	37	43⅜	41	42⅝	40⅝

Provisions.

LARD.

	Jan. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Dec. 1	10.92	10.87	11.17	11.07
Dec. 2	10.87	10.82	11.12	11.10
Dec. 3	10.85	10.77	11.12	11.07
Dec. 4	10.82	10.77	11.10	11.07
Dec. 5	10.85	10.80	11.15	11.10
Dec. 6	10.92	10.80	11.15	11.10
Week's range	10.92	10.77	11.17	11.07

RIBS.

	Jan. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Dec. 1	11.17	11.10	11.35	11.22
Dec. 2	11.10	11.02	11.25	11.22
Dec. 3	11.06	11.02	11.25	11.20
Dec. 5	11.00	10.95	11.25	11.17
Dec. 5	11.02	10.97	11.25	11.20
Dec. 6	11.05	11.00	11.26	11.22
Week's range	11.17	10.95	11.35	11.17

PORK.

	Jan. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Dec. 1	21.42	21.25	21.27	21.02
Dec. 2	21.32	21.12	21.15	21.00
Dec. 3	21.15	21.02	21.15	20.97
Dec. 4	21.05	20.95	21.12	20.92
Dec. 5	21.07	20.97	21.12	21.00
Dec. 6	21.07	21.05		
Week's range	21.42	20.95	21.27	20.92

COTTON.

	Dec. High.	Low.	Mar. High.	Low.	May. High.	Low.
Dec. 1	13.25	13.10	13.22	13.10	13.13	13.02
Dec. 2	13.27	13.17	13.25	13.15	13.17	13.08
Dec. 3	13.23	13.18	13.18	13.08	13.12	13.00
Dec. 4	13.24	13.13	13.18	13.12	13.12	13.05
Dec. 5	13.21	13.10	13.13	12.98	13.06	12.92
Dec. 6	13.15	13.07	13.03	12.96	12.90	12.91
Week's range	13.27	13.07	13.25	12.96	13.17	12.91

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.07	Julia	.04
Alpha Con.	.03	Justice	.06
Andes	.05	Kentucky Con.	.02
Belcher	.38	Mexican	1.82½
Best & Belcher	.06	Occidental Con.	.70
Caledonia	1.90	Ophir	.24
Challenge Con.	.09	Overman	.37
Chollar	.04	Potosi	.04
Confidence	.32	Savage	.12
Con Cal. & Va.	.13	Seg Belcher	.12
Con. Imperial	.03	Sierra Nevada	.08
Crown Point	.01	Union Con.	.16
Gould & Curry	.03	Utah Con.	.02
Hale & Norcross	.10	Yellow Jacket	.33

TONOPAH.		C. O. D.	
Belmont	7.50	Comb. Fract.	.05
Jim Butler	.67	D'field Bl. B.	.01
McNamara	.07	Black Butte	.01
Midway	.34	Florence	.30
Mizpah Extension	.25	G'field Con. M.	1.42½
Montana	.90	G'field Merger	.09
North Star	.37	Jumbo Exten.	.06
Rescue Eula	.08	Lone Star	.01
Tonopah Exten.	1.40	Silver Pick	.03
Tonopah Merger	.58	Vernal	.04
West End	1.25	Round Mountain	.02
GOLDFIELD.		MANHATTAN.	
Atlanta	.09	Manhattan Con.	.08
Booth	.01		

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	8¼	6¾	Isabella	11¾	12¾
Elkton	52¾	53	M. McKin.	59¼	60¼
El Paso	285	300	Portland	100	105
Findlay	1½	2½	Vindicator	84	85
Gold Dol.	1	1½	U. B. M.	3½	4½

EUROPEAN BANKS.

Bank of England.

Total reserve decreased	£1,172,000
Notes reserved decreased	1,078,000
Notes in circulation increased	373,000
Public deposits decreased	1,989,000
Other deposits decreased	833,000
Government securities	Unchanged
Other securities decreased	1,646,000

The detailed statement compares as follows with the same week one and two years ago:

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Bullion	£26,624,187	£36,414,802	£37,106,384
Reserve	26,234,000	26,261,507	26,708,214
Notes res.	24,880,000	25,146,270	25,823,030
Res. to liab.	55¼%	50¼%	52½%
Circulation	28,788,000	28,003,205	28,798,170
Public dep.	7,780,000	11,875,710	11,452,681
Other dep.	39,891,000	40,340,461	39,547,454
Gov. secur.	11,184,000	13,084,576	14,437,210
Other secur.	27,945,000	30,884,765	27,489,077

The more important items at this date in the past few years compare as follows:

	Bullion.	Reserve.	Other Securities.
1913	£26,624,187	£26,234,000	£27,945,000
1912	36,414,802	26,261,590	30,884,765
1911	37,106,384	26,708,214	27,489,077
1910	35,637,626	25,885,026	27,404,148
1909	36,290,670	25,775,856	23,501,121
1908	34,621,282	24,066,017	28,492,749
1907	32,758,785	21,109,190	31,445,514
1906	32,901,866	22,942,096	30,504,287
1905	33,510,693	23,169,193	34,270,281
1904	31,885,713	22,406,488	28,502,003
1903	31,282,374	21,097,144	26,528,405
1902	32,219,525	21,382,675	29,318,805
1901	35,348,116	23,645,746	25,835,973
1900	31,293,125	19,524,750	26,048,574
1899	30,707,194	18,851,694	29,485,999
1898	31,250,743	20,869,378	26,861,983
1897	32,377,370	21,834,330	27,777,479
1896	35,581,508	26,225,273	26,451,442
1895	44,738,725	35,321,725	25,775,053
1894	34,196,223	25,739,153	18,278,109

Proportion of reserve at this date in a number of years:

	P. C.		P. C.
1913	55¼	1903	43⅜
1912	50¼	1902	42⅝
1911	52½	1901	48
1910	50⅝	1900	41½
1909	50	1899	41⅝
1908	48¼	1898	50⅝
1907	43⅞	1897	49
1906	44⅞	1896	53⅜
1905	40⅞	1895	60⅝
1904	46	1894	63⅝

Bank of France.

	Francs.
Gold holdings decreased	4,798,000
Silver holdings increased	2,393,000
Notes in circulation increased	260,000,000
General deposits decreased	139,150,000
Bills discounted increased	191,800,000
Treasury deposits decreased	92,700,000
Advance increased	15,975,000

The detailed statement compares as follows:

	1913. Francs.	1912. Francs.	1911. Francs.
Gold	3,520,310,000	3,210,223,000	3,211,200,000
Silver	645,413,000	758,800,000	807,150,000
Circ'n	5,009,122,000	5,637,800,840	5,294,251,720
Gen. dep.	665,603,000	649,455,242	546,028,362
Bills dis.	1,788,324,000	1,593,766,292	1,263,080,001
Tr. dep.	215,877,000	244,821,606	288,574,280
Adv'ces.	740,544,000	726,182,517	679,123,547

The most important items at this date in years prior to 1911 were as follows:

	Gold. Francs.	Silver. Francs.	Circulation. Francs.
1910	3,288,350,000	827,150,000	5,304,679,880
1909	3,543,000,000	895,350,000	5,206,246,675
1908	3,397,898,076	894,054,229	5,045,825,155
1907	2,695,488,746	926,999,898	4,900,346,145

DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

The following dividends were announced during the last week:

STEAM RAILROADS.

Company.	Rate.	Period.	Payable.	Books Close.
Albany & Susq.	4½	S	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
At., T. & S.F. pf.	2½	S	Feb. 2	*Dec. 31
Bos., R. B. & L.	1½	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 15
Det. & Mackinac com. and pf.	2½	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Fitchburg pf	1½	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 1
Ill. Cent. leased line	2	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 11
Interboro. R. T.	2½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Lack. R. R. of N. J.	1	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 9
Morris & Essex.	3½	S	Jan. 1	*Dec. 9
N. Y., L. & W.	1¼	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 9
Val. R. R., N.Y.	2½	S	.....	*Dec. 20
Vandalia	4	S	Dec. 15	*Dec. 5
Western of Ala.	3	S	Jan. 2	Dec. 22

STREET RAILWAYS.

Ark. Val. Ry., L. & P. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 15	Nov. 29
Aug.-Aiken Ry. & El. pf.	1½	Q	Dec. 31	*Dec. 15
Brazilian Tr., L. & P. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 15
Cont. Passenger (Phila.)	$3	—	Dec. 30	*Nov. 29
East. Tex. L. pf.	$3	—	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
El Paso Elec.	2	Q	Dec. 15	*Dec. 6
El Paso Elec. pf.	3	—	Jan. 12	*Jan. 3
Indianap. St. Ry.	3	—	Jan. 1	Dec. 22
Manila Elec. R. R. & L.	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	*Dec. 17
N. Y. State Rys	1½	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 18
N. Y. St. Rys. pf.	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 18
Philadelphia Co.	1¾	Q	Feb. 2	*Jan. 2
St. Jo. Ry., L. & P. pf.	1¾	Q	Dec. 31	*Dec. 15
Twin City R. T. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 17
Tw. City R. T. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 17
Union Traction (Phila.)	$1.50	—	Jan. 1	*Dec. 10
United Trac. & Elec. (Prov.).	1¼	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 9
Va. Ry. & P. pf.	2½	—	Jan. 21	Dec. 24
W. End St. Ry., p. (Boston)	2	—	Jan. 1	Dec. 24

BANK STOCK.

Homestead (Brooklyn)	2	—	Jan. 1	Dec. 20

TRUST COMPANIES.

Franklin(B'k'n).	6	Q	Dec. 31	Dec. 30
Guaranty	6	Q	Dec. 31	*Dec. 24
Guaranty	2	Ex	Dec. 31	*Dec. 24
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	25	—	Dec. 10	Dec. 2

INDUSTRIAL & MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Bk. Note pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 15
Am. Beet Sug. pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 18
Am. Can pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 18
Am. Car & F'dry	½	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 13
Am. Car & F. pf.	1¾	Q	Jan. 1	*Dec. 13
Am. Cigar pf.	1½	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 15
Am. Express	$2	Q	Jan. 2	*Dec. 6
Am. Gas & Elec.	2	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 20
Am. Gas & Elec.	2	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Am. G. & El. pf.	1½	Q	Feb. 1	*Jan. 21
Am. Mfg	1½	Q	Dec. 31	*Dec. 16
Am. P. & Constr.	1	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Am. Smelt. Sec. pf., A	1½	Q	Jan. 2	Dec. 19
Am. Smelt. Sec. pf., B	1¼

Astor Trust Company

Trustee for Personal Trusts
Fifth Avenue & 36th Street
New York

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Interest Paid on Daily Balances

Riker-Hegeman

H. S. Collins, Vice-President of the United Cigar Stores Corporation, will head the Riker-Hegeman Company.

Mr. Collins, next to Mr. Whelan, had the biggest share in making the United the largest retail organization in the World.

Mr. Collins devised the famous United shield and the red signs over the windows, which have made the stores a conspicuous feature in all the cities in which they are located.

With Mr. Whelan in control and Messrs. Collins and Cuden in charge of the business, the Riker-Hegeman Company may be depended upon to set the pace for the retail business of America.

The new Riker-Hegeman stock, which is actively dealt in on the Curb and will soon be officially listed there, presents a speculative and investment opportunity not equalled by any other industrial investment in this country.

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ALEX. HERMAN & BRO.
Specialists
Market made at all times
BROAD {1511 / 1512} 25 Broad St

SPENDS $11,000,000 A WEEK.

Controller's Report Shows City Paid Out $461,318,458 in Ten Months.

Controller William A. Prendergast will to-day file with Mayor Kline a summary of the city's financial operations for the month of October, together with the total of the transactions for the first ten months of 1913. The report covers thirty-three printed pages. It shows a total of net cash receipts for the ten months of $473,063,320.62, and expenditures during the same period of $461,318,458.38, or an excess of receipts over expenditures amounting to $12,644,862.24.

The grand total of the payrolls for educational purposes, health, and sanitation, protection of person and property, charities, correction, the judiciary, the new Board of Water Supply, and the Department of Docks and Ferries aggregates $68,287,459.24, which equals 78.71 per cent. of the entire payroll expenditure for the first ten months of the year. The total payroll expenditure for the Public Service Commission for the first ten months of the current year amounted to $1,283,111.

The total amount of vouchers registered during the month of October on account of contract outlays aggregated $7,924,249.72, and during the first ten months of 1913 the total contract registration was $67,516,408.27, of which $14,781,762.16 was from appropriation funds and from supplemental appropriations for the current year; $45,552,709.80 was from corporate stock funds, and $7,181,936.31 was registered against special accounts, such as assessment accounts and Brooklyn water supply accounts.

The outlay during the ten months up to Oct. 31 on account of the new water supply aggregated $14,928,313.77, and for rapid transit construction $12,488,605.88. The outlays for improvements and betterments through the several Borough Presidents' offices in the construction of highways, sewers, &c., aggregated $12,969,624.78, of which $1,352,269 was provided from current appropriations. In improvements and betterments of properties devoted to educational purposes there were contract outlays aggregating $3,419,714 in the first ten months of the year.

The summarized result of the administration of the appropriations for the periods from Jan. 1, 1910, from Jan. 1, 1911, and from Jan. 1, 1912, respectively, to Dec. 31, 1912, shows that there have been unneeded balances aggregating $12,081,233.98 from the appropriations for these years paid into the General Fund for the Reduction of Taxation. The report groups these savings under the following classifications: From appropriations for personal service, $4,683,-343.12; from appropriations for debt service, (savings in appropriations for interest on the city debt,) $3,097,472.13; from appropriations for all other purposes, $4,300,408.73.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; V—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 6, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Albany & So	$1,302,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
A. G. & E. ($50)	2,500,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	$71	$72½
Do pf. ($50)	1,437,500	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	$45¼	$46¼
Am. Pow. & L.	1,681,400	1	Q	Dec 1, 13	64	66
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	76½	78
Do op. war.	1,604,000	..	..	.....	10	..
Am. Rys.	2,199,100	3	S	F. & A.	95	97
Appal'n Pow.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	9	10
Do pref.	2,190,000	..	..	.....	35	42
Ariz. Power.	3,000,000	..	..	.....	8	11
Do pref.	$50,000	..	..	.....	45	50
Asher'el & P. 1st s. f. 5s. '42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	94
Au. & Syr. El. R. R., tax ex.	1,460,000	2½	S	Oct 15, 13	95½	98
Aug. Ry. & El. E. s. f. 5s. '35	2,588,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Aur. Ry. & El. 1st 5s of '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	100½
Bal. Co. Wat. & El. 5s. '46	908,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90½	93½
Bir. R. & P. 1st 5s. '37	3,720,000	2½	S	A. & O.	88	90
Do ref. ex6s '57	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	96	97
Buf. Cr'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	101	102
Buff. G. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	101	101¼
B. & L. E. 5s. '36	7,086,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	50
B. & Lockp. 1st 5s. '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & N. Falls E. L. & P. 1st 5s. '42.	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	..	98
Cal. El. Gen. Co. pf.	600,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	70	75
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	2½	S	Oct 1, 13	111	112¼
Do 1st 5s. '47	3,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	107½	107⅝
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,502,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	98
C. M. L. & P. pf.	1,250,000	1¾	Q	Sep 30, 13	55	65
Do 6s. 1940	1,800,000	2½	S	Oct 1, 13	87½	92½
C. L. H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Ci. Ry. 1st 5s. '51	5,475,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98½	100
Co. R. G. & E. 1st 5s. '36	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Do com.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	80	90
Do pref.	$40,000	..	..	.....	50	..
C. G., E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87½	88
C. T. of N. J. 1st 5s. '33	15,000,000	2½	S	Jul 15, 13	72	73
Do 1st 5s, Secretary	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	100⅜
Consum. Pr. (Mich.) 5s, '36	10,088,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	93
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s. '28.	10,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	87	88
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s' '22.	9,528,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	97
El. B. & S. pf	8,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	98b	100b
Ec. L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s. '56.	1,680,000	2½	S	J. & D.	95	100
El. Util. Cor. Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 13	23	27
Ex. Spr. W. G. & E. 1st 6s	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	76	80
Fed. L. & T. Co.	218,000	3	S	J. & D.	97	100
Ft. Smith L. & T. pf.	4,750,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	23	25
Ft. Worth P. & Lt. 1st 5s	2,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	72	75
Gen. P. & E. 1st 5s	1,410,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 13	65	75
Grand Rapids Ry. & Fr. pf.	1,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	91	94
Do pf.	3,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	90	70
Do 6s. '32.	1,425,000	3	S	A. & O.	87½	92½
Harwood El. 5s, '39.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	103
Int. Ry. of B. B. Div. 5s. '31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	102	103
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97
B. & L. 1st con. 5s. '33.	766,000	3	S	M. & S.	97½	100
Int. St. El. C. 1st 6s. '33.	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Int. Trac. 4s. '49, xcts.	18,315,000	2	S	J. & J.	61	65
J. C. H. & P. 5s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
K. C. R. & L. Do pf.	9,548,080	1½	Q	Mar. 11	30	35
Do 1st L. R. 5s	9,407,300	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
K. C. L. & R.	10,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	102
K. C. El. 4s, '22	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	75	77
K. C. Met. St. Ry. con. 1st 5s, '13.	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	..
K. C. W. 1st 5s, 1926	7,248,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	93
K. G. & E. pf.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	88	91
Do 5s of '22	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	93	97
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s, '33	3,080,000	2½	S	M. & S.	95	96
L. G. & E. 5s	1,959,000	2½	S	A. & O.	..	..
Mobile El. pf	4,633,000	2½	Q	M. & S.	92	..
Do 1st 5s. '46	852,000	1½	Q	Nov 15, 13	88b	92b
Montana Pr. pf	1,696,000	2½	Q	M. & N.	88	91
Do pf.	.....	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	37	39
Musk'e G. & E. pf	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	97½	98
Do 1st 5s. '29	1,058,000	2½	S	J. & D.	88b	92b
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Dec 15, 13	92	95
Do con. 5s, '53	4,064,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	92
Do ref. 5s, '58	2,810,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	94
N. Y. Westch. & L. G. 4s. 1950	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	76	79
N. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77
N. I. & Mont. Pow. 1st 6s	4,462,000	3	S	F. & A.	54	60
N. O. R. & P. pf.	4,685,000	3	S	J. & J.	10	14
Do pf.	4,500,000	3	S	Jul 15, 13	59	62
Do 1st 5s, '31	4,700,000	3	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
N. St. Power	5,975,000	..	..	.....	13	14
Do pf.	8,380,700	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	68	69
N., T. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	1½	Q	J. & J.	98	100
Okla. Ry. 5s.	2,830,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94½	97
Ont. P. sto'k & C. & B. Ry.	8,509,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 13	73	74
5s. '43.	1,729,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	95
Oreg. El. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97	98
Or. R. & L. pf.	850,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	90b	95b
Do 1st 5s. '24	1,044,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87½	92½
Por. Gen. El. 5s	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	100
Prescott G. & E 1st 6s. '40	250,000	3	S	J. & J.	88	91
Pub. S. Cor. ctfs.	19,970,440	1½	Q	Sep 30, 13	102½	103½
Pub. U. Cor. ($50)	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	$40	$45
Do pf. ($50)	500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	$45	$50
Rep. R. & L. Co	5,200,000	..	..	.....	18	20
Do pf.	6,300,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	68	71
Roch Ry & Lt. tax ex. N.Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	99
Roch., Syr. & E. 5s of '45	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	73	76
Rockid. L. & P. 5s	605,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	95
Rutland R. L. & P. 1st 5s, '41	1,904,000	2½	S	M. & S.	88	95
St. Jo. (Mo.) R. L., H. & P. 5s	4,637,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	99
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93½	97½
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s '32.	1,150,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	95
San Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39.	3,425,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	93½
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '29.	1,800,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	97
Scranton El. 5s	2,051,500	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Scrn. Ry ($50)	5,000,000	..	..	.....	80	70
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	62½	70
Do cons. 5s	1,100,000	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	97½	100
Seattle Elec. Co. cons. '29	7,417,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Sea. Lig. 5s	4,321,500	2½	S	A. & O.	89	92
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s.	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	86½	90
So. Cal. Ed.	10,043,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	94
So. W. U. Cor	15,000,000	½	S	Dec 1, 13	29	30½
So. Power 5s	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98½	100
Spok. & Inland E. 5s	3,996,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s, '31	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Stan G & E ($50)	9,849,150	..	..	.....	37	39
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	2	Q	Sep 15, 13	$27½	$28½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	1,200,500	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	12	13
Do pf.	10,250,000	1¼	Q	Dec 1, 13	59	62
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	93
Unit. Elec. N. J. 4s, '49	18,617,800	2	S	J. & D.	78½	79½
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	4,423,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	90
United Utils.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	25	30
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 13	97¼b	102½b
Utah Sec. Cor	27,500,000	..	..	.....	15½	17
Utica & M'n'k V. Ry. 4½s, '51	2,288,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	93
Wash. R. & El. pf.	6,500,000	2½c	Q	Dec 1, 13	86¾	88
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 13	87	87¼

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 6, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Do con 4s, '51	$10,643,000	2	S	M. & S.	79⅞	80
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	.....	15½	17
Do 6% cum pf.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	47	48
West. St. G. & E.	3,508,000	4	..	Jun 30,12	35	45
Do pf.	1,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 15, 13	70	80
Do 1st & ref. 5s. '41.	3,460,000	2½	S	J. & D.	87	92
Wh'l Tr. Co. 1st con. 5s, '31	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	97

a—Paid initial dividend of ½% June 2, 1913.
b—And dividends or interest accrued. *Ex dividend.
c—Including 1% extra.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 6, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Am. L. & Tr.	10,395,400	2½	Q	Oct 30, 13	340	360
Do pf.	14,238,200	1¾	Q	Oct 30, 13	104	110
Aub. G. 1st 5s	300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	..
Buff. Gas.	7,000,000	..	..	.....	2	5
Buff. Gas. pf.	1,713,000	..	..	.....	10	..
Burlingt'n 1st 5s, '53.	.....	..	..	.....	92	93
C. Un. 5s, '27	3,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Cities Serv.	3,499,430	5-12	M	Dec 1, 13	78	80
Do pf.	10,195,300	½	M	Dec 1, 13	66	67½
Col. G. & E.	3,000,000	½	Q	Dec 1, 13	31	33
C. G. & E. pf.	5,500,000	1¾	Q	Jan 2, 14	66	..
Con. Gas of N. J. 1st cn. 5s, '36.	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	..
Con. Wat. Co. of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Do deb. mtg. 5s, '30	903,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	90
Day. Gas. 5s.	1,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
E. O. G. 1st 5s	14,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	100
El. Gas 5s, '30	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	97½
Hud. Co. Gas.	10,500,000	4	S	Dec 1, 13	128	130
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	.....	9	11
Do 1st 6s, '16	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	95	101
Do 2d 6s, '18	2,800,000	3	S	J. & J.	60	65
Kings Co. Lt. 1st 5s, '37	2,423,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95½
Mich. Lt. pf.	2,144,000	1¼	Q	Oct 1, 13	94	99
N. Am. 5s, '48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
N. Y. & Q. G. Co. 1st 5s.	$40,000	2½	S	Sep 1, 13	95	97
N. Union Gas 5s of '27.	3,500,000	..	..	.....	99¾	101½
Okla. G. & El. 5s, '29.	2,482,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91½	93½
Pac. G. & E.	31,908,750	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 13	34½	35½
Do pref.	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Nov 15, 13	79½	80½
Port. G. & C. 5s	4,118,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	95
Do 5s. stock	1,350,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 13	95	100
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '28.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	103½
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,378,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
S'p'k Wat. 5s.	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	..
Syra. L. & P. col. tr. 5s, g. '54	5,506,500	2½	S	J. & J.	79	80
Wash'ton G.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Y	84	84½
Do 5s, 1960.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	107½	107¾
W. N. Y. W.	5,000,000	..	..	.....	..	4¾
Wilkesba'e G. & E. 1st 5s, '55	3,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101	102

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 6, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Am Bk Note Co. ($50)	$4,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 15, 13	45	47
Do pf. ($50)	4,500,000	1½	Q	Jan 2, 14	51	52½
Am. Chicle.	4,000,000	1	M	Dec 30, 13	208	208
Do pref.	3,000,000	1½	S	Jun 30, 14	97	100
Am. Graph'e.	2,627,550	4	S	Mar 7, 13	..	50
Do pref.	2,006,630	1¾	Q	Nov 15, 13	..	75
Am. Screw.	3,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 13	137½	145
Am. Writ. Pa.	9,500,000	..	..	.....	¾	1½
Ast. Tr'n'g Mfg. & Dk. 6s, '41	480,000	3	S	J. & J.	100	105
Autos's Gum & Choc. Co.	6,000,000	..	..	.....	22½	22¾
Do 6s.	3,333,000	3	S	J. & J.	56	58
Bord. C. M.	21,250,000	4	S	Aug 15, 13	113	115
Do pref.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Dec 15, 13	103	106
Brad. Copper	4,000,000	..	..	.....	7⅛	15
Do 6s.	4,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	145	150
Do 7s, new.	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	145	150
Brown Shoe.	10,000,000	..	..	.....	48	52
Do pref.	6,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 13	86	90
Celluloid	5,225,000	1½	Q	Sep 30, 13	130	132
Cen. Fire'ks.	1,267,500	..	..	1907	3	2¼
Do pf.	1,267,200	3½	Q	.....	25	35
Childs C.	3,399,755	2½	Q	Dec 10, 13	134	142
Do pref.	3,500,000	1¾	Q	Dec 10, 13	102	105
Cluett-Pea.	18,000,000	..	..	.....	58	60
Do pref.	8,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	94½	97
Com'ing-Tab. Rec.	10,457,218	1	Q	Oct 10, 13	33	34
Do 6s.	7,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	72¾	73¼
Con. R. Tire.	4,000,000	..	..	.....	31½	35
Do pref.	1,149,500	..	..	.....	95	100
Contin. Can.	8,000,000	..	..	.....	31	35½
Do pref.	5,500,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	83	87
D. L. & W. C.	6,500,000	2½	Q	Oct 15, 13	255	265
Em.-Brant'm.	30,000,000	..	..	.....	22	27
Do pref.	20,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 13	75	85
Hav. Tob.	29,700,700	..	..	.....	3	6
Hav. Tob. pf.	4,703,800	..	..	.....	9	12
Houston Oil.	20,000,000	..	..	.....	13	14
Do pref.	.....	3	..	Aug 1, 13	54	56
Int. Nickel.	35,000,000	2½	Q	Dec 1, 13	117	119
Do pref.	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 13	102	104
K. C. Stk'y'ds	3,250,000	1¾	Q	Nov 1, 13	69	71
Do cv. 5s. '20	619,000	2½	S	M. & N.	96	98
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	$25	Q	Jan 17, 14	175	185
Lima Loco C. 1st 6s, 1932	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	96½	98½
Marconi Co. of Am. (new).	10,000,000	..	..	Aug 1, 13	3⅞	4½
Merg. Lino.	12,797,800	6a	Q	Dec 31, 13	216	216½
Monon Coal 1st 5s, '36.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	90
Otis Elevator	6,871,000	1	Q	Oct 15, 13	67	73
Do pref.	6,451,100	1½	Q	Oct 15, 13	92	94
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 1, 13	34	37
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	98	100
Do 2d pf.	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	98	100
Saf. C. H. & L.	10,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	109	110½
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	3	Q	Oct 1, 13	290	295
Stern Bro pf	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Dec 1, 13	71	73½
Temple I'n 4s	2,500,000	..	..	J. & J.	105	107
West. Pac. 5s	40,025,000	2½	S	M. & S.	75	76
Willys-Ov'l'd	20,000,000	1½	Q	Nov 10, 13	58	61
Do pref.	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Oct 5, 13	82	89

a—Including 3½% extra.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Dec. 6, 1913. Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust.	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	350	360
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	415	430
B'way Trust	1,500,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 13	150	155
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	470	490
Col.-Knick.	2,000,000	5	Q	Sep 30, 13	430	445
Central	3,000,000	5	Q	Oct 1, 13	988	995
Citizens	1,000,000	1½	Q	Dec 1, 13	133	145
Commercial.	500,000	..	..	.....	78	85
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 13	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 13	445	450
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 13	1075	1125
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	Jun 30, 13	205	215
Franklin	1,000,000	5	S	Dec 31, 13	220	240
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 13	270	285
Guaranty	10,000,000	8b	Q	Dec 31, 13	515	525
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 13	270	280
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15, 07	110	120
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	Jul 1, 13	130	137
Kings Co.	500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 13	575	..
Law. Tr. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	2	Q	Oct 1, 13	145	153
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	115	130
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 13	350	370
Mut. Alliance	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct 1, 13	135	145
Nassau	800,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 13	130	135
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30, 13	590	600
N. Y. L. I. & T.	1,000,000	25	S	Sep 30, 13	590	600
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Dec 10, 13	990	1000
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STOCK AND BOND SALES WEEK ENDED DECEMBER 6

STOCKS, (SHARES.)		BONDS, (PAR VALUE.)	
SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 6	1,270,981	SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 6	$8,440,500
SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 29	524,749	SALES WEEK ENDED NOV. 29	4,872,500
SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 7, 1912	3,469,710	SALES WEEK ENDED DEC. 7, 1912	11,787,500
SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	77,405,947	SALES SINCE JAN. 1, 1913	464,045,920
SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	121,922,386	SALES SAME PERIOD LAST YEAR	642,178,500

All stocks dealt in on a percentage of par basis except Alaska Gold Mines, Anaconda Copper, Batopilas Mining, Chino Copper, Great Northern Certificates for ore properties, Guggenheim Exploration, Inspiration Consolidated Copper, Miami Copper, Nevada Consolidated Copper, Ray Consolidated Copper, Tennessee Copper, and Utah Copper, which are quoted dollars per share. Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked thus, *. Highest and lowest prices of the week are also based on 100-share lots, except in cases where only odd lots of a stock have been traded in. The last prices given for stocks for which no range for the week is shown are the last previous sales. †Pays 14 per cent. per annum; 5 per cent. semi-annually, January and July, and 4 per cent. semi-annually, April and October. ¶Declared 4 per cent., payable 2 per cent. Oct. 1 and 2 per cent. Jan. 1. §Including 2 per cent. extra and 5 per cent. in stock. ‖Including an extra dividend of 2 per cent. **On account of accumulated dividends.

Range for Year 1912. High.	Low.	Range for Year 1913. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	Amount Capital Stock Listed.	Last Dividend Paid. Date	Per Cent.	Period.	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Range for Week Ended Dec. 6. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Wks Net Chge.	Closing Saturday, Dec. 6. Bid.	Asked.	Sales Week Ended Dec. 6, '13.
205	164⅜	150	Jan. 29	110	Dec. 6	$12,000,000	Dec. 1, '13	3	Q	ADAMS EXPRESS CO.	100	110	110	110	110	--	- 8	109	114	100
..	..	24⅝	Oct. 2	18	Nov. 22	7,500,000	.....	..	..	Alaska Gold Mines Co.	10	19	21¼	19	20⅝	..	+ 2¼	20⅜	21	8,200
..	..	8¼	Nov. 13	7⅜	Nov. 25	18,615,300	.....	..	..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co.	100	8	8	7⅞	7⅞	..	- ⅜	7¾	8¼	500
..	..	42½	Dec. 5	40	Nov. 14	13,470,400	.....	..	..	Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. pf.	100	41½	42½	41⅜	42⅜	..	+ 1½	41½	42½	500
92⅜	60	80½	Sep. 16	61¾	June 10	153,887,300	Nov. 24, '13	1½	Q	Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	68⅝	72	68½	70⅜	80½	+ 1¾	70½	70⅝	106,200
63⅜	54⅛	57	Jan. 3	41¾	Sep. 5	18,339,900	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co.	100	43½	43½	43½	43½	55	+ ½	43½	45⅝	300
104¼	98	99	Jan. 2	90	Nov. 5	27,112,700	Oct. 15, '13	1½	Q	Am. Agr. Chem. Co. pf.	100	90	90	90	90	30		89	92	220
77	46½	50½	Jan. 2	19⅜	June 10	15,000,000	Nov. 15, '12	1¼	..	American Beet Sugar Co.	100	23	24	23	24	62⅜	+ 1	23	25	670
101¼	90	86	Mar. 6	65	Oct. 31	5,000,000	Oct 1, '13	1½	Q	Am Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	74½	74½	74½	74½	90⅞	+ 4¼	72	74	100
107⅜	91½	96¼	Jan. 4	89½	Oct. 31	4,000,000	Sep. 30, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Brake Shoe & F. Co.	100	..	..	..	89¾	98⅜	..	87	90	.....
160	130	136⅝	Jan. 6	127¾	Nov. 26	5,000,000	Sep. 30, '13	2	Q	Am. Brake S. & F. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	127¾	98⅝	..	129	129	.....
47⅜	11¼	46⅞	Jan. 31	21	June 11	41,233,300	.....	..	..	American Can Co.	100	26¾	28	24⅝	27	31⅞	- ½	27	27¼	45,735
120½	90⅜	129½	Jan. 30	80½	June 10	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Can Co. pf.	100	88	88½	85½	88¼	118⅞	- ½	87½	88¼	8,850
63⅜	49⅝	56⅜	Jan. 2	36½	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	½	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co.	100	43	44	42⅝	44	57	+ ½	43¼	44	1,778
120	115	117	Mar. 5	108	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	112½	112½	112½	112½	113½	+ ½	111⅛	113	100
60¼	30⅜	48¼	Jan. 4	33¼	July 2	16,264,700	.....	..	..	American Cities	100	36	36	36	36	51	..	36	38	200
84⅞	75½	78½	Jan. 2	60¼	June 28	20,553,500	July 1, '13	3	SA	American Cities pf.	100	64¾	64¾	64½	64⅛	73	+ ⅛	63	64½	370
85	85	75	June 11	75	June 11	1,500,000	Sep. 1, '13	3	SA	American Coal	25	..	..	..	75	75	..	75	110	.....
98	94	87	Mar. 4	80	July 23	10,639,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Products	100	83	83	83	83	..	..	80	83	20
114	108⅜	109½	Jan. 15	105	July 23	2,500,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Coal Prod. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	98⅛	100	.....
60¼	45½	57⅜	Jan. 2	33¼	June 12	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	American Cotton Oil Co.	100	37¼	38	37¼	38	57⅜	+ ¾	37½	39	300
99¼	95	98	May 6	92¼	Sep. 2	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '13	3	SA	American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	97	93	..	93	95	.....
220	160	166	Feb. 6	112½	Dec. 6	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Express Co.	100	114	114	112½	112½	..	- ½	111	116	225
7¼	3	5¼	Jan. 8	3½	July 9	11,274,100	.....	..	..	American Hide & L. Co.	100	4	4½	4	4½	5⅛	+ ⅝	4	4½	200
34	20	28¼	Feb. 10	15⅛	June 10	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	American Hide & L. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	26⅜	..	22½	22⅝	.....
30⅝	18	27⅝	Apr. 4	17	June 10	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1⅜	..	American Ice Securities Co	100	22	22	22	22	18	+ ½	21	21½	300
17⅜	9¼	12⅜	Nov. 7	6⅝	June 10	16,750,000	.....	..	..	American Linseed Co.	100	10	10¼	10	10¼	12	+ 1	9½	10⅜	400
45	30	33⅜	Nov. 7	20	Oct. 17	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1⅜	..	American Linseed Co. pf.	100	30	30	30	30	32	+ 1	30	39	400
47½	31⅜	44½	Jan. 6	27	June 10	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	American Locomotive	100	30	30¾	30	30½	43	+ 1	30¼	30½	1,100
110½	103	106¾	Jan. 2	94	Oct. 10	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '13	1¾	Q	American Locomotive pf.	100	97½	98	97½	98	107	+ 1	98	98½	465
19¼	4⅜	13	Jan. 3	5¼	Oct. 17	5,739,200	.....	..	..	American Malt Corporation	100	..	..	..	6¼	14	..	6	10	.....
69½	42	61½	Jan. 3	41⅞	Oct. 24	8,898,900	Nov. 3, '13	2	SA	American Malt Corp'n pf.	100	43	43	43	43	59	- ⅛	43½	50	200
91	66½	74¾	Jan. 30	58½	June 10	50,000,000	Sep. 15, '13	1	Q	American Smelt & Ref. Co.	100	62⅜	63⅝	62¼	62¼	72¼	+ 1⅜	62¼	62⅜	4,050
109⅜	102⅜	107	Feb. 7	97	June 6	50,000,000	Dec. 1, '13	1⅜	Q	Am. Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	99	99	97¼	98	105¾	- 1⅛	98	98½	1,200
89¼	84	86	Jan. 9	79½	June 12	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	American sheet Sec. pf. B.	100	..	..	..	..	85½	..	81	83	.....
203¼	123	193	Jan. 22	150	July 9	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	American Snuff Co.	100	164¼	165	164	165	198	+ ½	165	168	1,400
105	90	105	Jan. 21	100	June 6	3,940,200	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Snuff Co. pf. new	100	..	..	..	100	104⅝	..	100	103	.....
44⅜	26	40¼	Feb. 3	25	June 6	16,218,000	Sep. 30, '13	½	Q	American Steel Foundries.	100	25½	26	25½	26	35⅜	+ 1	25	27	200
133½	113½	118	Jan. 31	104¾	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Refining Co.	100	106	106	105⅝	105⅞	117⅝	- ⅝	100	106	1,150
124	115½	116⅜	Jan. 28	110¼	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Am. Sugar Ref. Co. pf.	100	112½	112½	112½	112⅝	..	+ ¼	107	113	200
78	66	66¼	Jan 30	59	Mar. 26	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '12	1¼	Q	Am. Tel. & Cable Co.	100	..	..	..	62	67½	..	60	62	.....
140¼	137⅜	140	Jan. 3	117⅞	Nov. 10	344,606,400	Oct. 15, '13	2	Q	Am. Tel. & Tel. Co.	100	120⅜	121	118⅜	119⅜	139¼	- ⅝	119½	119⅝	6,980
824½	241⅞	294⅜	Jan. 10	200	June 6	40,242,400	Dec. 1, '13	5	Q	American Tobacco Co.	100	232	244¾	232	244⅜	266	+11¾	243	245	3,860
109	102	106	Apr. 26	98	July 16	1,298,700	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	90⅜	..	..	..	..	.....
109⅜	102½	106⅛	Jan. 27	96	Oct. 1	51,700,600	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Am Tobacco Co. pf., new.	100	103	103	102¼	102¼	104½	+ 2¼	100	103	500
99¼	97½	99	Sep. 23	95	May 23	10,000,000	July 1, '13	1½	..	American Water Works pf.	100	..	..	..	95	98¼	..	..	..	.....
81	18	23½	Sep. 27	15	Dec. 1	20,000,000	.....	..	..	America Woolen Co.	100	15	15	15	15	20	- ¼	14	18	100
94½	79	82	Sep. 19	74	May 7	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¾	Q	American Woolen Co. pf.	100	75⅝	75¾	75⅜	75⅝	80	- ¼	77	78	400
41⅜	25½	32¼	Jan. 2	11⅞	Nov. 14	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	..	Am. Writing Paper pf.	100	14½	15	14½	15	31½	+ 1	14½	17	400
48	34	41½	Jan. 2	30⅝	June 10	108,312,500	Oct. 15, '13	75c	Q	Anaconda Cop. Mining Co.	25	33⅝	35	33⅝	34¼	40¾	+ ¾	34¼	34⅜	2,900
283	226½	266⅜	Jan. 9	208½	July 9	218,020,400	Oct. 1, '13	2½	Q	Canadian Pacific	100	223¾	226½	223½	226¼	264¼	+ 3½	226½	226⅝	28,300
.....	.....	.....	Apr. 17	203	July 9	.....	.....	..	..	Can. Pac. sub. rcts. full pd.	100	..	..	..	..	220¼	..	..	114	.....	.....
101½	99⅞	103⅜	Feb. 6	94⅝	Dec. 6	11,439,500	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Case, (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	100	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	101½	- ¼	93	95	100
39	28	31	Feb. 8	25	June 27	4,125,000	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Central Coal & Coke Co.	100	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	.....
72½	49¼	56½	Feb. 3	36	Oct. 22	14,870,500	July 1, '13	1¼	..	Central Leather Co.	100	17½	18	17	17⅞	64¾	+ 1⅜	17¼	18½	1,300
93½	80	88	Jan. 3	45	July 23	12,448,700	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	89	89	89	89	90⅜	+ 6	52½	53	1,200
67⅜	65	63	Feb. 13	58½	May 13	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '13	1¼	SA	Canada Southern	100	..	..	..	60	66	..	58	69	.....
283	226½	266⅜	Jan. 9	208½	July 9	218,020,400	Oct. 1, '13	2½	Q	Canadian Pacific	100	223¾	226½	223½	226¼	264¼	+ 3½	226½	226⅝	28,300
.....	.....	239	Apr. 17	203	July 9	.....	.....	..	..	Can. Pac. sub. rcts. full pd.	100	..	..	..	..	220¼	..	..	114	.....	.....
101½	99⅞	103⅜	Feb. 6	94⅝	Dec. 6	11,439,500	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Case, (J. I.) Thresh. M. pf.	100	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	101½	- ¼	93	95	100
.....	.....	87	Sep. 25	85¾	Oct. 15	4,125,000	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Central Coal & Coke Co.	100	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	.....
160	130	136⅝	Feb. 6	127¾	Nov. 26	5,000,000	Sep. 30, '13	2	Q	Central Leather Co.	100	..	..	..	127¾	98⅝	..	129	129	.....
47⅜	11¼	46⅞	Jan. 31	21	June 11	41,233,300	.....	..	..	Central Leather Co. pf.	100	26¾	28	24⅝	27	31⅞	- ½	27	27¼	45,735
120½	90⅜	129½	Jan. 30	80½	June 10	41,233,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Central of New Jersey	100	88	88½	85½	88¼	118⅞	- ½	87½	88¼	8,850
63⅜	49⅝	56⅜	Jan. 2	36½	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	½	Q	Central & South Am. Tel.	100	43	44	42⅝	44	57	+ ½	43¼	44	1,778
120	115	117	Mar. 5	108	June 10	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Chesapeake & Ohio	100	112½	112½	112½	112½	113½	+ ½	111⅛	113	100
60¼	30⅜	48¼	Jan. 4	33¼	July 2	16,264,700	.....	..	..	Chicago & Alton	100	36	36	36	36	51	..	36	38	200
84⅝	75½	78½	Jan. 2	60¼	June 28	20,553,500	July 1, '13	3	SA	Chicago & Alton pf.	100	64¾	64¾	64½	64⅛	73	+ ⅛	63	64½	370
85	85	75	June 11	75	June 11	1,500,000	Sep. 1, '13	3	SA	Chicago Great Western	25	..	..	..	75	75	..	75	110	.....
98	94	87	Mar. 4	80	July 23	10,639,300	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	83	83	83	83	..	..	80	83	20
114	108⅜	109½	Jan. 15	105	July 23	2,500,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	64¾	64¾	64½	64⅛	73	+ ⅛	63	64½	370
60¼	45½	57⅜	Jan. 2	33¼	June 12	20,237,100	June 1, '11	2½	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	..	..	..	75	75	..	75	110	.....
99¼	95	98	May 6	92¼	Sep. 2	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '13	3	SA	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	37¼	38	37¼	38	57⅜	+ ¾	37½	39	300
220	160	166	Feb. 6	112½	Dec. 6	18,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	97	98	97	98	107	+ 1	98	98½	465
7¼	3	5¼	Jan. 8	3½	July 9	11,274,100	.....	..	..	Chicago Great Western pf.	100	4	4½	4	4½	5⅛	+ ⅝	4	4½	200
34	20	28¼	Feb. 10	15⅛	June 10	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05	1	..	Chicago Hide & L. Co. pf.	100	..	..	..	..	26⅜	..	22½	22⅝	.....
30⅝	18	27⅝	Apr. 4	17	June 10	19,045,100	July 20, '07	1⅜	..	Chicago Ice Securities Co	100	22	22	22	22	18	+ ½	21	21½	300
17⅜	9¼	12⅜	Nov. 7	6⅝	June 10	16,750,000	.....	..	..	Chicago Linseed Co.	100	10	10¼	10	10¼	12	+ 1	9½	10⅜	400
45	30	33⅜	Nov. 7	20	Oct. 17	16,750,000	Sep. 1, '08	1⅜	..	Chicago Linseed Co. pf.	100	30	30	30	30	32	+ 1	30	39	400
47½	31⅜	44½	Jan. 6	27	June 10	25,000,000	Aug. 26, '08	1¼	..	Chicago Locomotive	100	30	30¾	30	30½	43	+ 1	30¼	30½	1,100
110½	103	106¾	Jan. 2	94	Oct. 10	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago Locomotive pf.	100	97½	98	97½	98	107	+ 1	98	98½	465
19¼	4⅜	13	Jan. 3	5¼	Oct. 17	5,739,200	.....	..	..	Chicago Malt Corporation	100	..	..	..	6¼	14	..	6	10	.....
69½	42	61½	Jan. 3	41⅞	Oct. 24	8,898,900	Nov. 3, '13	2	SA	Chicago Malt Corp'n pf.	100	43	43	43	43	59	- ⅛	43½	50	200
91	66½	74¾	Jan. 30	58½	June 10	50,000,000	Sep. 15, '13	1	Q	Chicago Smelt & Ref. Co.	100	62⅜	63⅝	62¼	62¼	72¼	+ 1⅜	62¼	62⅜	4,050
109⅜	102⅜	107	Feb. 7	97	June 6	50,000,000	Dec. 1, '13	1⅜	Q	Chicago Smelt. & Ref. Co. pf.	100	99	99	97¼	98	105¾	- 1⅛	98	98½	1,200
89¼	84	86	Jan. 9	79½	June 12	30,000,000	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Chicago & Western Ind.	100	..	..	..	..	85½	..	81	83	.....
203¼	123	193	Jan. 22	150	July 9	11,001,700	Oct. 1, '13	3	Q	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	100	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	.....
105	90	105	Jan. 21	100	June 6	3,940,200	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	100	..	..	..	100	104⅝	..	100	103	.....
44⅜	26	40¼	Feb. 3	25	June 6	16,218,000	Sep. 30, '13	½	Q	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	100	25½	26	25½	26	35⅜	+ 1	25	27	200
133½	113½	118	Jan. 31	104¾	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	100	106	106	105⅝	105⅞	117⅝	- ⅝	100	106	1,150
124	115½	116⅜	Jan. 28	110¼	June 12	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	100	112½	112½	112½	112⅝	..	+ ¼	107	113	200
78	66	66¼	Jan 30	59	Mar. 26	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '12	1¼	Q	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	100	..	..	..	62	67½	..	60	62	.....
140¼	137⅜	140	Jan. 3	117⅞	Nov. 10	344,606,400	Oct. 15, '13	2	Q	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	100	120⅜	121	118⅜	119⅜	139¼	- ⅝	119½	119⅝	6,980
824½	241⅞	294⅜	Jan. 10	200	June 6	40,242,400	Dec. 1, '13	5	Q	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	100	232	244¾	232	244⅜	266	+11¾	243	245	3,860
109	102	106	Apr. 26	98	July 16	1,298,700	Oct. 1, '13	1½	Q	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	100	..	..	..	90⅜	..	..	..	..	.....
109⅜	102½	106⅛	Jan. 27	96	Oct. 1	51,700,600	Oct. 1, '13	1¼	Q	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	100	103	103	102¼	102¼	104½	+ 2¼	100	103	500
99¼	97½	99	Sep. 23	95	May 23	10,000,000	July 1, '13	1½	..	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	100	..	..	..	95	98¼	..	..	..	.....
81	18	23½	Sep. 27	15	Dec. 1	20,000,000	.....	..	..	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	100	15	15	15	15	20	- ¼	14	18	100
94½	79	82	Sep. 19	74	May 7	40,000,000	Oct. 15, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	100	75⅝	75¾	75⅜	75⅝	80	- ¼	77	78	400
41⅜	25½	32¼	Jan. 2	11⅞	Nov. 14	12,500,000	Apr. 1, '13	1	..	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	100	14½	15	14½	15	31½	+ 1	14½	17	400
48	34	41½	Jan. 2	30⅝	June 10	108,312,500	Oct. 15, '13	75c	Q	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	25	33⅝	35	33⅝	34¼	40¾	+ ¾	34¼	34⅜	2,900
283	226½	266⅜	Jan. 9	208½	July 9	218,020,400	Oct. 1, '13	2½	Q	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	100	223¾	226½	223½	226¼	264¼	+ 3½	226½	226⅝	28,300
.....	.....	239	Apr. 17	203	July 9	.....	.....	..	..	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	100	..	..	..	220¼	..	..	114	.....	.....
101½	99⅞	103⅜	Feb. 6	94⅝	Dec. 6	11,439,500	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	100	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	101½	- ¼	93	95	100
39	28	31	Feb. 8	25	June 27	4,125,000	Oct. 15, '13	1	Q	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	100	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	.....
72½	49¼	56½	Feb. 3	36	Oct. 22	14,870,500	July 1, '13	1¼	..	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	100	17½	18	17	17⅞	64¾	+ 1⅜	17¼	18½	1,300
93½	80	88	Jan. 3	45	July 23	12,448,700	Oct. 1, '13	1¾	Q	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	100	89	89	89	89	90⅜	+ 6	52½	53	1,200
67⅜	65	63	Feb. 13	58½	May 13	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '13	1¼	SA	Chicago & Western Ind. pf.	100	..	..	..	60	66	..	58	69	.....

FOR BILLING SHIPMENTS.

Association Gives Rule for Sending Cases with Mixed Contents.

The attention of the Traffic Bureau of the Merchants' Association has been directed to the difficulty experienced by many shippers whose business is such that differently classified articles must necessarily be packed for shipment in the same case. At present the railroad classifications do not contain any rule by which the shipper may be guided; they merely indicate that shipments shall be described properly, and give permission to mix articles differently classified in the same case. The classification also provides that the rate charged on a package containing mixed articles shall be that on the highest classified article.

It is frequently necessary to ship a dozen or more articles in the same case, several of which may take a different rate. It is impossible for the shipper to enumerate on each shipping receipt all of the items contained in such a package, but some of the carriers are declining claims because of the failure of the shipper to do this.

The matter has been referred to the Chairmen of the different classification committees, with a request for a definite ruling regarding such shipments. In the meantime it is suggested that shippers observe the following form in describing packages containing articles differently classified, or cases containing different commodities classified the same:

"Cases (here name highest classified article in case) and other commodities classified the same or lower."

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decision Favors Importer in Disputed Claim for Reappraisement.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has decided that Collectors of Customs are without power or authority to liquidate entries in cases where importers have filed applications for reappraisement of merchandise. The American Express Company asserted that a representative filed an appeal for a review of the values found by the local Appraiser. Pending this appeal, the Collector liquidated the entry and demanded duty on the higher values to which the company objected.

At the hearing before the board, direct testimony was given in behalf of the importer that the application for a review was filled out on the regular Government forms, and handed to the reappraisement clerk. On the other hand, the reappraisement clerk in question was unable to swear that he recollected the receipt of the protest, and said that had the request been filed, it would have appeared in the official book provided for such matters.

Judge Hay, in his decision for the board, sustained the contention of the importer. He said in part:

It may be urged that to permit an importer to establish his right to reappraisement by oral testimony that he filed his application within the statutory time when the Collector's office has no record of the same will open the door to perjury and fraud. We think if this were true, it would not be as serious a matter as to permit an importer to be deprived of his statutory right by the carelessness or neglect of a public servant. The liquidation by the Collector is set aside as null and void."

WEEK'S CURB MARKET.

Transactions in leading securities on the Curb for the week ended Dec. 6, with price changes, were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
900	Anglo-Am. O.	23½	23	23	..
1,100	A.-A. O., new.	11⅞	11½	11⅝	..
5,000	B.-Am. Tob...	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	— ⅛
500	B.-Am. T., new	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
25	Con. R. T. pf.	100	100	100	+10
50	Electric Boat.	12	12	12	–13
810	Int. R. T. ctfs	8	7	8	+ ⅝
300	M. of Am., new	4	4	4	— ⅛
8,000	*Mays Oil.....	19½	17	17	— 2½
150	Ohio Fuel.....	143	140	141	..
800	Pueblo S. & R.	2¼	2⅛	2¼	— ⅛
600	S. Oil of N. J.	398	385	398	+13
5	Tob. Products.	140	140	140	..
700	Tob. P. pf....	84	84	84	— ¼
13,400	U. C. S., w. i.	93⅝	90	93½	+ 3½
350	U. S. L. & H., new	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ⅞
110	Willys-Overl'd	59½	59	59	— 1

RAILROAD.

7,400	Man. Transit.	1⅛	1⅛	1 5-16	+1-16

MINING.

12,400	Bailey	6	5⅛	6	— ½
600	Barnes-K. D.	1½	1⅜	1½	— ⅝
3,500	*Beaver Con..	31	29	30	— 1
4,700	*Big Four....	9	8	8	— 2
510	Big Dome....	13	12¾	13	..
600	Boston Mont..	5½	5	5⅜	..
5,950	Braden Copper	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ½
730	Brit. C. Cop..	2⅝	2¼	2¼	..
1,720	Buffalo Mines	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
100	*Butte & Lon.	32	32	32	..
1,100	Butte & N. Y.	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
19,100	Canad'n G.-S.	12	10	11	..
12,700	*Carib. Cobalt	62	60	62	+ 1
4,700	*C. O. D. C.	4	3	3	— 1
600	*Comb. Frac.	6	6	6	+ 2
50	Con. Cop. M..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅜
750	Crown Res....	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
3,000	*D. Bl. Butte.	2	1½	2	+ ⅛
5,200	Dome Mines..	19½	14½	18⅜	+ 5½
7,400	*Ely Con.....	2	2	2	— ⅛
100	First Nat. C..	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
8,500	*Gold Hill C..	20	18½	20	..
800	Goldfield Con.	1¼	1 7-16	1⅛	..
100	Gr.-C., new..	20½	20½	20½	— ½
3,500	*Greenw. Cop. M. & S....	5⅛	5	5⅛	..
300	Halifax Con..	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
210	Hollinger	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	..
200	Iron Blossom..	115	115	115	..
5,000	*Jim Butler ..	70	67	68	— 2
8,300	*Jumbo Ex....	10	9	9	— 1
2,800	Kerr Lake....	4¼	4 7-16	4 7-16	— ¼
1,000	K. Wonder...	12	11	12	..
950	La Rose Com..	2	1⅞	1 15-16	+1-16
420	M. Val., new..	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
2,960	McK.-Darragh	1¼	1 3-16	1¼	+1-32
2,200	Mispah Ex...	28	27	27	— 4
900	*Mont. Tonop..	95	88	88	— 7
4,500	*Nevada Hills	49	46	46	— 3
1,500	Nipissing M..	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
600	Ohio Copper..	7-16	..	..	..
5,200	Oro	8⅛	7½	8	+ ⅛
2,500	Rescue Eula..	11	10	10	— 1
1,245	Stewart Min..	1⅝	1 9-16	1⅝	+1-16
5,700	Temiskaming.	15	14	15	+ 1
380	Tonop. Bel....	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅛
1,250	*Tonop. Mer..	57	55	55	— 3
995	Tonopah Ext.	1 15-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1½ ..
540	T. M. of Nev.	5⅞	..	..	..
2,350	Tularosa	9-16	7-16	7-16	— 1-16
100	Tuolumne Cop.	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
2,250	W. End Cons.	1 9-16	1⅛	1⅛	..
11,000	*West E. Ex.	5	4	4	— 1
1,000	*Wett. Silv. M.	8	7	8	+ 1
150	Yukon Gold...	2½	2	2	..

*Cents per share.

BONDS

$11,000	N. York City 4½s, 1962 ..	99⅝	99¼	99⅜	+ ⅛

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SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..7:11|Sun sets..4:33|Moon sets..2:09

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	3:27	3:45	9:46	9:48
Governors Island..	4:05	4:23	10:43	10:38
Hell Gate	5:55	6:18	12:23	12:18

Arrived—Sunday, Dec. 7.

SS Cameronia, Glasgow, Dec. 6.
SS Caronia, Liverpool, Dec. 6.
SS Stampalia, Palermo, Nov. 25.
SS Ansonia, Havre, Nov. 26.
SS Ines, Barcelona, Nov. 6.
SS Zulia, Mayaguez, Nov. 30.
SS Green Jacket, Gibraltar, Nov. 26.
SS Irish Monarch, Santos, Nov. 4.
SS Derwinthall, Guianca, Nov. 28.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah, Dec. 4.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Dec. 6.
SS Katahdin, Georgetown, Dec. 4.
SS Taormina, Naples, Nov. 25.
SS Chipania, Philadelphia, Nov. 29.
SS Norden, Havana, Dec. 2.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Lapland.....	Antwerp	Nov. 29
Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Bremen	Dec. 2
Prins Willem I.....	Haiti	Dec. 1
Caprera.....	Lisbon	Nov. 22
Cerea.....	Naples	Nov. 21
Santa Catharina.....	Barbados	Nov. 28
Vulcan.....	Naples	Nov. 23
Martha Washington...	Gibraltar	Nov. 28
Rochambeau.....	Havre	Nov. 29
Minnehaha.....	Southampton...	Nov. 20
Vigilancia.....	Santiago	Dec. 2
Suriname.....	Puerto Barrios.	Dec. 1
Prinz Sigismund.....	Inagua	Dec. 4
Grayson.....	San Juan.....	Dec. 3
Caribbean.....	Bermuda	Dec. 6
Coamo.....	San Juan.....	Dec. 3
El Alba.....	Galveston	Dec. 2
Tenadores.....	Fort Limon...	Dec. 1
Proteus.....	New Orleans..	Dec. 3

DUE TO-MORROW.

Neckar.....	Bremen	Nov. 28
Prinz F. Wilhelm.....	Cherbourg ...	Nov. 30
Noordam.....	Rotterdam ...	Nov. 29
Tunisia.....	Libau	Nov. 25
Noorderdyk.....	Rotterdam	Nov. 28
Excelsior.....	Shields	Nov. 24
Saratoga.....	Havana	Dec. 6
Emil L. Boas.....	Kingston	Dec. 4
Maturas.....	Trinidad	Dec. 2
City of Savannah.....	Savannah	Dec. 6
San Jacinto.....	Galveston	Dec. 3

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Olympic.....	Southampton...	Dec. 3
Patricia.....	Hamburg	Nov. 27
Principe di Piemonte.	Palermo	Nov. 27
Manuel Calvo.....	Cadiz	Nov. 30
Tennyson.....	Santos	Nov. 14
Lampasas.....	Mobile	Dec. 2
Lenape.....	Jacksonville...	Dec. 1
El Sud.....	Galveston	Dec. 4

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

Mails Close. Vessels Sail.
Jefferson, Norfolk ..... 3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam ..... 6:30 A.M. 12:00 M.
Cincinnati, Madeira... 8:30 A.M. 12:00 M.
Horace, Rio Janeiro... 8:30 A.M. 8:00 A.M.
Arcenfels, Triefeler ..... 3:00 P.M.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen ..... 10:00 A.M.
United States, Copenhagen ..... 2:00 P.M.
Carpathia, Naples ..... 12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen ..... 12:00 M.
Santiago, Cienfuegos.. ..... 10:00 A.M.
Kingston, Jamaica ..... 3:00 P.M
City of Montgomery, Savannah ..... 1:00 P.M.
Apache, Jacksonville.. ..... 12:00 M.
El Norte, Galveston.... ..... 12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Ivernia, Liverpool .... 9:30 A.M. 10:00 A.M.
Savoie, Havre ..... 7:00 A.M. 10:00 A.M.
Caribbean, Bermuda... 8:00 A.M. 10:00 A.M.
Zulia, Curacao ..... 8:30 A.M. 12:00 M.
Zacapa, Jamaica .... 9:30 A.M. 12:00 M.
Tromedi, Santo Domingo ..... Trifling
Santa Lucia, Rio Janeiro ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P.M.
Hungerian Prince, Argentina ..... 12:00 M. 3:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston ..... 1:00 P.M.
Aranahoe, Jacksonville ..... 1:00 P.M.
Christopher Para .... 7:00 A.M.
Semantha, Gibara .... 12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans. ..... 12:00 M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., DEC. 7.

SS Lapland, Antwerp to New York, was 270 miles east at 8 A. M.; due 8th, forenoon Red Star Line.
SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, Bremen to New York, was 441 miles E. at noon; due 8th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Neckar, Bremen to New York, was 632 miles E. at noon; due 9th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.
SS Minnehaha, London to New York, was 416 miles E. at noon; due 8th, afternoon. Atlantic Transport Line.
SS Martha Washington, Trieste to New York, was 250 miles E. at noon; due 8th, forenoon. Austro-American Line.
SS Rochambeau, Havre to New York, was 193 miles E. at 4 P. M.; due 8th, forenoon. French Line.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen to New York, was 1,400 miles E. at noon; due 10th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Vigilancia, Santiago to New York, was 299 miles S. at noon.
SS Cincinnati, Key West to New York, was 390 miles S. of Diamond Shoals Lightship at noon.
SS Camaguey, Tampico to New York, passed Jupiter at noon.
SS Monmia, New Orleans to New York, was 133 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Rallant, Port Arthur to New York, was 234 miles E. of Sabine Bar at noon.
SS El Sud, Galveston to New York, was 11 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Tenadores, Limon to New York, was 193 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Trinidadian, Tampa to New York, was 10 miles S. of Diamond Shoals Lightship at 7 P. M.
SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 163 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals Light ship at noon.
SS Sabine, Brunswick to New York, was 395 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Aranahoe, Jacksonville to New York, was 236 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 23 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Saratoga, Havana to New York, was 689 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Dia, Galveston to New York, was 332 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, passed Diamond Shoals Lightship at 5 A. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Caledonia, at Moville, Dec. 7.
SS Carmania, at Fishguard, Dec. 7.
SS Bloemfontein, at Port Said, Dec. 7.
SS Melford, at Suez Dec. 7.
SS Franconia, at Fiume, Dec. 6.

Sailed.

SS Mauretania, from Queenstown, Dec. 7.
SS Ryndam, from Boulogne, Dec. 6.
SS California, from Moville, Dec. 6.
SS Vaderland, from Dover, Dec. 7.
SS St. Paul, from Cherbourg, Dec. 6.
SS Croydon, from London, Dec. 7.

Passed.

SS Caroline, New York for Havre, passed Brow Head.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 11, SS New York, and at 5 P. M. Dec. 12, SS Olympic.
Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 10, SS Kaiserin Augusta Victoria; at 5 P. M. Dec. 12, S S Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, and at 5 P. M. Dec. 15, SS Kaiser Wilhelm II.
France—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 11, SS New York, and at 5 P. M. Dec. 12, SS Olympic.
Austria—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 9, SS Carpathia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 9, SS Argentina.
Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 9, SS Zeeland.
Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 9, SS Carpathia.
Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 8, SS Nieuw Amsterdam.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 9, SS United States.
Norway—Close at 10:30 A. M. Dec. 9, SS Kristianiafjord, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 9, SS United States.
Italy—Close at 5 P. M. Dec. 8, SS Cincinnati; at 9:30 A. M. Dec. 9, SS Carpathia; at 5 P. M. Dec. 9, SS Stampalia, and at 11:30 A. M. Dec. 11, SS Martha Washington.

Transpacific Mails.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Shidzouka Maru ..... Dec. 11
Japan, Korea, China (via San Francisco)—Tenryo Maru..... Dec. 11
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... Dec. 11
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Wilhelmina ..... Dec. 12
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India ..... Dec. 12
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Mongolia ..... Dec. 13
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Canada Maru ..... Dec. 15
Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Marama ..... Dec. 19

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

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COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.50
PROVIDENCE Boat direct $1.60
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M., from Pier 39, N. R., ft. West Houston St. Berths free. Outside Rooms, $1.00. Wireless Equipment. Uptown Office—Broadway & 32d St. Phone Spring 9491.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Since Saturday night the moderate disturbance that was over the upper lakes has developed into a severe storm that is central to-night over Western New England, and it has been attended by general rains in the Atlantic and East Gulf States, rains and snows in the lower lake region, and snows in the upper lake region, with high southwest to northwest winds that began during Saturday night over the north and west upper lake region, and during Sunday over the remainder of the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and New England. High winds and snows will continue Monday in the lake region, and snows and high winds are also indicated in New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and in the mountain districts of the Virginias, followed by generally fair weather Tuesday. Over the remainder of the country the weather will be generally fair Monday and Tuesday. It will be much colder Monday and Tuesday in the Atlantic States.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday—North Atlantic and Middle Atlantic, west to northwest gales, diminishing by Tuesday, rain, turning to snow, and much colder; South Atlantic, brisk to high northwest, much colder; East Gulf, moderate to brisk northwest to north.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND TUESDAY.

Western New York—Snow and colder Monday, with westerly to northwesterly gales; Tuesday fair and continued cold; probably snow flurries near the lakes.

Southern New England—Rain Monday, turning to snow; much colder; Tuesday fair; colder in eastern portion; high westerly to northwesterly winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and decidedly colder Monday; probably local snows; high westerly to northwesterly winds; Tuesday fair and cold.

Eastern New York—Snow in northern and rain, turning to snow, in southern portion Monday; much colder; Tuesday fair and cold; high westerly to northwesterly winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	42	48	4 P. M.	41	54
6 A. M.	41	50	6 P. M.	39	54
9 A. M.	41	52	9 P. M.	35	53
12 M.	41	53	11 P. M.	35	52

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 54; for the corresponding date last year it was 42; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-five years, 36.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 50, at 8 P. M it was 54. Maximum temperature, 54 degrees at 4 P. M.; minimum, 46 degrees at 1 A. M. Humidity 90 per cent. at 8 A. M., 92 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.82 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.32 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A.M.		Loss.
1:50—605	E. 171st St.; Globe & August,	Trifling
4:45—236	8th Av.; Samuel Tarelsky.	Trifling
7:30—268	3d Av.; Quinn & Fuerst..	Trifling
8:05—39	E. 19th St.; Rose & Sugman.	$1,600
9:30—388	Fulton Av.; Samuel Fischman,	Trifling
9:45—724	8th Av.; A. H. Ruck.....	$25
11:40—42	Oak St.; Anthony Mersleano..	$20
11:55—181-185	Mercer St.; Weber & Shedh Brothers	$15,000
P.M.		
12:55—229	E. 10th St.; Julius Bohiher,	Trifling
2:30—157	W. 28th St.; Quong Lee..	Trifling
5:00—108	Goerck St.; David Schulma,	Trifling
5:15—403	W. 53d St.; Charles Lee.....	$100
6:40—172	E. 103d St.; Edward Guarthow,	Trifling
3:50—Delancey & Clinton St.; N. Y. City Railways Co.....		Trifling
7.00—856	E. 12th St.; Samuel Papya.	Trifling
9:40—1,424	3d Av.; Singer Sewing Machine Co	Unknown
10:00—75	Essex St.; Good Samaritan Dispensary	Trifling

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Nov. 8; Kobe, Nov. 18, and Yokohama, Nov. 10—which arrived at Seattle per steamer Monteagle, were dispatched east at 11:25 P. M. Dec. 3, and mails dated Hongkong, Nov. 5; Manila, Nov. 7; Melbourne, Nov. 14; Sydney, Nov. 15; Yokohama, Nov. 17, and Honolulu, Nov. 28, which arrived at San Francisco per steamers Nippon Maru and Ventura, were dispatched east at 10:20 A. M. and 4 P. M. Dec. 4. These mails are due in New York on the mornings of Monday, Dec. 8, and Tuesday, Dec. 9.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, Oct. 31; Sydney, Nov. 1, and Wellington, Nov. 12—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Moana, were dispatched east at 10:20 A. M. Dec. 5, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Dec. 9.

Porto Rico

It is not merely the climate that makes a visit to Porto Rico so memorable, nor the wonderful richness of scenery and soil, but added to all these the succession of fascinating scenes that this lovely island affords.

You can take one of our splendidly equipped steamers any Saturday from New York, and in less than five days you are at San Juan.

Then follow dreamy days of discovery ashore, with visits to the Plaza, the Casa Blanca, the old Spanish Cathedral, where Ponce de Leon's bones are supposed to be entombed; the Obispado, or Bishop's Palace, the Alcaldia and many other fascinating places associated with early Spanish legends.

And at nightfall, when you return to wander through terraces and hanging gardens overlooking the sea, the music of a distant military band will echo the music in your heart as you thrill with the romance of the scene.

New York to San Juan $45.00 and up.

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FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
LV. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., N. Y. Daily at 5:00 P. M. Sts. PROVIDENCE and PRISCILLA. Orchestra on each.
New London (Norwich) Line via New London. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 23d St., 6:30 P. M.; Sts. CITY OF LOWELL and NEW HAMPSHIRE.
New Haven Line, Lv. Pier 28, E. R. ft. Catharine St., week days, 3:45 P. M. Str. RICHARD PECK.
Bridgeport Line, Week days, Lv. Pier 28, E. R., ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. Str. NAUGATUCK.
Tickets, etc., at 171 Broadway, Transfer Tourist Offices and at Piers.
The New England Steamship Co.

HUDSON NAVIGATION CO.
PEOPLES LINE CITIZENS LINE
TO
ALBANY and TROY
Elegant Steel Steamers leave from Pier 32, N. R., foot of Canal St., Daily and Sundays at 6:00 P. M., and W. 129th St., N. R., at 6:45 P. M.
ALL HOTEL COMFORTS—STEAM HEAT. EXCELLENT CUISINE—Phone Spring 8400.

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PRINCESS HOTEL, Bermuda Accommodates 400 Guests. Now Open.
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NEXT SAILINGS OF THE †Fastest Steamers in the World
SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SAILINGS
‡IVERNIA Dec. 10, 10:00 A.M.
*CARONIA Dec. 13, 10:00 A.M.
†MAURETANIA Dec. 16, 6:00 P.M.
†LUSITAN'A Dec. 24, 1:00 A.M.
QUICKEST ROUTE via FISHGUARD for LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
*Campania..Dec.31, 1 a.m. | Mauretania Feb. 11, 1 a.m.
*Campania..Jan.10,10 a.m
Lusitania Jan 14 1 a.m. | *Campania..Feb.18, 1 a.m
*Campania..Jan. 28, 1 a.m. | Lusitania Feb. 25 1 a.m
*Carmania Feb. 4, 3 p.m. | ‡Will call at Queenstown and Liverpool only.
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Mediterranean—Adriatic Service
Calling at Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples Patras, Trieste, Fiume. Sailings noon. See Itinerary.
†CARPATHIA....Dec. 9 | ‡PANNONIA....Jan. 15
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*Omits Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa ‡Omits Madeira. Gibraltar, carries 2d and 3d class only ‡Omits Genoa and Madeira. *Omits Madeira and Patras.
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Kr. Wilhelm II., (I. A. M.)..Dec. 16
Affording ample opportunity to reach all parts of Continental Europe for Christmas.
George Washington.....Jan. 3
Kronprinzessin Cecilie.....Jan. 20
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†Friedrich der Grosse....Dec. 9
*Bremen .....Dec. 27
*Barbarossa.....Jan. 10
*Plymouth, Bremen.
†Bremen direct, one cabin (II.).
Baltimore-Bremen direct.
One Cabin (II.); Wednesdays
Sailings on SATURDAY for
THE MEDITERRANEAN
Prinzess Irene, Thur.....Jan. 8
Berlin.....Jan. 31
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Birma..Dec. 10, 2 PM Czar..Dec. 27, 2 PM
Russia..Dec. 13, 2 PM Kursk .....Jan. 10
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*St. Paul, Dec. 19, 10am. | Majestic, Dec. 31
*St. Louis, Dec. 26, 10am | *New York, Jan. 9
*American Line Steamer. One Class Cabin (II.) Service.
N. Y.—Queenstown—Liverpool—12 noon
CEDRIC.....Dec. 11 | CEDRIC.....Jan. 1
†CYMRIC.....Dec. 28 | MEGANTIC.....Jan. 8
†Cymric carries only One Class Cabin (II.) and Third Class Passengers.
American Pier 62, N.R., 10 A.M. 23d Street
N. Y.. Plymouth, Cherbourg, Southampton. One Class Cabin (II.) Service
NEW YORK...Dec. 12 | ST. LOUIS....Dec. 26
ST. PAUL....Dec. 19 | PHILA'PHIA..Jan. 2
Atlantic Transport
New York—London Direct, Pr. 58, N.R., 19th St.
Minnehaha..Dec. 13, 10 AM | Minnetonka..Dec. 27
Minnewaska..Dec. 20, 10 AM | Minneapolis..Jan. 10
Red Star Pier 61, N.R., 10 A.M. 21st Street
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp
ZEELAND.....Dec. 10 | VADERLAND..Dec. 24
LAPLAND.....Dec. 13 | KROONLAND..Dec. 31
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COURT CALENDARS

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Before Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ. Court opens in Room 124, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. 65—Uhl v. United States. 81—Thompson v. Automatic Fire Protection Co. 87—N Y C & H R R R v. Transfer S. 88—N Y N H & H R R R v. Tug 25. 90—N Y Lubricating Oil Co v. Pusey. 92—Fleitman v. United Gas Imp Co. 93—Fleitman v. United Gas Imp Co. 95—Matter of Strauss. 97—Lacovazza v. Cantalupo. 177—United States ex rel Bauder v. Uhl. 99—St Louis Union Trust Co v. Studebaker Co. 100—Matter of Newman. 101—Matter of Morris. 102—Williams v. Cobb. 103—Filasto v. United States.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Before Mack, J. Court opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 344—Boericke v. Mestres.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Before Mayer, J. Court opens in Room 43, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Jury calendar. 131—Rothstein v. N Y Rys. 152—Levy v. Canadian Bronze Co. 162—Smolak v. St. Lawrence Paper Co.

Note—Cases to be sent to Room 47 for trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Before Martin, J. Court opens in Room 47, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Jury calendar. Cases to be sent from Room 43 for trial.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Before Hand, J. Court opens in Room 72, Post Office Building, at 10:30 A. M. Equity calendar. 33—Moxey v. Met Life Ins Co. 50—First Nat Bank of Akron v. Bureau of Nat Literature. 51—Asbestos Protected M Co v. H W Johns-Manville Co. 45—Westinghouse Elec & Mfg Co v. Lincoln Elec Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Hold, J. Court opens in Room 66, P. O. Building, at 10:30 A. M. Bankruptcy. Discharges: A Sagor, I Aronor, Frankel & S, S Horowitz, H Kantor, P Scanlon, R Basch, J Neger, J Wiener, P A Belmont, M Gottesfeld, S G Tuckier, M N Doage, L Bartel, E Robertson, O'Brien, Cudazzi & Co, H A Scharton, M Nasanowitz, L Bauer, C A Sullivan, H J Schmidt, A S Wexler, J A Riedell, C F Seymour, A D Cameron, William Geler, D M McLellan, J P & H J Levy. Under objections: William E Heffron, S Haber, J Wolfson, M Wiener, L Brannschweiger, S L Mossler, Cable & Co. Adjourned cases: J Schon, G E Verry, S Cohn, Karf Bros, Perman & Singer. Involuntary case: Petition of Schumdler & Co. Motions: H J Deitzer, M Haase, Hennig, Blitz & Co, Gold Foreman, (2,) N Y Cattle Co, Author & Co, E & H Ley, N Y R E Security Co, Michaud Catering Co, T. Schisgall, Karf Bros, B Shavinsky & Co, P Teya, Goldberg & Bothinson, Kalman Mishkin, Musica & Son, Star Cloak and Suit Co, Hilions & Co, (6,) Hotel St. Andrew, S Shapiro, L Schapiro, Leff, N Y R C Security Co, M Pearl, J McBride, N Y C Security, Epstein & Spindel, H Nathanson, Delivery Supervision Co, L A Edwards, G Edwards, J Jungman, F P Forster, (2,) Hennig, Blitz & Co; Emanuel & Loeffelholz, J C Schildknacht, S Schapiro, S Goldberg & Bros.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—Court of Appeals, day calendar for Monday: 205—Baird vs. Erie Railroad Company. 213—Central Union Gas Company vs. Browning. 223—Hasbrouck vs. Municipal Telegraph and Stock Company. 225—Ullman and others vs. Wormer Machinery Company. 226—Distler vs. Hupfel Brewing Company. 227—Potthoff vs. Safety Armorite Conduit Company. 228—Kline Brothers & Co. vs. German Union Fire Insurance Company of Baltimore. 229—Grubel vs. Nassauer.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Ford, J. Litigated motions: 1—Elliott v. Hyland. 2—Larson v. Nicholson. 3—Same v. same. 4—Bartlett v. Bartlett. 5—Smith v. Nunez. 8—Shapiro v. Shapiro. 7—Mott Haven Canal Docks & Repairs & Hagerty, Inc. 8—Strauss v. McDonald. 9—Pierce v. Rando. 10—Same v. same. 11—Westervelt v. Levy. 12—Same v. same. 13—Same v. same. 14—Same v. same. 15—Dynes v. Gimbel Bros. 16—Jones v. Shubert Theatrical Co. 17—Met Life Ins Co v. N Y & Chicago R & C Co. 18—Lane v. 49 Amsterdam Av Co. 19—Langan v. 49 Amsterdam Av. 20—Abs-Hagen v. White. 21—Catzeo v. Terberofsky. 22—Benedict v. Conden. 23—Neptune Bathing Co v. N Y C & H R R R. 24—People's Surety Co v. Comm'l Adv Assn. 25—Same v. same. 26—Century Cork Co v. Aronstein. 27—Schiarretta v. Mazzo. 28—Same v. same. 29—O'Connor v. Loesch. 30—Sonntag v. same. 31—Heinze v. Northern Bank. 32—Bloom v. Simis. 33—Enright v. N Y Times Co. 34—Steinfeld v. Thorne. 35—Shelton v. Martin. 36—Klepak v. Froser. 37—Gross v. same. 38—Meylan v. Meylan. 39—Colt v. Richter. 40—Sledge v. Sledge. 41—Thomas v. Sommers. 42—Matter of B R T Assn. 43—Matter of same. 44—Edelson v. Gimbel Bros. 45—Same v. same. 46—Davis v. Taylor. 47—Smercki v. Mason & Hanger Co. 48—Wohl v. Kalinsky. 49—Matter of Smyth. 50—Matter of De Marchi. 51—Matter of De Marchi. 52—Gallagher v. Kaufman. 53—Matter of City of N Y (Main St., City island.) 54—Matter of Schieffelin. 55—Matter of Accordino. 56—Matter of Mitchell & McDermott. 57—Barnett v. N Y N H & H R R. 58—Dunham & Co v. McCann. 59—Rosen v. Rosen. 60—Lathers v. Bird. 61—American Condiments Co v. Audit Co. 62—Schneider v. Scherer. 63—Calligan v. Mayor. 64—Calkins v. Mayor. 65—City of New York v. Allegro & Spalone Const Co. 66—Matter of Toffan. 67—Matter of same. 68—Matheisius v. Walsh. 69—Ecker v. Huston & Spraker Co. 70—McCaul v. Lenitska. 71—Trowbridge v. Doelger. 72—Shearer v. Shearer. 73—Kolb v. Mortimer. 74—Carroll v. Cons Gas Co. 75—Matter of Emma Mott Empire State Surety Co. 76—Cahill v. Mayor, &c. 77—Matter of Mamok. 78—De Keyser v. Schmidt. 79—Esberg v. Borst. 80—Met Life Ins Co v. Heard. 81—Massachusetts Bonding & Ins Co v. Kennedy Valve Mfg Co. 82—Manhattan Life Ins Co v. Emblem Const Co. 83—Feinstein v. Jacobson. 84—Clavanni & Cavaluzzo Const Co v. City of N Y. 85—Altman v. Bergman. 86—Same v. same. 87—Silberstein v. Anable. 88—Slaviz v. Atwell Cont & Const Co. 89—Ford v. Wanamaker. 90—Alfred Peats & Co v. Bradley. 91—Matter of Cech Realty Co, &c. 92—Burke v. Harburger. 93—Universal Taximeter Cab Co v. City of N Y. 94—Harris v. Herbst. 95—Luca v. Sabadin. 96—Mc Monies v. Nargaines. 97—People v. Lenz, (Cruger.) 98—McCann v. Bindsell. 99—Riggs v. Williamsburg Trust Co. 100—Same v. same. 101—Matter of Washburn. 102—Mahoney v. Sullihin. 103—Carbo Commission Co v. Gilliam. 104—Gross v. Moslaw. 105—Fischerauer v. Hopkins. 106—Weeker v. Murray. 107—Werneken v. Werneken. 108—Richter v. Muskin. 109—Cavallo v. Cavallo. 110—Warner Godfrey Co v. Smith. 111—Leland v. Leland Co. 112—Wodiska v. Wodiska. 113—Mitteldeutsche Privatbank v. Bosselman. 114—Defonso v. Defonso. 115—Jamaica Water Supply Co v. Drummond. 116—Block v. Radio Tel Co. 117—Corn v. Suderov. 118—Talbot v. Talbot. 119—Sasanoff v. Sasanoff. 120—Conklin v. Koehler. 121—Frank v. Merendino Sodar Water Co. 122—Wittschieben v. Glynn. 123—Anderson v. Anderson. 124—Littlefield v. Barse. 125—Matter of Luthy. 126—Bareni v. Offenheimer. 127—Stonehill Wine Co v. Baroni. 128—Friedman v. Baroni. 129—Steinhardt v. same. 130—Storm v. same. 131—Nat Surety Co v. People ex rel Sulecz. 132—Pickler v. Pickler. 133—Fanning v. 45th St Exchange. 134—Matter of Carnegie Trust Co Supr. of Banks, &c. 135—Natowitz v. T J Cunningham Co. 136—Ayres v. Ficke. 137—People v. Perkins. 138—Isaacs v. Barnett. 139—Blight Deverfield v. O'Neill. 140—White v. White. 141—Anderson v. Anderson. 142—Dehil v. Ryesdale Estates. 143—McGovern v. McGovern. 144—Shuman v. Shuman. 145—Washington v. Washington. 146—Rosenstein v. Barnett. 147—Bridger v. Bridger. 148—Same v. same. 149—Plummer v. N J Clay Products Co. 150—Landes v. Fitzgerald. 151—Glovafina v. Kreitzer. 152—Thomson v. Rothschild. 153—Littauer v. Co-operative Used Car Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Lehman, J.—Motions. Demurrer: 196—City of N Y v. Strauss. Preferred causes: 1459—Wolff v. Wolff. 1486—Farmers' Loan and Tr Co v. Huntington. 1499—Manhattan Life Ins Co v. Talcott. 1509—Morss v. Morss. General calendar: 940—Nast v. Stimpson. 426—Maloney v. Oliver & Burr. 1170—Hearst v. N Y C & H R R R. 701—Hosmer v. Rhinestone Products Co. 553—Horovitz v. Horovitz. 185, 186—Hunt v. Armstrong. 187—Kirk La Shelle Co v. same. 778—Russo v. Silvestri. 878—Griffin v. Griffin. 882—Lang v. Lang. 901—Seck v. Seck. 904—Powers v. Univ Film Mfg Co. 918—Kane v. Kane. 922—Linsner v. Linsner. 1144—Ulmer v. Ulmer. 1172—Rosenblum v. Rosenblum. 1207—Joelson v. Belmore Lunch Co. 1218—Hyrowitz v. Hymowitz. 1154—Sobel v. Sobel. 1228—Correll v. Conser Realty Co. 1203—Tullis v. Tullis. 176—Orowitz v. Orowitz. 824—Friedman v. Citizens Fire Ins Co. 184—Fisher v. Tuttle. 114—Saint Import & Export Co v. Corn. 716—Midtown Con Co v. Goldsticker. 826—Saitta v. Friend. 676—Renn v. Baker. 784—Black & Boyd Mfg Co v. Adlon Const Co. 813—Schwartz v. Schwartz. 874—Goldstein v. Byrnes. 1122—Myer v. Myer. 832—Burton v. Burton. 802—Albert v. Goldman. 829—Pearson Co v. Servatius. 917—Paul v. Paul. 927—Klinger v. Kramer. 960—Ryley v. Pinkney. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Greenbaum, J., clear; Part V., Giegerich, J., case on; Part VII., Gavegan, J., clear; Part VIII., Philbin, J., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Blanchard, J. 1369—Klitstein v. Purdy.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Davis, J. Criminal calendar. For sentence. 1—Charles De Martini. Motion calendar. 1—Nat'l Miller. 2—M H Shamtaraff. Trial calendar. 1—Max Swirtky. 2—Max Swirtky. 3—F. W. Whitney. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Page, J. 1919—Bracher v. F Pittelli. 1898—Bracher v. K Pittelli. 2251—Moore v. City of N Y. 2256—Murphy v. City of N Y. 2255—Hull v. City of N Y. 2256—Starrett v. City of N Y. 2257—Callahan v. City of N Y. 2258—Duffy v. City of N Y. 2259—Kenny v. City of N Y. 2260—Hagan v. City of N Y. 2266—Gray v. Gray. 1816—Cullen v. City of N Y. 2099—Luce v. City of N Y. 2100—McGuire v. City of N Y. 2101—Smith v. City of N Y. 2096—Int Heater Co v. Purdy Const Co. 2243—Stevens v. Minsker Realty Co. 2184—Robinson v. Duryea. 815—Witschieber v. Glynn. 1762—People ex rel Shea v. Higgins. 2080—Commercial Truck Co of Am v. Berg Storage Battery Co. 2122—La Fetra v. City of N Y. 2282—H. Goldman & Co v. Grand. 2707—Annin & Co v. Book Haunt. 2859—Turnbull v. Crandall. 2839—Stewart v. Nat Surety Co. 2881—N Y Assets Realization Co v. Hayden. 2590—Marshall Milling Co v. Calandra. 2813—Ludlow-Day Realty Co v. Haskell. 2876—Weingrad v. Martin. 2884—Malawista v. Miller. 2903—Monmouth Co Farmers Exchange v. Gillespie. 2962—Fred Butterfield & Co v. Lasher. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Amend, J. Inquest 252—Del Guidice v. Lanati. 1354—Gabriel v. Bldg Operation Co. 1355—Same v. Sinsheimer. 1400—E Perley v. Union Ry. 1491—M Perley v. same. 1029½—Horowitz v. Eidt. 1348—Rose v. New Eng Nav Co. 721—Weisberger v. N Y Mut Gas Light Co. 1451—Christian v. Penn R R. 1452—Henderson v. same. 5054—Craprizzio v. Cent New Eng Ry. 1319—Harrigan v. J W Bishop Company. 1133—Sandringham Hotel Co v. City of N Y. 1134—Park & Tilford v. same. 170—Pausini v. N Y N H & H R R. 5104—City of N Y v. G Johnson. 5105—Same v. C Johnson. 5106—Same v. Cole. 5107—Same v. Hogan. 5505—Egan v. Thompson Starrett Co. 808—Bonci v. N Y C & H R R R. 1563—Goechman v. N Y C & H R R R. 1579—Dixon v. N Y, N H & H R R. 1900—Lacalamita v. Union Ry. 1902—Annuziata v. 42d St, &c, Ry. 1632—Same v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Weeks, J. 709—Carroll v. City of New York. 1347—O'Connell v. Third Av R R. 1356—Post v. Joline. 1330—Periuzzo v. N Y Rys. 1340—Fabielli v. Lyons. 1405—Schwartz v. City of New York. 1416—Hansen v. City of New York. 1499—Miller v. N Y Rys. 718—Muhlig v. Rebhan. 4704—Doyle v. N Y Rys. 646—Bellevue Co of America v. City of N Y. 1049—Blum v. Hart. 260—Jensen v. Northwestern Consi Co. 270—Jensen v. Fry. 226—Lee v. Simonson. 596—Sweet v. George W. Jackson, Inc. 1601—Hayden v. N Y Rys. 1617—Springer v. Union Ry. 1633—Duffy v. N Y Rys. 1654—Orkoff v. Nassau Elec R R. 1655—Kalish v. Tax-A-Cab Transit Co. 1656—Victoroff v. N Y Rys. 1658—Pepe v. Schlesinger. 1659—Flynn v. Frank Presbrey Co. 1661—Rosenberg v. Sexton. 1666—Rallya v. Union Ry. 1667—Wolff v. same. 1680—Eisenberg v. City of New York. 1684—Bagley v. same. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Benton, J. 1204½—Doellinger v. Star Co. 1363—Kerr v. N Y Rys. 1476—Coffyn v. City of N Y. 1481—Sigelschiffer v. N Y Rys. 1424—Remington v. City of N Y. 962—Welchselbaum v. Bklyn Un El R R. 590—N Whiteside v. McCarthy. 572—Same v. same. 467—Internat Forward Co v. Campbell Stores. 485—Lehman v. Lange. 1177—Johnson v. Geller. 712—Russell v. Bradley. 714—Smith v. Webbs Dairy Co. 787—Guenther v. Ridgway Co. 788—Guenther Pub Co v. same. 903—Fuller v. George A. Fuller Co. 672—Vicchio v. Linch. 772—Karamanian v. Westcott Express Co. 1135—Washington v. Atwood Violett Co. 902—Burridge v. Sulzberger. 1544—Beatty v. Mayer. 1550—Courlard v. City of N Y. 1553—Goldstein v. Joline. 1660—Garner v. N Y Rys. 1672—Mc-Kenzie v. same. 1699—Belofsky v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Hendrick, J. 148—Friedman v. Dimon. 4725—Schaefer v. Mayor Lane & Co. 4802—Same v. Morgan Steam Laundry Co. 5023—Same v. Ludin. 395—Kocher v. Louis Weber Bldg Co. 4069—Kelly v. Penn Tunnel & Term R R. 1272—Pappas v. N Y Rys. 25—Weissner v. Cent Park, &c, R R. 1874—Cassel v. City of N Y. 485½—D'Andrea v. Culligan. 888—Romer v. N Y C & H R R R. 971—McManus v. 5th Av Coach Co. 586—Rosenver v. Beloit Assn of Ekaterinoslav. 219—Pfeifer v. Orlach. 1026—Green v. N Y & Q T Trac Co. 901—Miller v. Greenberg. 1329—Kuppersmith v. Hoffman. 1342—Ingiess v. Clark. 1674—Gudat v. McOnie. 1683—Augustine v. Schaefer. 1723—Asinelli v. Rector's. 1786—Saroeque v. Cons Indep Adv Assn. 1501—Solomon v. Proctor. 1581—Freeda v. N Y Rys. 1611—Stick v. Joline. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Hubbs, J. Inquest 1376—Nies v. Rappaport. 1380—Egan v. Aiken. 4572—Markert v. L I R R. 244—Smigowski v. Central Park, &c, R R. 1384—Schriver v. American Pipe Cons Co. 4087—Waddell v. 42d St, &c, R R. 651—Delroy v. N Y Evening Journal Pub Co. 802—Riese v. Nat Sugar Ref Co. 525—Garantowski v. Lobel Andrews Co. 1172—Levy v. Triangle Waist Co. Inc. 623—Wallmer v. Roberts. 314—Sperling v. Frankel v. Finkage. 1150—Vento v. Columbia Storage Warehouses. 1215—Miscelli v. Cons Tel & Elec Subway Co. 1695—Agricultural Ins Co v. Cons Gas Co. 1696—J St Johns v. Neth. 1697—M St Johns v. Neth. 1698—Lowinthan v. Crosby. 1700—Kiel v. Davis. 1701—Consocenti v. Springfield Const Co. 1702—Conoscenti v. Mouquin Restaurant & Wine Co. 1704—Hunsberger v. Guaranty Trust Co. 1705—Reichard v. Thetjen. 1706—Gein v. Coler. 1709—Edwards v. Martin. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Whitaker, J. 174—N Y Co Nat Bank v. Herrmann. 663—Steiner v. Fifth Av Coach Co. 677—Bloomfield v. N Y Transp Co. 1259—Ehrenshaft v. Sloane. 671—Pabst Brewing Co v. Gebhardt. 758—Banks v. Rosello. 759—Banks v. Rosello. 1256—Niemann v. Lorsch. 1536—Murphy v. Frey. 1530—Moryce v. Thos Harrington Sons Co. 1532—Caughin v. Piovano. 1583—Fasilno v. Linch. 1536—Lyons v. Mason-Seaman Transp. Co. 1538—Lifshitz v. Meadows. 1539—Markloff v. Young. 1541—Cavzzo v. Teberofsky. 1542—Petrilia v. Rosander. 1545—Goldstein v. Syrop. 1546—McCann v. Fitzpatrick. 1551—Perrella v. Garrity. 1562—Ricucci v. City Cont & Bldg Material Co. 1570—Morse v. Wanamaker. 1571—Reichwald v. Piermond Paper Co. 1572—Torcassa v. Ryan-Parker Const Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Dugro, J. 1327—Lesnlewsky v. Healy. 1279—Maria Brichta v. Simon. 1280—John Brichta v. Simon. 1331—Spielberg v. Nassau Elec R R Co. 472—Geary v. Crooke Heating & Vent Co. 936—McAuliffe v. Ruth. 937—McAuliffe v. Ruth. 1180—Bendarman v. Glassberg. 670—Holland v. Howard. 374—Gerken v. Emigrant Industrial Sav Bank. 1270—Reddington v. Whitney. 1573—Frank v. Berkowitz. 1576—Campbell v. Thomas & Buckley Hoisting Co. 1577—Jennings v. Thomas & Buckley Hoisting Co. 1578—Infantino v. Gaulin. 1558—Moffitt v. Fox. 1589—Ricci v. Clay Constr & Bldg Material Co. 1595—Yockel v. Linch. 1596—Quinn v. Gardin Taxi Co. 1598—Anslander v. Goldberg. 1600—Vander Hoop Thompson. 1606—Newmark v. Internat Trust Co. 1607—Miller v. Penn R R. 1687—A Stearn v. Mason-Seaman Trans. 1688—M Stearn v. Mason-Seaman Trans. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Goff, J. 1440—Zigler v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp'n. 1455—A M Ray v. Studebaker Bros. 1456—W B Ray v. Studebaker Bros Co. 1350—Gillespie v. Strauss. 1381—Strauss v. Gillespie. 1402—Damascus v. Papamllapoulus. 1403—Quinn v. N Y Rys. 1404—Rosenbaum v. Penn Print & Pub Co. 1407—Gillespie v. Strauss. 1474—Armstrong v. Levering & Garrigues. 1412—Alevy v. Eentham. 1426—McGoldrick v. Penn R R. 1610—Andrews v. Fargo. 1612—Lazarus v. Meagher. 1616—Leary v. Yellow Taxicab Co. 1619—Tomasulo v. Stiles. 1621—Bayer v. Colonial Mantel & Refg Co. 1623—Isaacs v. Podgar Realty Co. 1625—Nagle v. Snare & Triest Co. 1627—Suaminen v. Gorman. 1525—Widdel v. James Butler, Inc. 1664—Krebs v. Welland. 1665—Krebs v. Welland. 1670—Zimmerman v. Michel Real Estate & Mort Co. 1676—Szakots v. Taxicab Transit Co. 1677—McNamara v. Brooklyn Union El R R. 1689—Roebeck v. Simpson-Crawford Co. 1690—Silberstein v. Gilmour. 1693—Hartman v. Brshowsky. 1694—Christianson v. Bradley Cont Co. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Newburger, J. 1082—Coyne v. City of N Y. 1248—Wood v. Walter. 1078—Hyman v. Conklin. 756—Miller v. N Y Transp Co. 1528—Britt Litho Co v. City of N Y. 1529—Sinclair & Valentine Co v. City of N Y. 1629—Kiefer v. Central Steam Laundry Co of Man. 1630—Schultz v. Howland. 1632—Murray v. Leicester Realty Co. 1636—Gruben v. Erie R R. 1637—King v. U S Express Realty Co. 1639—Perfilowsky v. Winthrop. 1640—E Gerard v. Heidelberg Aut Sightseeing Co. 1641—A Gerard v. Heidelberg Auto Sightseeing Co. 1642—Lachman v. St Vincent Hospital. 1643—Abraham v. Cohen. 1644—Farrell v. St Vincent Hospital. 1645—I Cohen v. McDermott. 1646—H Cohen v. McDermott. 1647—Spotsey v. Normandie Hotel Co. 1648—Lyons v. Fullers Express Co. 1649—Mullen v. Downey. 1650—Norton v. Audubon Sanitarium. 1651—Orkoff v. Nassau Elec R R. 1653—Norton v. Audubon Sanitarium. 1668—Browne v. Third Ave Bridge Co and Third Ave Ry. 1691—E W Stanton v. City of N Y. 1692—M A Stanton v. City of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Cochrane, J. 635—Stein v. Nassau Electric R R. 635—Esdaile v. Interborough R T Co. 854—Keit v. Forward Assn. 1296—Pery v. Ledica. 798—Hetherston v. Central Park, &c, R R. 1337—Greenberg v. N Y Rys. 844—Middleton v. Interborough R T Co. 1119—Weiner v. Bklyn Heights R R. 1121—Rosenthal v. Milbank. 874—Kelleher v. Florida East Coast Ry. 881—Groh v. Goldbecht. 885—Johnson v. N Y Edison Co. 214—O'Connell v. Hearn. 418—Balestier v. Tribune Assn. 1030—Melnik v. Greenberg. 1314—Bezeninsky v. Oscar Daniels Co. 1504—Slavin v. Vail. 1508—Mattoli v. Beitchmann. 1510—Jacobs v. Slosson. 1512—Rubin v. Bklyn, Q Co & Sub R R. 1515—Ellwood v. Schmid. 1517—Rosenfeld v. Linch. 1519—Fifth Ave Tailors v. Phila. 1522—Campo v. Gilmer. 1523—Diana v. Canadian Pacific Ry. 1615—Thiefes v. N Y Rys. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Donnelly, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Platzek, J. 1714—T J Waters Co v. Peeriess Inv Co. 1715—Perlow v. Williams. 288—Schultz v. Mass Bonding Ins Co. 191—Fitzgibbons v. Weiller Co v. Gosnold Silk Mills. 768—Brown v. McLaughlin. 72¼—Hanson v. Oakland Chem Co. 2441—City of N Y v. Worth. 244—City of N Y v. Murisch. 761—Irish v. White. 2692—City of N Y v. Bklyn Q Co & Sub R R. 2701—City of N Y v. Allegro & Spallone Const Co. 2713—City of N Y v. Cont Asphalt & Paving Co. 191—Fitzgibbons Boiler Co v. City of N Y. 230—Hamilton v. Weiner. 888—Ruggles-Coles Eng Co v. Phillips. 695—Gordon v. Schubert. 696—Sure Lecky & Ruffin. 869—Albert v. Shubert Theatrical Co. 870—Pen Steel Co v. City of N Y. 881—Saur v. West Indies Fruit Co. 884—Tuttle v. Minton. 886—Shinn v. British Columbia Copper Co. 887—Turley v. Kistler. 890—Ungrich v. Northern Bank of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Pound, J. 559—Nat Com Bank of Albany v. Del & Hud Co. 477—35 Per Cent Automobile Supply Co v. Hartford Suspension Co. 705—Meyers v. City of N Y. 526—Standing v. Brady. 535—Warner Godfrey Co v. Baldwin. 543—Irwin v. Warren. 699—Hinds, Noble & Eldredge v. Niver. 700—De La Vergne Machine Co v. Stokes. 702—Blossom v. Coler. 706—Hartnett v. Spannans. 707—Pell v. Felix. 708—Master v. Jones & Co. 709—Rosenblatt v. Brunnenschenkel. 710—Espert v. Perry. 712—Hobbs Mfg Co v. May. 716—Cohn v. Schwartz. 717—Kletzky v. Strausburger. 718—Hildebrand v. City of N Y. 726—Beglebing v. Jagerhuber. 730—Rosenthal v. Internat College of Languages. 735—Weber v. Columbia Amuse Co. 743—Wilson v. Equit Life Ins Co. 747—Coutant v. Mason. 751—United Boroughs Realty Co v. Hogemeyer. 753—Schloss v. German-American Bank. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Erlanger, J. 269—Poel v. Hills. 270—Same v. same. 585—Nat Surety Co v. Mass Bond & Ins Co. 588—Gaffney v. O'Keefe. 602—N Y Assets Realization Co v. Thompson. 608—Weinstein v. Stern. 633—Currie v. Vreeland. 647—Wannamaker v. Pearlman. 651—Koupal v. Mayer. 667—Stettinius v. Paul Co. 689—Alexander v. Nat Tile Co. 2776—Farley v. Wassmer. 2802—Same v. Flannery. 2807—Same v. 128 East 75th St. (Toto.) 2820—Sama v. Sonntag. 2884—Same v. 195 Hester St, (Berandone.) 2905—Same v. Cimino. 2915—Same v. 226 Mulberry St, (Barbano.) 2965—Cohen v. Ratner. 670—Altbaum v. Regenstemer. 675—Same v. Immon. Carrollan. 674—Croker v. Williamson. 682—Landres v. Serfting. 683—Savoy Trust Co v. Hammehling. 684—Lockwood v. Dupont. 685—Smith Con Co v. City of N Y. 688—Alexander v. Old Bridge Enameled Brick & Tile Co. 689—Same v. Cambridge Tile Mfg Co. 696—Zacharion v. Beltman Johnson Co. 694—Grimlin v. De Jong. 756—Morse v. Morrison. 2789—Farley v. Schlanger. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Pendleton, J. 392—Lewis v. Depew. 895—Whiting v. Modbury. 986—Finkenstein v. Wolff. 989—Sigl v. Wolff. 920—Salmon v. A Klipstein Co. 60—Alexander v. Trent Tile Co. 1065—Butler v. Mallon. 361—Pragner v. Smith. 1082—Jacobs v. Heinze. 979—Lamson Cons Store Service Co v. Billings. 133—Conway v. McRae. 243—Pfaelzer v. Bach Fur Co. 371—Cartwright v. Standard Holding. 160—Leopoldstadt v. Kann. 378—Oriental Bank v. Pest. 982—Stolwein v. Schreinberg. 261—Crogan v. Persion. 656—Minzesheimer v. Kohn. 1049—Feldman v. Daniels. 1048—Lebondy v. Fuller. 66—Miller v. Campbell. 139—Gould v. Schwab. 278—Schultz v. Hallock. 2785—Schultz v. Rubsamen. 284—Schultz v. Aufermann. 758—Hofferberth v. Duckett. 932—Werschinger v. Haines. 453—New York Assets Realization Co v. Damarello. 973—Connolly Construction Co v. Rae. 362—Rosenthal v. Internat College of Languages. 1058—Salomon v. Kohlen. 969—Minzesheimer v. Walker. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. 17—Martin v. New Trinidad Lake Asphalt Co. 1—Illinois Surety Co v. Rosenblum. 961—Palace Theatre & Realty Co v. Fleischman Bros Co. 164—Thompson v. Bailey. 448—Farrs v. Strong. 449—Schonweitz v. Strong. 456—McBride v. Strong. 713—Oppenheimer v. Lilienthal. 1804—Zeltner v. Weiner. 888—Ruggles-Coles Eng Co v. Phillips. 695—Gordon v. Schubert. 696—Sure Lecky & Ruffin. 869—Albert v. Shubert Theatrical Co. 870—Pen Steel Co v. City of N Y. 881—Saur v. West Indies Fruit Co. 884—Tuttle v. Minton. 886—Shinn v. British Columbia Copper Co. 887—Turley v. Kistler. 890—Ungrich v. Northern Bank of N Y. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Pound, J. 559—Nat Com Bank of Albany v. Minden v. B H R R. 1859—Lippman v. Weinberg. 1880—Paddock v. B H R R. 1883—Hemsley v. B H R R.

The following causes, if marker ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call: 1870—Montefano v. Champlain Silk Mills. 1876—Nelson v. Nat Cash Register Co. 1878—Rohenmertz v. Meyers. 1880—Harlow v. B H R R. 1882—O'Grady v. Jamison et al. 1883—Taylor v. B H R R. 1884—Washburn v. Salmon. 1885—Fogarty v. B H R R et al. 1890—Neary v. Graff. 1891—Wissnor v. Stein. 1892—Mericonti v. Fisher. 1893—Zwarich v. Bklyn Cooperage Co. 1043—Mitty v. Equitable Life Assur Co. 1170—Marshall v. Van Zile and another. 1427—Marcello v. B H R R. 1624—Cole v. B Union Gas Co et al. 1698, 1699, 1700—Bradley v. B, Q Co & Sub R R. 3834—Cahill v. Gilman. 5300—McLaughlin Co v. Island View Corp and another. 5324—Condon v. Condon & Co. 5356—Lebowitz v. Snow et al. 5948—Verderver v. Stine. 5952—Collyer v. Fox. 1894, 1895—Cohen v. Nassau R R. 1896—Freeman v. Alderman. 1897—O'Dea v. Ford Motor Co. 1898—Matthews v. Hearon. 1899—Fox v. Robins Dry Dock Co. 1900—Clarke, B, Q Co & Sub R R. 1901—Chaladowsky v. Nassau R R. 1902—Cohen v. Simon et al. 1903—Murdock v. B Union El R R. 1904—Celano v. Stevens Co. 1905—Larry v. Titcomb. 1906—Mulligan v. Riker & Son. 1907—Hurwitz v. Tonkonogy. 1912—O'Dea v. Ford Motor Co. 1913—McGovern v. City of N Y. 1914, 1915—Doyle v. Nassau Elec R R. 1918—Barth v. Immon. 1919—Reynolds v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 1920—Knowlton v. Lorenz. 1922—Reilly v. Barrett. Highest number reached on regular call, 1924.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Van Siclen, J. Ex parte business.

SURROGATES' COURT—Ketcham, S. Wills of Felizianes Lichler, M E Grimlin, S Amelia Solomon, Annie Smith, and F G Eden. Accountings in the estates of Laventia W Lyon, Michael J Coffey, W J Nelson, W R Hutchings, Charles Bacigalopo, and Joachim Veli. Estates of Joseph Bonsignore, Antonascho, Henry Gillen, Catharine Fitzpatrick, James H Tracy, Mary Eden, John Nooney, Cora L Laccom, and Sarah McCarty. Contested Calendar: Wills of Christopher Michel and William H Combs.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part IV.—Fawcett, J. 2264—Fusey v. B H R R Co. 2269—Kuckler v. Donato. 3475—Barnum v. Patterson. 2377—Siopkowski v. Mills. 3442—Rosenbaum v. Dawson. 2278—Rolnick v. Healey. 2282—Kirby v. B H R R Co. 2283—Giordano v. same. 2248—Budwetis v. same. 2263—Bach v. B, Q Co & Sub R R Co.

The following causes, if answered ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon the call: 1016—Keery v. The Oscar Daniels Co. 104—Rosenthal v. Sladon Iron Works. 624—Cubbon v. Rogers. 119—Roll v. Fleischmann Mfg Co. 172—Bolaw v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 123—Tholin v. Rinschede. 162—Mortier v. Sherman & Gore. 88—Gardella v. Pittsburgh Con Co. 113—Glazier v. City of New York. 147—Munech v. Terry & Tench Co. 138—Kavanaugh v. N Y C & H R R R Co. 153—Taranto v. Board of Education of N Y City. 180—Niland v. Barnum. 158—Nilland v. Barnum. 158—Schaefel v. Hastings. 145—McCormack v. Inter Rapid Transit Co. 171—Johnson v. West St Ry Co. 57—Tolaw v. Davey. 161—Liberty Bowling Co v. Ott. 68—Landau v. Peekskill Lighting Co. 174—Stoeker v. Abbatemarco. 111—Bond v. Walker. 135—Wilson v. Village of White Plains. 28—Phillipe v. N Y, West & Boston Ry Co. 58—Beveridge v. Steeplechase Park Co. 87—Wendler v. Barr. 88—Eichhorn v. Stricker. 122—Nugent v. Wilder. 173—Mulli v. Brooklyn Hts R R Co. 174—Stoeker v. Abbatemarco. 175—Gunnison v. Cons Gas Co. 176—Ranft v. Elsele. 177—Hudson v. Lent. 178—U S Drainage & Irrigation Co v. Lucas. 173—Jacoby v. Lynch. 180—Donohue v. McGrath. 30—Marlott v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 925—Knowles v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. Highest number reached on call, 180.

COUNTY COURT—Day Calendar—Platt, J. The People v. James Lowrie. The people v. George A. Arent. The People v. John Moore. The People v. Tony Solerno. The People v. Samuel Lumney. The People v. Thomas Dolan. The People v. James Price. The People v. Antonio Capolla. The People v. Boni Antoni.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Garretson, J. Held in the County Court House in Long Island City, 2231—Okuta v. Astoria Heat, Lt & Pow Co. 235—Schumacher v. B Un El R R. 223—Stratton v. Graham. 242

Real Estate

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

RIDGEWOOD.—Heart residential section, six minutes' walk from station, sixty foot plot, detached dwelling, eight rooms; all improvements; AI condition; $5,800. Easy terms to responsible buyer; might rent. S S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Fanwood houses—We sold 3 of our houses in November and have 3 left; buyers are also selecting plots for building; let us show you what we have. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Building.

Springfield, N. J.—Plot 50x150, in the centre of the town; improvements; free and clear; big bargain; will sacrifice, cash or on easy terms. H. Kramer, 106 West 113th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

If you have a good proposition write me. I am in the market for all kinds of Real Estate to purchase or exchange. Tenney. 5 Beekman St.

WANTED.

Plot for 16-story loft building in best location. Sam Matz, 65 East 12th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished

Private dwelling, West End Av., 72d St. Subway for club, institution, studios, or business; large room; fine condition. Inquire 233 West End Av.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Sublet two large, well lighted office rooms in Whitehall Building, 20x30 feet, with two windows in each room; overlooking Hudson River. Apply Room 834, 17 Battery Place.

23 Beekman St., near Nassau.—For salesroom or light manufacturing; 1st floor, rent, $1,000; 4th floor, rent, $850.; elevator. Samuel Vernon Estate, 65 Duane St., New York.

41 EAST 41ST ST.

Modern 5-story building; plate glass store front; all or part. HERBERT A. SHERMAN, 41 East 41st St.

Elegant private office, furnished or unfurnished; also desk room; business purposes; low rent. 116 Nassau St., Room 501.

GRAND ST., 137-139, near Broadway.

Store, with basement, 30x90, $2,000; 1st loft, light, steam heat, $1,000.

15th, 637-641 East.—Vacant lots, about 5,000 square feet each; reasonable rent. Charles Bohlen, agent, 23d St., 3d Av.

Loft, 37x95, with or without power; will divide. Scolaro, 340 Jackson Av.

Large store, basement; 971 1st Av ; any business. Wenning, 972 1st Av.

Bankruptcy Sales

BANKRUPTCY SALE OF THE PERSONAL property and factory formerly operated by Acme Body Company, bankrupt, at Rahway, N. J., by order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New Jersey.

ELGIN L. McBURNEY, Receiver.

A general description of the said property to be sold is as follows:

1. The good will of the business formerly carried on by the bankrupt.

2. The plant of the bankrupt, situated at Factory and Union Streets, Rahway, New Jersey, together with certain machinery, engine, boiler, veneer presses, woodworking machinery, &c., now on said premises.

3. A large quantity of raw materials used in making automobile bodies and lunch wagons, together with a number of partly finished automobile bodies and lunch wagons, together with office fixtures, safe, &c.

The factory is in good condition, and the manufacturing can be commenced at once by the purchaser.

Sealed bids will be received for the entire property described above.

These bids must be submitted to Elgin L. McBurney, receiver, at the office of the bankrupt concern, corner of Factory and Union Streets, Rahway, New Jersey, on December 9, 1913, at ten thirty A. M., at which time and place they will be opened by the receiver, and creditors may attend and advise as to the acceptance of the bids. All bids must be accompanied by a certified check for twenty-five per cent. of the amount thereof, and the balance of the purchase price must be paid to the receiver upon the said sale being approved. The receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids. Should the receiver accept any bids, application will be made to Atwood L. De Coster, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, at his office, 776 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., on December 10, 1913, at 10 A. M., to have said sale confirmed.

The said property may be inspected at Rahway, N. J., on any day prior to December 9, 1913, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Should the receiver reject all of the bids submitted, the property will be sold at public auction at Factory and Union Streets, Rahway, N. J., on December 12, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at which time terms of sale will be announced. Should the property be sold at public auction, application will be made to Atwood L. De Coster, Esq., Referee in Bankruptcy, at his office, 776 Broad Street, Newark, New Jersey, on December 15, 1913, at 10 A. M., to have said sale confirmed.

The receiver reserves the right to withdraw any of the property from sale at public auction, unless it brings at least 75% of the appraised value.

Further information may be obtained from Elgin L. McBurney, Receiver, 1 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or at his New York office, 32 Broadway, New York City, N. Y., or from Archibald Palmer, attorney for receiver and petitioning creditors, 320 Broadway, New York City, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDA SCHEINBLUM, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 8th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 687 Eighth Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of furniture, rugs, linoleum, dressers, tables, chairs, sideboards, beds, fixtures, &c. Inspection Dec. 12th to 13th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ORLANDO P. METCALF, Receiver.

WILLIAM WEST SHAW, Attorney for Receiver, 2 Rector St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FONTANA & CO., Bankrupts.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 8, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at Produce Exchange Bldg., Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupts, consisting of office furniture, safe, typewriter, fixtures, &c.

FREDERICK H. NICHOLS, Trustee.

ROSENBERG & LEVIS, Attorneys for Trustee, 170 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PEERLESS PLUMBER SUPPLY CO., INC.—Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Dec. 8th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 4,125 Third Avenue, and immediately thereafter at Tremont Stable Co., 4,122 Park Avenue, Borough of the Bronx, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of plumbing supplies, material, fixtures, safe, desk, chairs, &c.

GEORGE M. FAWCETT, Trustee.

FOODY & DEY, Attorneys for Trustee, 2 Rector Street, New York.

THE BANKRUPTCY RECEIVER OF WILLIAM V. BREIT will sell at public sale on Tuesday, December 9th, 1913, at twelve (12) o'clock noon, at No. 707 Broad Street, Newark, N. J., the stock of coats, cloaks, suits, waists, skirts, all fixtures, good will and right, title, and interest in lease.

DAVID BOBKER, Receiver,
Firemen's Building, Newark, N. J.
BILDER & BILDER, Attorneys of Receiver, 164 Market Street, Newark, N. J.

Bankruptcy Notices

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCHULUM, Bankrupt.—No. 19,004.

To the creditors of Joseph Schulum of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the first day of December, A. D. 1913, the said Joseph Schulum was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the twentieth day of December, 1913, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, December 5th, 1913.

NO. 18,430.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB BERNSTAMM, Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1913, the said Jacob Bernstamm was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver St., City and County of New York, on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1913, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dec. 6, 1913.

Lost

LOST.—A diamond screw earring, between 14 East 60th St. and Altman's, on 5th Av., and returning on Broadway car between 57th and 57th; reward offered. Return to 14 East 60th St., Mrs. B. Harrison.

LOST.—A gold Lange watch and fob, on Thursday evening; sentiment; liberal reward, no questions asked. F. E. Richards, 156 Broadway. Phone Cortlandt 1547.

LOST—Between here and Hotel Astor, probably at Astor, a cabochon emerald pin, surrounded by diamonds; suitable reward for returning to 50 East 52d St.

LOST—Lady's gold Waltham watch, chased hunting case, from 39th to 42d via Madison Av. car, Friday, 5:30 A. M., liberal reward. Miss Kelleher, 5 East 42d St.

LOST.—Saturday, Dec. 6, gold pin in form of branch of thistle; set with amethyst and one diamond; liberal reward. Barton Thompson, 1 Wall St.

LOST—Nov. 29, bracelet; ruby with 24 diamonds set in platinum. Liberal reward if returned to Hotel Marie Antoinette. Apartment 8S.

LOST—Friday, between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M., in or about Plaza Hotel, diamond bar pin, platinum setting; liberal reward. Apply W. Mead, Plaza Hotel.

LOST—Saturday night, Hotel Astor or vicinity filigree gold bracelet, three sapphires; reward. Goodstein, 723 St. Nicholas Av.

Lost and Found. Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Yorkshire terrier, tan head, tawny body, corner 52d and Broadway; collar on blue ribbon attached; liberal reward for return to Mullen, 1,730 Broadway.

LOST—Pekingese dog, female, Sunday evening vicinity Columbus Av., 77th St.; reward. Mooney, 115 West 71st St. Phone Columbus 4151.

LOST—WANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 125th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Business Opportunities

Partner wanted, with $1,500 to $2,000, to invest in ruching and russling business; established 2 years, with machinery and good customers; good profits can be made. King Ruching Manufacturing Co., 23 Wooster St.

Will finance meritorious proposition, preferably patented article with big possibilities; have capital and organization; describe briefly in first inquire, interview principals only. P. O. Box 246, New York City.

Excellent opportunity for manufacturer of children's knitted headwear ranging in prices from $1.75 up. For large Western jobbing trade. Address Box B 162 Times, Downtown.

Lunchroom for Sale.—Good location in automobile district and in first-class going condition; turn, over $450-$500 per week; positively no agents. S 106 Times.

Experienced man will invest $10,000, with services, in sound manufacturing business; reply giving details. B 146 Times Downtown.

Complete furnishings, good will 7 high-class apartments, profit $160 month; all rented; price $2,500. 2707 Gramercy.

Business Notices.

MULTIGRAPHING AND PRINTING.
Combined with Printed Letterheads.

	First Grade Stock.	Second Grade.
500	$4.25	$3.75
1,000	6.25	5.25
5,000	18.25	16.25
10,000	36.00	32.10

THE LAWRENCE PRESS, INC.,
Tel. 8884 Cort. 123 Liberty Street.

Smoke stacks and ventilating sheet metal work in all branches, light or heavy. J. Schumacker, 408 East 151st St. Tel. 6064 Melrose.

Dependable multigraph typewritten letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered. Telephone Cortlandt 1332. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Reliable multigraph letters; 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8. Telephone Greeley 639. Gotham Multigraph Co., Room 1,204, 45 West 34th.

Merchants needing cash can have their accounts financed. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Remington, Smith Premier and all invisible makes, free, one month or $5; Underwoods L. C. Smith, Monarch, No. 10 Remington and all other visible typewriters, $3 monthly, or two months for $5 all machines sold or rented by us are equal to new and are sold from 33 to 65 per cent less than manufacturers' prices, and to prove it we will allow all rental paid on to six months to apply if you desire to purchase, and, what is more, we put in perfect order and free during the time you rent it, and one year after you buy it. Can you ask for a fairer proposition?

TYPEWRITER SALES CO.,
6 Cortlandt St. Tel. 1983 Cortlandt.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
4 months for $5 and upward.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., Inc.,
945 Broadway, at Leonard St. Tel. 3408 Franklin
853 Broadway, at 14th St.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Tel. 6353 Cortlandt.

A practically new, latest No. 10 Smith Premier or No. 5 Oliver Visible Typewriter, with base and mahogany typewriter table, for $25 each.

McCLAIN & CARR, 215 Grand St.

Electric and gas lighting fixtures; buy direct from manufacturers and save 50%; hundreds of latest designs. Phone Stuyvesant 4592. Crown Chandelier Co., 103 4th Av.

Slightly used desks, office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, multigraphs, filing cabinets, mimeographs, carpets, partitions. Nathan's, 702 Worth.

A Big Sale—Desks, chairs, tables, filing cabinets, hat trees, telephone booths, wardrobes, oak and mahogany. Quick & McKenna, 9 Beade St.

Must sell ninety typewriters, Visible and others, costing $100 each new, $5 up. 427 Broadway, between Canal and Howard.

SEVENTY TYPEWRITERS,
Cost the public each new, $85 and up; selling out store. 808 Broadway

You can rent a No. 5 Model Oliver typewriter three months for $4; convenient at home. Phone Worth 1780.

Cameras.

$28 Premoette Pocket Cameras with Anastigmat Lenses, new Tariff price $16.50. Willoughby's, 810 Broadway.

8x10 enlargements, mounted, 15 cents; special offer. Gloeckner & Newby Co., 171 B'way.

Clothing

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes; diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. 'Phone 670 Bryant.

Apartments to Let

Furnished

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av. 1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

The Burnham, 114-116 West 47th St., near Broadway, newly furnished throughout, one and two large rooms with kitchenette, gas, laundry, maid service included; all light; elevator, telephone service; immediate possession; $4-$15 weekly; respectable people only.

Would share my fully furnished apartment on Morningside Drive with one or two gentlemen or married couple, or would rent furnished room for $10 or less if taken till October. Address S 132 Times.

Academy St. 600, (near Dyckman St. Subway Station)—Elegant apartments of 4-5 rooms; heat, hot water, electricity; rent $24-$30; Superintendent on premises; telephone service. 2402 Audubon.

Sublet at 450 Riverside Drive near 116th St. 7th and 8th floor, duplex; 7 beautiful rooms with bath in high-class modern apartment; rent $80. Norden, 450 Riverside Drive.

FOR RENT—Beautifully furnished 7-room apartment; 10th floor of 302 Riverside Drive, corner 109th St.; can be seen from 9:30 to 12

95TH ST., 320 WEST.—High-class elevator apartment; five rooms; $32. Apartment 1S

Living room, two bedrooms, kitchenette bath; high-class apartment. Day, 210 West 108th

East Side.

24th St., 144 East.—One and two large rooms, with kitchenette; also single rooms; $3-$10 weekly; gas, laundry, telephone, maid service included; immediate possession.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished

Wanted—Furnished apartment, six rooms; Central Park West or Riverside Drive. Mrs. B. Baxter Pinkney, Hotel Martha Washington.

Storage.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $3 moving, $3 vanload; also packing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-606 West 43th. Telephone 2067 Bryant.

Harlem Express, also trucking, up and downtown; low rates. 2974 Morn. 3 Old Broadway.

Six rooms, two baths; all outside. Pinpo, Luxor, 600 West 115th St.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

West Side.

Modern four-room apartment; conveniently located, in excellent residence district; with option of purchasing furniture at a sacrifice. 100 Claremont Av., Apartment 5E. Telephone 6290 Morningside.

West 77th St., Mannattan Square Hotel.—Two rooms and bath; must sublet at once; big reduction. Address W. A. Rogers, Apartment 57.

New Markeen, 570 West 156th St.—Finest elevator apartment on Washington Heights, lowest rents, 4 and 5 rooms.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

17TH, 116 EAST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; excellent board; table guests.

38TH ST., 37 EAST.—Large room; private bath; elevator; references.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent board; steam; telephone; table guests.

7TH AV, 2,053, (123d.)—Sunny rooms; steam heated; homelike house; best board.

16TH, 420-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well heated; excellent board; telephone.

39TH ST., 49 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

49TH, 68 WEST.—Established 25 years; rooms, suites, baths, telephones; superior table.

53D, 57 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front room; private ba.h; excellent table; table guests; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS; FIRST CLASS; REFERENCES.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable rooms; superior board; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—First-class large, small, front rooms; board; reference; telephone.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive rooms; private baths, electricity; excellent cooking; parlor dining.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Comfortable room; a call may be to your advantage.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, excellent cuisine; table guests accommodated; reasonable; telephone.

70TH ST., 151 WEST.—Second-story room; private bath; steam heat; room telephone.

70TH, 30 WEST.—Large and small rooms; every convenience; table board; best location.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Small room, with board; southern exposure; gentleman only.

71ST, 155 WEST.—Large room, private bath; lavatory; single room; exceptional board.

72D, 267 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms, second floor; excellent table; Southern house.

72D ST., 121 WEST.—Handsome, large, small rooms; new furniture; excellent table; half block Subway, elevated; every convenience; reasonable; table board.

72D, 157 WEST.—Large rooms; southern exposure; well appointed house; references

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Sunny single rooms; quiet, refined surroundings; home table; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—19th year; sunny rooms; baths; excellent table; references

76TH ST., 244 WEST.—Private house; large, attractive first-floor front room; references.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Large, medium sized rooms; home cooking; reasonable; table guests.

76TH, 227-229 WEST.—Newly furnished large, small rooms; subway convenient; excellent table.

79TH ST. 114 AND 132 WEST.
Homelike; unusual, private telephones; steam heat.

79TH ST., 138-185 WST.—Desirable rooms; excellent table; strictly first-class.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Varm, comfortable, sunny rooms; newly furnished; generous table; references.

84TH 56 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; desirable location; references; table guests accommodated.

86TH 23 WEST.—Attractive single rooms, bath connecting; board; table guests; high class.

94TH, 36 WEST.—Desirable room, suitable one or two; excellent board; references. Strauss.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Newly furnished large and small rooms; with board; references.

96TH ST., 42 WEST.—Large rooms and exceptional table board.

109TH ST. 136 WEST.—Attractive furnished rooms; electricity, telephone; 9th Av. "L." Cochran.

111 WEST 123D ST.
A cuisine of peculiar excellence for people of refinement; $5 weekly.

113TH, 625 WST.—Large, front, southern rooms, unsurpassed table; quiet; efficient service.

122D, 520 WEST.—Good-sized rooms; with good table board. Kerker.

126TH, 250 WEST, (near "L" station.)—Back parlor to let with board.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; electricity; well heated; large closets; private bath.

Charming Winter Home.
Away from city and noise,
yet within 30 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea;
cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN" LODGE.
Lovely sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17 with meals. Take boat at Battery; there 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

THE EARL.
103 Waverley Place.
One door from Washington Square North; rooms with private bath, American plan, $15 to $19 per week.

THE HOUSE RICHARDS.
106-108-110 West 80th St.—A satisfactory home for permanent refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; nine floors; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor dining room; table guests; reasonable.

TWO CONGENIAL BACHELORS will share with two others uncommonly handsome second floor in beautiful dwelling; superb appointments; excellent meals and service. Convent Av., (143d.) Telephone 7606 Audubon.

Brooklyn.

PARK PLACE, 204, Brooklyn.—Choice rooms; home cooking; references; telephone.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

17TH ST., 122 EAST.—Large attic studio, furnished or unfurnished, in the "Washington Irving House." References.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Desirable furnished large and small rooms; private house; reasonable.

43D, 16 EAST.—Nicely furnished large rooms; gentlemen; with or without bath; reference.

45TH ST., 19 EAST.—Medium-sized, well-furnished room, bath, $4.50; gentlemen; references.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Desirable, newly decorated room for gentleman; private residence; references.

53D, 58 EAST.—Handsome suite, parlor, bedroom, bath, separately; beautifully furnished; electric light, phone, &c.; private references exchanged.

55TH, 83 EAST.—Excellent large, quiet room with all conveniences; 'phone and references.

70TH ST., 126 EAST.—Elegantly furnished parlor; running water, bath, telephone; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractively furnished front room; private bath; smaller rooms. 1978 Gramercy.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

West Side.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private residence; charming room for gentleman; conveniences; electricity; telephone; references.

34TH, WEST.—Handsome large room adjoining bath in elevator apartment house; steam heat, electricity, telephone; references. S 112 Times.

37TH, 606 WEST.—Small, sunny room, adjoining bath; bachelors; references required.

37TH ST., 301 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; elegant rooms; board optional. Fanto.

48TH, 120 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; well-kept house; bath telephone; breakfast, if desired.

48TH ST., 120 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; references.

50TH, 36 WEST.—Parlor floor; handsome suite of four rooms; suitable professional business; furnished or unfurnished; electricity; reasonable.

52D ST., 200 WEST.—Large and small rooms; clean, cheerful; convenient location. Rosseau.

53RD ST., 62 WEST.—Cozy single room; southern exposure; every convenience; references exchanged.

54TH, 201 WEST.—Two attractively furnished rooms; single, en suite; gentlemen, business couple; steam, 'phone; every convenience. Kenyon.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.—ROOMS; FIRST CLASS; REFERENCES.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

57TH ST., 329 WEST.—Light, warm room; clean, quiet; telephone; references; running water.

58TH ST., 63 WEST.—Steam-heated, sunny room; suite; private bath; meals optional.

57TH ST., 155 WEST.—LARGE AND MEDIUM SIZED ROOMS; HEAT; RUNNING WATER; TERMS REASONABLE; GENTLEMEN.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome large room; private bath; electric lights; telephone; reference.

58TH, 352 WEST.—Small, large room, bath; kitchenette; board optional; refined family

68TH ST., 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room, second floor; private bath, shower; reference.

70TH ST. 146 West.—Comfortable room, bath, private house; references; permanent.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Large, comfortable, handsome rooms, with, without private bath; reference.

70TH, 262 WEST.—Front room; second floor; every convenience.

71ST, 165 WEST, Off Broadway.—Two small, sunny front rooms, immaculately clean; cozy home for refined business people; telephone.

71ST, 151 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished rooms; northern, southern exposure; references. Columbus 2857.

72D, 139 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, near Subway, "L"; references; reasonable.

78D ST., 104 WEST.—Desirable rooms; convenient to "L," Subway; gentlemen; references required.

73D ST., 160 WEST.—Pleasant front room; large closet; wash room adjoining; gentleman.

73D ST., 103 WEST.—Beautiful, large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; reference.

73D, 177 WEST.—Second-floor room, adjoining bath; large dressing room; references.

76TH, 179 WEST.—Large, small rooms, single or en suite; breakfast; telephone. Wanamaker.

76TH ST., 303 WEST.—Room; bath; electricity; parquet floors; private house; references.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

77TH, 100 WEST.—Large rooms, adjoining bath, suitable one, two gentlemen.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Two delightful, sunny rooms; private bath; single, en suite; Subway; kitchenette; privileges; reasonable; small room.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelor home; choice rooms; modern conveniences; quiet surroundings; references.

81ST ST., WEST.—Attractive suite, adjoining bath; reasonable. 9286 Schuyler.

82D ST., 70 WEST.—Sunny, cheerful, double, single rooms; all conveniences; board optional.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, medium; reasonable; private house; telephone. references.

83D ST., 320 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath; high-class elevator apartment, between West End Av. and Riverside; gentlemen 3 So E.

84TH, 14 WEST.—Handsomely furnished front room; second floor; quiet, homelike; telephone

85TH ST., WEST.—Desirable location; business woman preferred; reasonable; prominent party; references. Y 367 Times.

87TH, 55 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, bath adjoining; references, gentlemen; private house.

87TH, 251 WEST.—Small room in modern apartment; gentlemen preferred. Apartment 23.

91ST, 64 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; select private house; all conveniences; reference.

93D, 35 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; running water; first floor; reasonable; phone.

94TH ST., 34 WEST.—Large, desirable room; private bath; quiet surroundings; owner; references.

94TH ST., 20 WEST.—Newly furnished small rooms; gentlemen preferred; board optional; references.

96TH ST., 122 WEST.—New, elegantly furnished front room; conveniences; private home; near Subway. L; $4 per week.

96TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large front room, southern exposure; running water; telephone; private residence; family of two.

95TH, 149 WEST.—Magnificent rooms; southern exposure; running water; telephone; private; German family.

97TH, 136 WEST.—Large room; southern exposure; private bath; also small; newly furnished; phone; electricity; vacuum cleaning; meals.

90TH, 309 WEST, (Apt. 8D.)—Light, cozy, quiet; adjoining bath; in private apartment.

100TH ST., 253 WEST.—Handsomely furnished single, double rooms; bath, dressing rooms; strictly private.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Attractively furnished room; modern private house; every convenience; references.

101ST, 205 WEST, (two doors from Broadway.)—Finest section; beautifully furnished single, double rooms; electricity, maids, elevator; kitchenette and laundry included; $3-$7. The Ludington.

103D, 128 WEST.—Trained nurse will share her pretty room in private house, adjoining bath; telephone; Subway.

105TH, 201 WEST.—Large, light outside room; elevator, shower, piano; $5.50. Williams.

112TH, 539 WEST.—Large, sunny front room, lavatory, large closet, adjoining bath; exclusive elevator apartment; 2 doors from Broadway; references. Ozanus.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; front parlor for doctor or studio; gas heat, electricity, telephone.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Attractively furnished connecting rooms; adjoining bath; also separate room; reasonable.

115TH ST., 606 WEST.—Large, medium, newly furnished; cleanliness, comforts, conveniences; one block Subway express; near Riverside Drive; breakfast or board optional, Southern cooking. Rothwell.

118TH, 400 WEST, (Apt. 41.)—Neat, attractive rooms; elevator, electricity, shower.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Nicely furnished single room; elevator; shower. Apt. 82.

121ST, 509 WEST.—Columbia grounds opposite; large room, small kitchen, bath adjoining; beautifully furnished; complete housekeeping; single room also. See Mr. Yetman.

121ST ST., (210 Lenox Av.)—Absolutely clean, doctor's private house; gentlemen; highest references required; every convenience; well heated.

122D, 540 WEST, (Broadway.)—Attractive single, double rooms. Apply directly Apartment 51.

123D ST., 150 WEST.—Large, sunny room, running water, elevator; Subway; private house.

140TH ST., 450 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity; beautiful large outside room; three windows; suitable one, two gentlemen; elevator apartment; small family; no others; call evenings or telephone 1868 Audubon. Apartment 41.

143D, 501 WEST, APT. 27.—Two outside rooms with or without kitchen or separately; all sunny; new furniture; reasonable; reference; elevator.

162D ST., 550 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; private house; very reasonable; near Broadway.

A.—25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevators; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week, one or two persons; rooms and suites, with private bath, $10 week up; inspection invited; best value in New York.

AMSTERDAM AV., 1,050.—Attractively furnished room; electricity; near Subway and "L" Hayes.

BROADWAY, 2,047, (101st St.)—Large, light room; business woman; family three; homelike; elevator; no other roomers; moderate. 1152 Riverside. Everett.

BROADWAY, 3,100.—Handsomely furnished outside sunny room, facing 123d St.; elevator; opposite Grant's tomb. Clifford.

BROADWAY, 2,189.—Attractively furnished single room; desirable location; Broadway Subway. O'Brien.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 285.—Two adjoining front rooms; electricity, telephone; excellent for physician; furnished to suit. Frederick.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Nicely furnished room; refined party; piano; references. Fischer.

DENTIST, DOCTOR, OR STUDIO
Suitable for two; delightful views; tiled bath; telephone; piano; 100 feet from Subway. Cecil Klein, 216 West 103d St.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of rooms; refined surroundings; bachelor, married couple. Y 367 Times.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (Corner 116th.)—Handsomely furnished room overlooking Morningside Park; high-class elevator apartment; rent reasonable. Apt. 5S.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 44.—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences; call evenings. Apartment 33.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528.—High-class apartment, attractively furnished; overlooking Hudson; outside room; Subway; reasonable.

THE CLARKSON.

Elegantly furnished rooms, single, suites; private baths; weekly, $5.50 and up; monthly; transient; overlooking Hudson. 611 West 187th, Restaurant. Call 33 Apt. Phone 2478 Audubon.

WEST END AV., 875.—Corner room; excellent meals; 103d St. Subway; reasonable reference.

Brooklyn.

CLINTON ST., 156 (HEIGHTS.)—PLEASANT ROOMS; NEAR SUBWAY; 'PHONE.

Help Wanted Female

DEMONSTRATOR. — High-class, experienced demonstrator and saleslady, for toilet goods, in large department store. Call 45 West 34th St., Room 605, see Mr. Robinson.

H. C. F. KOCH & CO.,
125TH ST., WEST,
require
CASHIERS
who have had experience and are accustomed to
PNEUMATIC TUBES,
Also
CHECKERS
for their
AUDITING DEPARTMENT,
who have had department store experience. Apply at General Office, fourth floor, or by letter.

NURSE.—White, for two-year-old girl; must have personal city reference. Call, between 9 and 10 o'clock mornings and after 7:30 o'clock evenings, 318 West 100th St.

THREE ambitious, well educated women, capable of earning $30 weekly in position where tact and good judgment count for more than experience; salary and guaranteed income; references essential; only earnest, intelligent women need apply; organizing Western tour. Call after 2. Home and School Educational Society, 37 West 39th St.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY.—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States or men who have legally declared their intention to become citizens, good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 369 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 162 Newark Av., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

Instruction.

A—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, AEOLIAN HALL, 33 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY: STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL, ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY, AND SOCIAL AMENITIES. V. M. WHEAT, DIRECTOR.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the University of the State of New York.
Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St., known throughout the country for thorough work.

Help Wanted. Male

ASSISTANT MANAGERS.—Three men in the office, sales and construction departments of a branch office which we are about to establish; we want men who are strictly honest and capable, of good judgment, and hard work; position will pay $135 month, with good chance for advancement; will also require one general man and two outside men; give references, past and present employment, and state which position you seek in first letter; be complete; we have no time for idle correspondence. S 131 Times.

BOOKMEN can make quick money selling to their old customers "THE STORY OF MUSIC," just off the press; a short set, making an instantaneous appeal to cultured people. Irving Squire, Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

DOORMAN —A doorman and watcher; must be refined and intelligent; only those coming well recommended will be interviewed; call after 9 A. M. Wm. G. White, Inc., 11 West 19th St.

OFFICE MANAGER'S or auditor's assistant open for engagement Jan. 1; 12 years' experience in details of audited accounts, costs, collections, and dictating gramatically correct correspondence; now employed in this capacity; surety bond; references furnished. S 67 Times.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN

Ambitious young man of good appearance desiring to learn the real estate business is offered an exceptional opportunity with an old-established concern; he will receive a thorough business training concerning the sale of high-grade properties; commission paid on sales. Apply between 9:30 and 11 A. M.

McKnight Realty Co., 347 5th Av.

REAL ESTATE SALESMAN.

A live man is offered an exceptional opportunity with a well-known Real Estate concern. Call between 9 and 10:30 A. M., Third floor, 299 Madison Av.

SALESMAN. — WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S NIGHTGOWNS. EXPERIENCED MAN WITH ESTABLISHED RETAIL TRADE FOR NEW YORK AND VICINITY; STATE EXPERIENCE AND REFERENCES; COMMISSION. ADDRESS CONFIDENTIAL, BOX C 25 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

SALESMEN WANTED TO REPRESENT LEADING MANUFACTURER IN ALL TERRITORIES. MUST KNOW THE CHILDREN'S WEAR BUYERS; SAMPLES CAN BE CARRIED IN POCKET; GOOD, STEADY INCOME; COMMISSION. L 132 TIMES.

SALESMEN of proven ability, who are not timid about handling a book proposition, can make big money on our combination offers; men averaging three orders daily on our Henry and Kipling combination; commission. Review of Reviews, Mr. Mansfield, 30 Irving Place, afternoons only.

SALESMAN, controlling some trade in the line of hair ornaments and jewelry novelties, to represent a leading manufacturing concern to the jobbing and retail trade on a commission basis; unlimited territory; state particulars. Address Box C 21 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Energetic men of good appearance, over 40, to sell patent household article direct from our factory to consumer; with the help of our selling plan, eliminating canvassing, you can earn big money steady all year round; commission. Apply for Mr. Schoenfeld, 58 West 28th St., first floor.

SALESMEN WANTED—No experience required; earn good wages while you learn; position assured; write (or call) for particulars. Address National Salesmen's Training Ass'n, 1,001 C, Candler Bldg., Times Square, New York.

SALESMEN.—Three men of energy and determination wanted; must be over 25, of good education and address; permanent position as salesmen; advancement to right men; guarantee and commission. Mr. Ry

J. H. SCHIFF OPPOSES WIDOWS' PENSIONS

Tells Emanuel Sisterhood State or City Should Not Be Called On to Aid Orphans.

PRIVATE AGENCIES BETTER

And Those Which Preserve Spirit of True Charity — Twenty-five Years of Service Celebrated.

Jacob H. Schiff, in an address last evening, said he was opposed to direct municipal or State aid to widowed mothers because such aid would relieve the individual of the burdens and sacrifices of personal service which he ought to bear, and also because there were too many persons already, among men at least, who tried to shirk their duty and would be glad of the opportunity to put this responsibility on the State or municipality.

Mr. Schiff's criticism of direct aid to widowed mothers was delivered to a large audience which attended the twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of the Emanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service at Temple Emanuel, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street. He was the fourth speaker of the evening and was introduced by the Chairman, Mrs. Alexander Kohut.

Mr. Schiff said:

"You have asked me and I have willingly come to join with you in the celebration of this anniversary, the quarter of a century's existence of your society.

"All honor to the sainted memory of the good and eminent divine, the Rev. Dr. Gustave Gotthell, who, realizing that the highest service to God is service to humanity, twenty-five years ago called together the ladies of this congregation and inspired them to found your sisterhood for personal service, after which have become patterned the large cycle of sisterhoods, that have since been formed and which have become so great and beneficent a factor in the charity work of the Jewish community of this great metropolis.

"It is woman's superiority that with her heart and head work together in a much higher degree than with man, and that she is ever ready to bring the greater sacrifice—that of giving of one's self. To give pecuniary aid can mean little to those who possess wealth in a larger or lesser degree, and in no other manner can equality be established between those of greater and those of more moderate means, in the endeavor to do good and to be of advantage to those less fortunately situated, than through personal service—the giving of one's own self to the uplift of the fallen and dependent.

"They, who like you, ladies of this great altruistic society, through personal endeavor, daily and hourly seek to lessen misfortune, to rebuild homes that have collapsed, to enable the widow to maintain herself and her children, to bring cheer into the life of the young—are the true laborers on the fertile field of humanity, are teaching us what true sacrifice means. It is the personal service which counts and gives true value to the good deed, and because of this—with every respect for the views and purity of motive of its advocates—I cannot agree, and find myself in conflict with those who urge that the State ought to take upon itself the care of the widowed mother and that private charity ought no longer to be drawn upon for the relief of those who have lost their natural protector and breadwinner.

Private Agencies Best.

"Woe to the day when the State is made to take over from the individual its duty to the dependent—when the officer of the municipality takes the place of those who now give succor and render personal service in the endeavor to ease the lot of the widow and orphan. Certainly the widowed mother should, with her offspring, be adequately cared for, but this in the first instance can best be done with the aid of the heart and not alone by the stern dictate of the head, as would be done by the State officer.

"Leave it to the orphan asylum and to the judgment of its humane managers to decide how far a widowed mother is qualified to look after the proper care and moral education of her children, and whether the latter can safely be left under the guardianship of the mother; let men and women with a heart undertake the task to look after and make themselves responsible for the proper application of the pecuniary aid that may be necessary, and which in such instance the State may be called upon to furnish in part through the medium of the properly qualified institution; for no one will dispute the desirability of keeping the family together wherever this be possible.

"The widowed mother is no better entitled to direct aid from the State or municipality than any man, woman, or child who from one cause or another has lost the ability to provide for his or her needs; and you can, therefore, readily see where the adoption of the principle of direct support by the commonwealth of the widowed mother would logically lead to. Too many in each community seek already to shirk their duty to the sufferer in our midst. All too scarce are those already among men, at least, who can be called upon and be drawn into the active personal work that is so urgently needed to be done for the solution of the numerous altruistic problems which are constantly brought forth in this teeming community. Do not, I beg you and I warn you, relieve the individual of the burdens and sacrifices which justly should be borne by him by permitting these duties to be shoved upon the State or you will plant selfishness in place of unselfishness; you will suppress the sacrifice and the heartiness of personal service which make for the glory and for happiness of the individual and the community.

"You ladies of this great sisterhood are setting us all a great and glorious example in the ways and manner how we can teach those who are dependent and who need help of any nature to maintain their self-respect and to help themselves; are showing us the way in which we should bring the sole sacrifice that counts and pleases the Almighty—the way to give of ourselves. God bless you and speed further your beautiful work."

A New Idea of Charity.

The meeting was opened with a prayer by the Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman, after which Miss Renée Schieber sang the air of the "Queen of the Night." Mrs. William Einstein, President of the Sisterhood, then read her message. Mrs. Einstein said that the formation of the Sisterhood in 1888, under the leadership of the Rev. Dr. Gustave Gottheil, to whom all the speakers paid high tribute, was the beginning of a new idea, a new duty, and a new obligation of service for Jewish women of New York—that of giving not only with the hand but with the heart and head. Ordinary charity, said Mrs. Einstein, could be as cold as a stone, but true charity consisted in giving with the love and affection of personal service behind it.

"I look with misgiving on the modern attitude," said Mrs. Einstein, "a swerving of interest to the fallen and delinquent. Is it more dramatic to visit the Night Court than the tenement? I think our first duty is to the unfallen."

She said that the monetary gift was not the thing that counted, and that it chilled and discouraged the finer spirit of giving, and added that charity based on statistics was not true charity by any means. She ended with a plea that the Board of Trustees of Temple Emanu-El give the Sisterhood its moral support as well as its financial aid, which started with an annual gift of $500 and was later increased to $5,000, as the needs of the Sisterhood demanded.

Mrs. Alexander Kohut was then introduced and spoke of the twenty-five years of personal service performed by the Sisterhood. She said that the organization of the society in 1888 marked the transition of the old free-hand system of giving to one of systematized investigation and distribution. She told the history of the organization year by year; of its humble beginnings in Seventy-fifth Street, the rent of which building was paid by Louis Stern until, as the Sisterhood grew in numbers and importance, it moved into present headquarters at 318 East Eighty-second Street, the corner stone of which was laid in 1900 and the building itself completed in 1901.

She paid a high tribute to Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, who in 1903 liquidated the society's debt, which had grown from $14,000 to $18,500, and to Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, who turned the money they had been giving to pay the interest on the indebtedness to the founding of the Lewisohn Workshop, which had proved of immense benefit to working mothers. In December of 1892, said Mrs. Kohut, the sisterhood came under the auspices of the United Hebrew Societies. In 1894 the employment bureau was created, which has since enabled hundreds of young people to obtain positions.

She also told how the gifts of cakes, shirts, hobby horses, and so forth in the beginning had been later succeeded by magnificent contributions of money, and said that the sisterhood was entitled to the credit for establishing hot luncheons for public school children, thanks to the generosity of Mrs. Benjamin J. Greenhut. At the present time the sisterhood is active in all phases of relief work, said Mrs. Kohut, and its reports have received high recommendations at every exhibition where they have been shown.

Sighorina Esther Leide, daughter of the Chief Rabbi of Rome, then sang a solo, written by her accompanist, Kurt Schindler. She was followed by Mrs. Samuel S. Elkeles, President of the Federation of Sisterhoods, who congratulated the Emanuel Sisterhood on their work, which, she said, had made every Jew their debtor, and expressed great satisfaction with the work done in caring for the children of the poor.

Leopold Plaut, President of the United Hebrew Charities, made a strong plea for all communal societies, and said that it was highly important to interest the younger generation in them. He criticised the present methods of supporting such societies as being antiquated and most unbusinesslike, and stated that the best thinkers of to-day were trying to find better ways of supporting them. He said that the most cordial relaions existed between the United Hebrew Charities and their daughters, the Sisterhoods.

David Leventritt spoke of the duty of gentleness to the poor and congratulated the Sisterhood on behalf of the Board of Trustees of Temple Emanuel. After a short address by Dr. Henry Leipziger, Dr. Silverman presented a gold medal to Mrs. Einstein on behalf of the Trustees of the Sisterhood, of which she has been President since 1897.

Following a Russian folksong by Albert Janpolski, the benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Hyman G. Enelow. The music of the evening was furnished by the Emanuel Sisterhood Orchestra under the direction of Leo Scherman. Immediately after the celebration services, Mrs. Adolph Lewisohn, Mrs. Jacob H. Scheff, and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim received informally in the vestry room.

Besides those already mentioned, others who are connected with the Emanuel Sisterhood of Personal Service are Mrs. Nathan J. Miller, Mrs. Myron H. Oppenheim, Mrs. Ira M. Smith, Mrs. Henry Zuckerman, Mrs. Ulysses S. Kahn, Mrs. Marietta Heller, Mrs. Joseph E. Hoffman, Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, Mrs. Louis Marshall, Mrs. Arthur J. Kahn, Mrs. Willi Spiegelberg, Miss Belle Kayton, Miss Carrie Wise, Mrs. S. Morrill Hanner, Mrs. Julius Kugelman, Mrs. Harry Kraft, Mrs. G. M. Thurnauer, Mrs. Alec R. Levy, Mrs. Israel M. Appel, Mrs. Albert Hendricks, Mrs. Henry Meyers, and Mrs. Joseph Silverman.

ANTI-VICE SOCIETY'S WORK.

Branches Celebrate Fortieth Anniversary of Founding.

Four meetings yesterday in various parts of Manhattan and Brooklyn were held to celebrate the fortieth anniversary of the founding of the New York Society for the Suppression of Vice, which was incorporated in 1873 by William E. Dodge, Morris K. Jesup, J. Pierpont Morgan, Elbert B. Monroe, Cephas Brainerd, Robert R. McBurney, Jacob Wyckoff, Charles E. Whitehead, William F. Lee, George W. Clarke, Cornelius R. Agnew, John M. Cornell, Thatcher M. Adams, Howard Potter, W. H. S. Wood, Henry R. Jones, and Moses S. Beach. The society was originally identified with the Y. M. C. A., and the anniversary meetings yesterday were all held in Y. M. C. A. auditoriums.

At the Brooklyn Central Branch of the Y. M. C. A., 502 Fulton Street, addresses were made by Edward P. Lyon and John S. Sumner. At the Brooklyn Bedford Branch Halsey Hammond and the Rev. S. Parks Cadman were the speakers. In Manhattan anniversary meetings were held at the West Side Branch, where Fred E. Tasker and the Rev. C. L. Goodell, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, were the speakers, and at the Twenty-third Street Branch, where Charles A. B. Pratt and Burt B. Farnsworth spoke. At each meeting a report of the work done by the society in the year 1912 as read. This showed that 864 persons had been arraigned in the Federal Courts and 2,743 in the State courts. Fines amounting to $235,029.30 had been imposed. In the last three months more than three tons of obscene books had been destroyed.

The report of the Financial Secretary showed that among the donors to the society in 1912 were Austin Colgate, John M. Cornell, Edwin Gould, Helen Gould, J. C. Havemeyer, Mrs. Clarence M. Hyde, Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, William G. Low, J. Pierpont Morgan, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., James Stokes, Jonathan Thorne, James A. Trowbridge, Mrs. O. A. Van Rensselaer, Andrew Carnegie, and Fritz Achelis.

LEAPS FROM WINDOW OF RIVERSIDE HOME

Mrs. Florence McGregor, Wife of Whitney Stage Director, Commits Suicide.

DIES AS HUSBAND READS

Slips Away from Him After Dinner and Is Not Missed Until Her Body Is Found.

Mrs. Florence Worden McGregor, the wife of Edward J. McGregor, a stage director in the F. C. Whitney forces, committed suicide at 9 o'clock last evening by leaping from the bathroom window of the McGregor apartment on the seventh floor of the Riviera, an apartment house at 790 Riverside Drive. She was found on the concrete paving of the interior court, which she had struck with such force as to break every bone in her body.

Mrs. McGregor had been a victim of mental disorder for nearly a year, and her breakdown was so obvious a few months ago that it was deemed best to place her eight-year-old son Edgar in the care of her mother. Last evening husband and wife lingered late over their dinner, and when she finally rose from the table she went to the bathroom, while Mr. McGregor picked up a book to read. He became so interested in his reading that the customary vigilance of his watch over his wife relaxed and fully fifteen minutes passed before he thought of her again.

Then he felt a sudden alarm, and called out to her. There was no answer. He knocked at the locked door of the bathroom, and finally, in his fear, smashed his fist through the glass panel. Through the jagged hole in the glass he could see that the room was empty, and that the window sash had been lifted as far as it would go. A moment later he was in the hallway, with his finger pressed on the button of the elevator call.

Meanwhile, Basil, the engineer of the building, whose ground floor room looked out on the interior court, had heard something strike the pavement and had gone out to investigate. He did not recognize the body, and as he hurried out to find a policeman he instructed the boy at the switchboard to call the Washington Heights Hospital. All this was happening while Mr. McGregor was reading his book in his apartment upstairs.

On the arrival of Dr. Bacharach with the ambulance and the announcement that the woman was dead the elevator boy went out and identified the body. He had gone up in the shaft with the news when he found Mr. McGregor waiting in the hallway at the seventh floor.

Mrs. McGregor was 31 years old and had been married nine years. Before her marriage she was on the stage as Florence Worden and played in a number of minor parts. Mr. McGregor is a member of the Lambs' Club, and his most recent activity was the staging of "Rachel," now playing at the Knickerbocker Theatre with Mme. Kalich as the star.

OYSTERS ARE SAFE NOW.

New Method of Growing Them Removes Danger of Typhoid.

Henry C. Rowe, head of the Oyster Growers and Dealers' Association of North America, has written this defense of the purity of oysters, in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES received yesterday:

On Nov. 13 THE TIMES published an article entitled "Blood Gift Failed to Save Miss Thomas." In this article the statement was made that her physicians attributed her illness to oysters which she ate while dining with friends. The Secretary of the Oyster Growers and Dealers' Association of North America visited the physicians who attended Miss Thomas, and they informed him that oysters were never mentioned by them as having caused this case of typhoid fever, and that they never heard of such a theory with reference to this case until they read it in THE TIMES.

It has been the custom during a few years past to attribute to oysters a case of typhoid fever, but in the past year and a half the highest scientific authorities have discredited these statements, as for instance, Dr. Carl L. Alsberg, Chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry, who has expressed publicly his regret that water and milk are not as free from danger of conveying typhoid fever as are oysters.

Mr. Rowe points out that, contrary to the popular opinion, not one bushel of oysters in a thousand sold on the market grows wild. Instead, he says, the oyster industry has become as much a question of selection and careful cultivation as any other industry in the world. The maturing grounds for oysters are situated in the great, open bays, often a hundred miles or more from the places where the baby oysters are grown, and far from the sources of contamination which may have existed contiguous to creeks, rivers, and estuaries from which the wild oysters were taken formerly.

"These great oyster farms," he says, "comprising from 5,000 to more than 25,000 acres under one management, are often situated several miles from land, where the bottom is constantly swept by deep, clean currents of salt water, insuring purity for the product. The use of the deep, open waters in the great bays and sounds has also been increased by the fact that the oyster grounds in the vicinity of cities and in rivers, creeks, and harbors have been largely abandoned, and those which are within several miles of such localities are now inspected by competent bacteriological experts employed by State authority."

STATE BANKS PROSPER.

Pay 4.726 Per Cent. on Capital and Surplus, Says Van Tuyl.

ALBANY, Dec. 7.—New York State banks have had a fairly prosperous year, according to George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., Superintendent of the State Banking Department.

"Total dividends paid to shareholders of banks during the year ended Sept. 30, 1913, were $4,065,065, which was 4.726 per cent. on the combined capital and surplus," according to the Superintendent.

"This compares with $3,834,220, or a little more than 4½ per cent. paid in 1912. There was an increase in aggregate surplus of the banks on market value, and including all undivided profits, of $1,740,451. For the year 1912 the increase in surplus and undivided profits was $768,560."

Eight new State banks were authorized by the Superintendent of Banks during the year and the career of three such institutions ended. Two of the three merged and the other was closed by the department.

Manhattan OPERA HOUSE. Mats. Wed., Sat.
HERE TO STAY
NEW YORK HERALD.
Colossal XMAS Spectacle
HOP O' MY THUMB
FROM THE DRURY LANE THEATRE, LONDON, WITH
DE WOLF HOPPER
3 SHOWS IN 1
BIGGEST HIT IN N. Y.
500 Orchestra Seats, $1.00.
2,000 Choice Seats, 75c. and 50c. Wed. Mat., Best Seats, $1.00
ONE SHOW IN NEW YORK TO WHICH THE CHILD CAN TAKE ITS PARENTS.

ELTINGE West 42 St. Evenings at 8:15. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW with JANE COWL as MARY TURNER.
LONGACRE 48th St., W. of B'y. Evs. 8:20 Wed. Mat. (Pop.) 50c to $1.50. SEATS AT BOX OFFICE 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE. ADELE
AD. PHILIPP THEATRE, 57, nr. 3rd Ave. Phone 812 Plaza. 2 LOTS IN THE BRONX THE MUSICAL COMEDY SUCCESS with ADOLF PHILLIPP. Evs.8:15. Sat.Mat.2:15
BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149 St., Brook Ave. 25c to $1.00. Wed. Mat. 25c & 50c. "THE PRODIGAL JUDGE"
B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c — Amelia Stone & Armond Kaliss, Belle Story, The Green Beetle, H'y Lewis, oth.
ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c — J'k Norworth, Belle Blanche Sam Mann & Co., Clayton White & Co. & 6 Big Acts.
HARLEM 125 St. 7th Ave. OPERA HOUSE — Premier Stock Co. in "KISS ME QUICK." Daily Mat. 10-25, Ev. 15-50c.
PALACE B'way & 47th St. Evening 25c to $1.50 2000 Mat. Seats 50c — NORA BAYES, Cressy & Dayne, Kremo Family, Bernard Granville, Harry Tighe, Bert Errol, Wright & Dietrich, others
BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:15. Last 2 Weeks Positively closing Dec. 20. Seats now all performances. WARFIELD in THE AUCTIONEER
Republic W. 42d St. Evs., 8:30. LAST Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:20. WEEKS The Temperamental Journey with LEO DITRICHSTEIN.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, CONDUCTOR.
Next Thurs. Evg., 8:15; next Fri. Aft., 2:30.
Soloist, BEATRICE HARRISON Violoncellist.
Beethoven, Dukas, d'Albert, Liszt-Seidl.
CARNEGIE HALL. Tickets at Box Office.

AEOLIAN HALL, THIS AFTERNOON at 3.
KATHLEEN Parlow WILHELM Bachaus
Management Loudon Charlton. Baldwin Piano.

BIJOU Tel. 452 Mad. George Kleine's B'WAY 30 ST. DAILY 2-4, 7 and 9 P.M. THE LAST DAYS of POMPEII ALL SEATS 25c.
WEBER'S THEATRE, B'way, 39th St. Daily 2, 4, 7 & 9 P. M. 25c THE WHITE SLAVE MOVIE. "TRAFFIC IN SOULS"
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Mat. To-day. THE AMERICAN BEAUTIES
OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS } Seats All Operas & Theatres. KAISERHOF TICKET OFFICE (Downstairs) op. Met. Op. House 1418 B'way. Tel. 3663-3627 Bry't.
MURRAY HILL Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Burlesque. TROCADERO BURLESQUERS
ACADEMY 14 St., Irving Pl. 10-20-30. Mat.Dly. "THE NINETY & NINE."

Christmas Handkerchiefs

WE draw our collections from every land that makes handkerchiefs, taking from each country the particular lines in which it excels.

So our fine Embroidered Handkerchiefs are from Madeira, Switzerland and France, the fine lace is from France and Belgium, the handkerchiefs with the laces made on the handkerchief come from Armenia, the plain hemmed and hemstitched and the simpler embroideries come from Ireland—and so on.

Among the popular Holiday lines are—
Hand Embroidered Initialed Handkerchiefs, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.
Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 15c, 25c, 35c and 50c.
Armenian Lace Trimmed Handkerchiefs, 25c and 50c.
Madeira Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.00.

Buying handkerchiefs at "The Linen Store" means selecting from the largest and most beautiful stock in the world—where values are unsurpassed.

James McCutcheon & Co.
5th Ave., 33d & 34th Sts.
Reg. Trade Mark

$60 to $125 Woolens Made to Measure for $25!

The last of an importer's stock bought from him at less than he paid in duties. Remarkbly attractive patterns.

Suit or Overcoat, $25
Full Dress, Silk Lined, $40
Tuxedo, Silk Lined, $35

Offered by THE LARGEST TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE WORLD. On second floor.
Broadway & Ninth St. Arnheim

HIPPODROME
6th Av., 43d, 44th. Daily Mat. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. 1,000 People. Carnival of Sports. 20 Fire Thrills. A—M—E—R—I—C—A
Suffragette Parade. Plunging Auto. Court of Honor. First Steamer Through Panama Canal.

FAREWELL OF FORBES-ROBERTSON (Positively his last engagement in Greater New York.)
TO-NIGHT AT 8—SHAW'S "CAESAR & CLEOPATRA" with GERTRUDE ELLIOTT at the SHUBERT
(also Tues. Ev. & Wed. Mat. & Ev.)
Thurs. ..... Mice & Men
Fri. ..... Hamlet
Sat. Mat. ..... Light That Failed
Sat. Eve. ..... Merchant of Venice
THEA., 44th W. of B'way

44th St. Music Hall Cor. of B'way. Phone Bryant 7292.
LEW FIELDS ..... Proprietor
Eva Tanguay AND HER OWN CO.
Mat. Every Day. Prices 25c. and Up.

Maxine Elliott's Thea. Beg'g To-night at 8:15. The Things That Count A NEW AMERICAN PLAY.

LYRIC BEGINNING WED. EVE. at 8:15
ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN Offers the Musical Jollity HIGH JINKS
To-m'w Mat. 2:30. Special Benefit Performance of OURSELVES In aid of special committee Woman's Department National Civic Federation.

Booth THEA., 45th W. of B'way. Evenings at 8:45. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. WINTHROP AMES Presents
THE DELIGHTFUL FANTASY WITH MUSIC Prunella with MARGUERITE CLARK
FROM THE LITTLE THEATRE.
PRICES $1.00, $1.50, $2.00

CASINO B'way & 39. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. The Funniest Musical Hit on Earth. OH, I SAY!

39TH ST. THEATRE, Near Broadway. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. AT BAY

COMEDY 41st St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Matinee To-morrow, $1.50. The Marriage Game

PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:20. THE Family Cupboard

PRINCESS THEATRE OF THRILLS
39th St., nr. B'y. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:30. Five Sensational One-Act Plays. "EN DESHABILLE," "HARI-KARI," "THE BLACK MASK," "THE BRIDE," "RUSSIA." HEARD IN THE LOBBY: "Oh, WE—SURE GOT SOME THRILLS AND LAUGHS TO-NIGHT."

48th St. Thea. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Thurs., Sat. 2:20. SEASON'S BIGGEST SUCCESS TO-DAY Mat., Thurs., $1.50

WEST END 125th W. of 8 Ave. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. EXCUSE ME

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs. at 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:20. Laurette Taylor "Peg o' My Heart."
Royal 1 block from 149th St. & 3d Av. Evs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. 25c & 50c. LITTLE MISS BROWN

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way 40th St. Evs. 8:10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy, TANTE by C. Haddon Chambers, after the novel.
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38th St. Evenings at 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2. BERTHA KALICH "Is exquisite." —Journal. in RACHEL
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Thurs. & Sat. ELSIE FERGUSON in a New Comedy by Wm. Hurlbut, The Strange Woman
FULTON, 46 St., W. of B'way. Ev. at 8:30. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:20. The Misleading Lady "Funniest Play in Town." —Press.
HARRIS Evs. 8:25. Mats. Thurs. & Sat., 2:20. West 42d St. Louis Mann in "CHILDREN OF TO-DAY."
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:30. "WHAT EVERY WOMAN DID" FOR THE SCOTCH Gen. John Regan DOES FOR THE IRISH—BUT MORE CLEVERLY."—N.Y. WORLD.
WALLACK'S B'y & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat., Xmas, N.Yr's, 2:20 A Great Actor in a Thrilling Play, MR. CYRIL MAUDE in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY" Seats on Sale for Xmas & New Year's.
Globe B'way & 46th. Evenings 8.20. Sat. Mat. 2:20. Ann Swinburne in Victor Herbert's Operetta, The Madcap Duchess "A Musical Gem."—Alan Dale.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:15. FANNIE WARD in Madam President "WOULD MAKE A SPHINX LAUGH." —American.
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:15. DAVID BELASCO presents THE MAN INSIDE A Drama of Crime, by Roland B. Molineux.
LIBERTY W. 42 St. n'r B'way. YEAR'S BEST CHRISTIE in Victor Herbert's Greatest Light Opera MACDONALD SWEETHEARTS Mats. Wed. & Sat. Seats for Christmas NOW.
NEW AMSTERDAM THEA. Special Organ Recital and Life of In Motion Pictures. To-day, Tues., Thurs., Fri. & Sun. Aft., 3. Sun. Ev. 8:30 RICHARD WAGNER All Seats 25c & 50c.
MOST NOVEL PLAY IN YEARS. GEO. M. COHAN'S MYSTERY FARCE SEVEN KEYS to BALDPATE Founded on ELEANOR ASTOR THEATRE Broadway at 45th Street Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat., 2:20.
Gaiety B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:30. Pop. Mat. Wed., 2:30. NEARLY MARRIED With BRUCE McRAE. Last 2 Weeks.
GEO. M. COHAN'S B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. POPULAR WED. MAT. 50c. TO $1.50. POTASH & PERLMUTTER
GRAND, 23d St. & 8th Av. Wed. Mat. 25c. & 50c. DONALD BRIAN, The Marriage Market.

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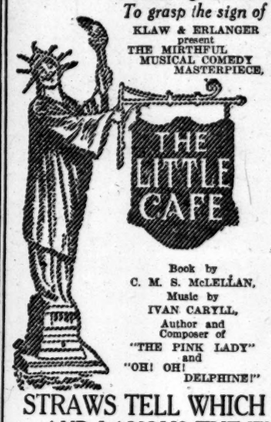
HAMMERSTEIN'S. Daily Mats., 25-50-75c. Anna Held's Daughter, Ralph Herz, Murphy & Nichols, & 11 other big acts.

NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE
"THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL." W. 42d St. Evs. at 8:10. Matinees Wed. & Sat., 2:10. XMAS & NEW YEAR'S MATINEES
LIBERTY'S arm which for many a day
Has held her light for the mariner's way,
Now straightens out in a righteous sway
To grasp the sign of "The Little Cafe!"
KLAW & ERLANGER present THE MIRTHFUL MUSICAL COMEDY MASTERPIECE,


Book by C. M. S. McLELLAN, Music by IVAN CARYLL, Author and Composer of "THE PINK LADY" and "OH! OH! DELPHINE!"
TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
YOU are hereby summoned by Momus, King of Laughter, to appear at the New Amsterdam Theatre this night of Monday, Dec. 8, to participate in the delicious drollery of "The Little Cafe," which serves to its innumerable patrons all that is best in this world—sunshine, beauty, gaiety and wit.
Failure to comply will result in a severe penalty—the loss of the happiest night in your life!
(To be continued in our next.)
STRAWS TELL WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS, AND LAUGHS THE WAY THE WORLD GOES!

Winter Garden
TO-NIGHT——TO-NIGHT
SECOND EDITION OF THE Pleasure Seekers
WITH ITS ALL STAR CAST & BEWILDERING BROADWAY BEAUTIES
NEW SCENES
NEW SONGS
NEW COSTUMES
NEW WITTICISMS
MATS. TUES., THURS. & SAT.
Orchestra Seats, $1.00.
SEATS FOR THE HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES NOW ON SALE.
There Will Be No Advance in the Regular House Prices.
SPECIAL MIDNIGHT PERFORMANCE NEW YEAR'S EVE.

PARK THEATRE, B'WAY, 59TH ST. & COLUMBUS CIRCLE. 7 P.M. 9 P.M. TO-NIGHT FIRST TIMES HEREAFTER EVERY DAY FOUR TIMES 7 & 9 P. M. 2-4.
The Greatest, Most Timely, Most Impressive, Most Telling Motion Picture of the Day.
"A FILM WITH A CONSCIENCE."
SAMUEL H. LONDON'S ORIGINAL—AUTHENTIC—THRILLING
"THE INSIDE" OF THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC
Taken from facts and incidents by the United States Government investigator and produced under his personal direction.
ALL SEATS 25c No children under 16 years admitted.
Produced under the auspices of the Sociological Research Film Corp.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
To-night at 8. Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Caruso, Amato, Didur. Con., Toscanini.
Tues. at 8. Spec'l Perf'ce (1 Time in America), Rich. Strauss' Opera Der Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Case; Goritz, Jorn, Weil, Reiss, Schlegel. Con. Hertz. Prices from $2 to $10.
Wed. 8:15. Boheme. Alda, Alten; Martinelli, Amato, Didur, Segurola. Con. Polacco.
Thur. at 8. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8. Tannhaeuser. Destinn, Fremstad, Sparkes; Urlus, Well, Braun, Althouse, Schlegel; Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 2. Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Martinelli, Scotti, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Next Mon. at 8. Boris Godunoff. Ober, Braslau, Duchene; Didur, Althouse, Rothler, Segurola, Bada, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Sat. Evg., Dec. 13, at 8. Tales of Hoffmann. Hempel, Bori, Duchene; Jorn, Gilly, Rothler, Didur, Segurola, Reiss, Rossi. Cond. Polacco. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

CENTURY OPERA HOUSE
CENTRAL PARK WEST at 62D ST.
EVES. AT 8. MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2.
TO-NIGHT "FAUST" AT 8.
WEEK BEG. TO-MORROW NIGHT, "MADAM BUTTERFLY"
NIGHTS & SAT. MATINEE, 25c. to $2.00.
WEDNESDAY MATINEE, 25c. to $1.00.

SYMPHONY
Society of New York
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
Fri. Aft., Dec. 12. Sun. Aft., Dec. 14.
Soloist, MAGGIE TEYTE
FALSTAFF, SIR EDW. ELGAR
(FIRST TIME IN AMERICA)
Ave Maria, Bruch; New World Symphony, Dvorak; Three Russian Folksongs, Liadow. Tickets at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

The Only Lecture in New York BY DR. MONTESSORI
CARNEGIE HALL, TO-NIGHT
Illustrated with Motion Pictures.
Tickets—50c to $2.00; Boxes—$15 and $18.
ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE.

F. F. PROCTOR'S N.Y. THEATRES 5th AVE. B'way 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c, $1. — Lillian Lorraine, Rube Marquard & Blossom Seeley, Charley Dorin & Jas. McCool, Maude Hall Macy & David Higgins, others. Good Reserved Seats in Orchestra & Balcony, 50c.
23D ST., nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST., nr. 3d Av. 125TH ST., Lex. Av. — A classy potpourri of vaudeville and photo plays. BIGGEST IN VAUDEVILLE AT LITTLEST PRICES. 12 BIG ACTS.

AEOLIAN HALL, 2nd Concert Tues. Ev., Dec. 9, 8:15.
KNEISEL QUARTET
Assisting Artist, MICHAEL VON ZADORA. Seats, $2 and $1.50. Helen Love, 1 W. 34th St.

Scuola d' Industrie Italiane.
Exhibition of ITALIAN EMBROIDERIES copied from ancient designs and adapted to modern uses, worked by young women of the Italian Colony. Christmas Sale of HOUSEHOLD and PERSONAL ARTICLES in great variety. 177 Macdougal St., north of Washington Square.

AEOLIAN HALL. Friday Eve. Dec. 12, at 8:15. Tickets Now at Hall. Song Recital—GERTRUDE AULD Management Wolfsohn Bureau.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Dec. 13, at 2:30. Kreisler Tickets 50c. to $2. Now on sale at Box Office. C. A. Ellis, Mgr. Steinway Piano.

JARDIN de DANSE Dancing & High Class Cabaret 8:30 to 1 Teas 3 to 6:30 Free Tuition at Matinee Teas. TO-NIGHT—CUP DANCING CONTEST. NOW—NEW YEAR'S EVE RESERVATIONS.

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Opera and Theatre Tickets Choice seats all operas and theatres, Normandie Hotel, B'way & 38th St. Phone 3628 Greeley.

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44TH St. MUSIC HALL
This Afternoon —AND— Every Afternoon and Evening THIS WEEK
PRICES 25c UP

PIANOLA RECITAL at AEOLIAN HALL
Monday Evening, Dec. 8, at 8:30 P. M.
Admission Without Charge
Programme of Christmas Music
MARIE STODDART, Soprano, JAMES STANLEY, Bass, DION W. KENNEDY, at the Organ, GIRARD CHATFIELD, at the Pianola.
1. Christmas Fantasy, "On Old English Carols" ... Best
The Organ.
2. "But Who May Abide," (The Messiah) Handel Mr. Stanley, accompanied by the Pianola.
3. Berceuse, Op. 57, D flat ... Chopin
Berceuse, Op. 38, No. 1 ... Grieg
Berceuse ... Henselt
The Pianola.
4. "Rejoice Greatly" (The Messiah) ... Handel Miss Stoddart, accompanied by the Organ.
5. Christmas Bells ... Gade
The Organ.
6. Christmas Pieces, Op. 72 ... Mendelssohn
No. 1, Key G — No. 4, Key D
No. 2, E flat — No. 5, G Minor
No. 3, Key G — No. 6, Key F
The Pianola.
7. "Noel" ... Gounod
Miss Stoddart and Mr. Stanley Accompanied by the Pianola

CARNEGIE HALL, To-mor'w Aft. at 3. JOSEF HOFMANN
ALL CHOPIN PROGRAM (STEINWAY PIANO.) Seats $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50. Management Wolfsohn Bureau.
OPERA & THEATRE TICKETS } Seats All Operas & Theatres. KAISERHOF TICKET OFFICE (Downstairs) op. Met. Op. House 1418 B'way. Tel. 3663-3627 Bry't.
SEATS for CARUSO in "AIDA"—TO-NIGHT.

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DE KALB De Kalb Av. and Broadway. Telephone 4300 Bushwick. "THE PASSING SHOW OF 1912" Barg. Mats. Tues., Wed., Fri. & Sat., 25 & 50c. Evening Prices, 25c to $1.
MAJESTIC Matinee Wed. 25c to $1. HENRIETTA CROSMAN in THE TONGUES OF MEN.

Dinner for Two
When you take a friend whom you greatly admire out for dinner you select the place with a great deal of care.
You want a good dinner, a jolly, yet not boisterous, crowd of fellow-diners, pleasing music and animated surroundings. You want to be complimented upon your choice of a restaurant.
There is one place that meets your requirements.
CAFE BOULEVARD
Second Avenue and Tenth St.

Hotel Breslin Broadway at 29th St. "Dixie Room"